



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

FINAL REPORT  
OF  
REVISED SETTLEMENT,  
HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT,  
1879-84.

CAPTAIN J. A. L. MONTGOMERY.



600049321P







232987 d. 22

**FINAL REPORT**  
**OF**  
**REVISED SETTLEMENT,**  
**HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT,**  
**1879-84.**

---

**BY**  
**CAPTAIN J. A. L. MONTGOMERY,**  
***SETTLEMENT OFFICER.***

---

**Calcutta :**  
**PRINTED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY, LD.,**  
**5, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.**  
**1885.**

232987 d. 22

250  
No. ——— R., dated Simla, 16th May 1890.  
109—2

From—The Hon'ble W. C. BENNETT, C.S., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Rev. and  
Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN acknowledging Mr. Fenton's letter No. 83, dated the 28th March last, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the Settlement of the Hoshiárpur District being declared for a period of 30 years, terminating in the case of the Una Tahsíl in the spring of 1912 and in the case of the other three tahsils in the spring of 1915.



250  
No. — R., dated Simla, 16th May 1890.  
109—2

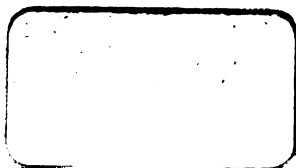
From—The Hon'ble W. C. BENETT, C.S., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Rev. and  
Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN acknowledging Mr. Fenton's letter No. 83, dated the 28th March last, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the Settlement of the Hoshiárpur District being declared for a period of 30 years, terminating in the case of the Una Tahsíl in the spring of 1912 and in the case of the other three tahsís in the spring of 1915.



600049321P

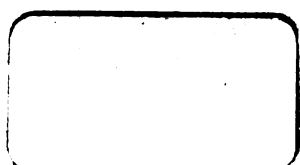









600049321P







232987 d. 22

**FINAL REPORT**  
**OF**  
**REVISED SETTLEMENT,**  
**HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT,**  
**1879-84.**

---

**BY**  
**CAPTAIN J. A. L. MONTGOMERY,**  
***SETTLEMENT OFFICER.***

---

**Calcutta :**  
**PRINTED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY, LD.,**  
**5, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.**  
**1885.**

The following table gives the results of the summary and first regular settlements which were based on a standard of two-thirds of the net assets : —

TANAIL.	ASSESSMENT.		Increase or decrease per cent. on the assessment of the Summary Settlement.
	Summary Settlement.	First Regular Settlement.	
	Ra.	Ra.	
Hoshiárpur ... ..	3,38,287	3,62,127	+ 7
Una ... ..	2,97,978	2,67,003*	— 10
Garhshankar ... ..	3,59,569	3,43,926	— 4
Dasúya ... ..	3,50,210	3,82,244	+ 9
District ... ..	13,46,044	13,55,300	+ 1

\* Including 22 hill villages of Garhshankar.

Mr. Melvill based his assessment on that of Misr Rúp Lál, as did also Mr. Temple, but the latter prepared elaborate produce estimates. No rent rates, it is said, existed at that time. Mr. Barnes' assessment was based simply on enquiries regarding the resources and capabilities of each tálúka, the lump assessments thus arrived at being distributed over the villages by the principal headmen. Mr. Barnes' and Mr. Melvill's assessments have worked well and were regarded as fair by the people. The Mukerián assessments, however, were not so successful, and between 1855 and 1860 reductions to the extent of Rs. 11,256 had to be given to 100 villages. The regular settlement was sanctioned for a period of 30 years expiring in 1882. Between 1869 and 1873 a revision of the records of the Una Pargana was commenced by Mr. W. M. Young and completed by Mr. C. A. Roe, who has written a report on the work done by him.

8. The regular settlement found the Hoshiárpur District one of the most fully developed and prosperous in the Province. Cultivation in the richer and more favoured soils had reached the utmost limit of expansion,

250  
No. — R., dated Simla, 16th May 1890.  
109—3

From—The Hon'ble W. O. BENNETT, C.S., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Rev. and  
Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN acknowledging Mr. Fenton's letter No. 83, dated the 28th March last, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the Settlement of the Hoshiárpur District being declared for a period of 30 years, terminating in the case of the Una Tahsíl in the spring of 1912 and in the case of the other three tahsils in the spring of 1915.



READ—

The Final Report on the Revised Settlement of the Hoshiárpur District, submitted by Major J. L. Montgomery, and forwarded by the Financial Commissioner under cover of the letter of his Senior Secretary, No. 241, dated 29th March 1888.

REMARKS.—The Hoshiárpur District extends diagonally across the Jullundur Doáb from the north-west corner where the River Beas commences to take a southerly course to the south-east angle where the Sutlej after debouching from the hills above Rúpar changes its direction from due south to due west. The distance between these points, which represents the greatest length of the district, is 94 miles. The breadth varies from 20 to 32 miles. The district is thus roughly elliptical in shape. It is bounded by the Kángra District to the north-east and by the Jullundur District and portions of the Kapurthala State on the south-west. On the north-west and south-east the Beas and the Sutlej respectively form the boundaries of the district with Gurdáspur on the one hand and with Umballa on the other, but a small portion of the district, the Jhandbári Tálúka, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, adjoining the Native Hill State of Kahlúr or Biláspur. A backbone of mountains, forming an outer range of the Siwálíks, traverses the district parallel to and almost coincident with the line of its greatest length, forming as it were a major axis of the ellipse. The breadth of this range is about 10 miles and its greatest height about 2,000 feet. Parallel to this range and forming the boundary between this district and that of Kángra for a portion of its length lies another range variously called the Chintpurni, the Sola Singhi or the Jaswan Dhár, and between these two parallel ranges there intervenes a broad open valley known as the Jaswan Dún, and traversed throughout by the Sohan stream, which carries off the drainage of the hills on both sides and empties itself into the Sutlej. To the south-west of the Siwálíks lies a rich plain country increasing in fertility in proportion to the distance from the hills, the Sirwál lands on the border of the Jullundur District being among the most fertile tracts in the Province. Unfortunately this portion of the district is subject to the destructive action of the hill torrents or chohs described by Major Montgomery in paragraphs 3, 18 and 169 of the Report.





600049321P





232987 d. 22

**FINAL REPORT**  
**OF**  
**REVISED SETTLEMENT,**  
**HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT,**  
**1879-84.**

---

**BY**  
**CAPTAIN J. A. L. MONTGOMERY,**  
***SETTLEMENT OFFICER.***

---

**Calcutta :**  
**PRINTED BY THE CALCUTTA CENTRAL PRESS COMPANY, LD.,**  
**5, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET.**  
**1885.**

This was the first tahsil of the district brought under re-assessment. Nearly the whole of the area of these circles consisted of second class unirrigated soil assessed at Re. 1-4-0 and Re. 1-6-0 per acre. The reason why these rates are lower than in the western tahsils of the district is that the soil generally is less fertile and needs more irrigation. The increase of the area cultivated in the Una Tahsil was practically nominal, while in some parts poor hill lands had been broken up in place of valuable low-lying lands destroyed by choh action. The tahsil had, however, been lightly assessed at the first regular settlement, and owing to this and to the rise in prices above noticed an increase of 15 per cent. on the previous revenue demand was finally fixed and accepted. Major Montgomery's Report upon the assessment of this tahsil was submitted to Government by Sir James Lyall as Financial Commissioner, and His Honor considers that the revised demand is quite as high as could be properly taken.

14. The new assessment of the whole of the district, amounting to Rs. 14,71,500, was brought into force with effect from the autumn of 1884. Since then the district has been fortunate in its seasons, and the demand has been paid without any difficulty. At the close of the last revenue year the balance outstanding was only Rs. 1,352, and practically the whole of the new fixed revenue demand payable

		Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	...	13,50,597	13,43,189	7,408
1886-87	...	13,50,598	13,47,683	2,915
1887-88	...	13,47,541	13,45,304	2,237
1888-89	...	13,47,122	13,45,770	1,352

to Government has been collected with ease, as will be seen from the table in the margin. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor would invite attention to the remarks recorded in paragraph 40 of his review by the Commissioner of

the Division, Colonel Gordon Young, who as Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur was intimately acquainted with the district. The incidence of the new assessment on the area of

250

No. — R., dated Simla, 16th May 1890.

109—2

From—The Hon'ble W. C. BENNETT, C.S., Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India, Rev. and  
Agricultural Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

IN acknowledging Mr. Fenton's letter No. 83, dated the 28th March last, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the Settlement of the Hoshiárpur District being declared for a period of 30 years, terminating in the case of the Una Tahsíl in the spring of 1912 and in the case of the other three tahsils in the spring of 1915.



Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Revenue and Agricultural (Revenue) Department, No 81, dated 28th March 1890.

READ—

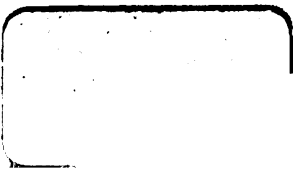
The Final Report on the Revised Settlement of the Hoshiárpur District, submitted by Major J. L. Montgomery, and forwarded by the Financial Commissioner under cover of the letter of his Senior Secretary, No. 241, dated 29th March 1888.

REMARKS.—The Hoshiárpur District extends diagonally across the Jullundur Doáb from the north-west corner where the River Beas commences to take a southerly course to the south-east angle where the Sutlej after debouching from the hills above Rúpar changes its direction from due south to due west. The distance between these points, which represents the greatest length of the district, is 94 miles. The breadth varies from 20 to 32 miles. The district is thus roughly elliptical in shape. It is bounded by the Kángra District to the north-east and by the Jullundur District and portions of the Kapurthala State on the south-west. On the north-west and south-east the Beas and the Sutlej respectively form the boundaries of the district with Gurdáspur on the one hand and with Umballa on the other, but a small portion of the district, the Jhandbári Tálúka, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, adjoining the Native Hill State of Kahlúr or Biláspur. A backbone of mountains, forming an outer range of the Siwálíks, traverses the district parallel to and almost coincident with the line of its greatest length, forming as it were a major axis of the ellipse. The breadth of this range is about 10 miles and its greatest height about 2,000 feet. Parallel to this range and forming the boundary between this district and that of Kángra for a portion of its length lies another range variously called the Chintpurni, the Sola Singhi or the Jaswan Dhár, and between these two parallel ranges there intervenes a broad open valley known as the Jaswan Dún, and traversed throughout by the Sohan stream, which carries off the drainage of the hills on both sides and empties itself into the Sutlej. To the south-west of the Siwálíks lies a rich plain country increasing in fertility in proportion to the distance from the hills, the Sirwál lands on the border of the Jullundur District being among the most fertile tracts in the Province. Unfortunately this portion of the district is subject to the destructive action of the hill torrents or chohs described by Major Montgomery in paragraphs 3, 18 and 169 of the Report.





600049321P





stood from the annexed table comparing the average cash rents now paid by tenants-at-will with the new revenue rates :—

Circle.	Tahsil.	Detail.	AVERAGE AMOUNT PER ACRE.			
			On irrigated land.	On unirrigated land.		
				1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
			Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.
Bet ...	Garhsbankar	Rent ...	...	8 6 0	5 10 0	6 0 0
		Revenue ...	4 0 0	3 0 0	2 3 0	1 0 0
	Dasuya	Rent ...	13 1 0	5 14 0	4 13 0	4 4 0
		Revenue ...	5 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
Sirwal	Dasuya	Rent ...	16 8 0	11 2 0	9 3 0	4 15 0
		Revenue ...	5 8 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	1 8 0
	Hoshiarpur	Rent ...	22 6 0	15 3 0	12 1 0	7 3 0
		Revenue ...	6 0 0	4 1 0	3 5 0	1 10 0
	Garhsbankar	Rent ...	13 2 0	5 2 0	11 6 0	5 0 0
		Revenue ...	4 0 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	1 8 0
Bakar	Garhsbankar	Rent ...	13 14 0	10 5 0	8 4 0	4 14 0
		Revenue ...	5 0 0	3 6 0	2 2 0	1 8 0
	Hoshiarpur	Rent ...	16 10 0	11 1 0	9 11 0	4 9 0
		Revenue ...	5 12 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	1 4 0
Maira	Dasuya	Rent ...	12 3 0	4 13 0	2 13 0	2 1 0
		Revenue ...	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 2 0
Kandi	Garhsbankar	Rent ...	6 5 0	9 7 0	6 6 0	4 8 0
		Revenue ...	4 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0
	Hoshiarpur	Rent ...	4 6 0	2 10 0	3 7 0	1 7 0
		Revenue ...	5 0 0	1 14 0	1 1 0	0 7 0

The Commissioner of Settlements represented the evils which would result from the attempts of the landlords to enforce enhancement of the rents of their occupancy tenants based on the very high cash rents paid as above shown by tenants-at-will, and, as it was not anticipated that the new

Tenancy Act, which would amend the enhancement provisions of the Act of 1868, could be passed before the introduction of the new settlement, it was suggested by the Commissioner of Settlements, and the suggestion was supported by the Financial Commissioner that recourse should be had to a special legislative enactment, temporarily introducing into districts under settlement the provisions of the new Bill regarding enhancement of rent. Government, however, was not prepared to resort to legislation in the manner proposed, but with a view to meet the difficulty as far as possible it was determined to postpone the announcement of the revised assessments and meanwhile to push on the consideration of the revision of the Tenancy Act. This explains the delay noticed in paragraph 11 of the Financial Commissioner's Review. Happily it was not found necessary to carry this delay too far. In 1884 it was decided by the Chief Court of the Punjab that when a tenant is entitled under the terms of the old settlement record to pay at *báchh* rates this agreement could not be held to have terminated until the new settlement record had been brought into operation by its formal transfer to the Deputy Commissioner under Section 17 of the Land Revenue Act, 1871. It was not therefore necessary to postpone any longer the announcement of the new assessments, which were accordingly sanctioned in May 1885. The formal transfer of the revised settlement records to the Deputy Commissioner was not made till January 1888. Meanwhile the new Tenancy Act for the Punjab had been passed, and its provisions will govern all suits for enhancement of rent which may now be instituted. Under the provisions of the new law the rents paid by occupancy tenants are not required to bear any relation to the rents paid by tenants-at-will, but the measure of enhancement which may be ordered is fixed by a scale expressed in terms of the land revenue assessed on the holding varying from a maximum enhancement of 2 to 12 annas per rupee of land revenue according to the class to which each occupancy tenant may belong. The wording of the third ground of Section 11 of the Act of 1868 left so much room for disputing in individual cases that the matter could scarcely be governed by a few decisions, or settled except at the cost of sharp litigation in which heavy fees would be paid to legal practitioners and appeals carried to the Chief Court. The provisions of the law as amended (Section 22, Act XVI of 1887) are exceedingly simple and afford little ground for dispute or for appeal from the courts

of first instance, and it was considered probable that when a few test cases had been decided landlords and tenants would find it to their advantage to come to terms on the basis of the scales of enhancement laid down in the Act.

This is what has actually proved to be the case, as will be seen from the subjoined extract from the last Revenue Administration Report submitted by the present Deputy Commissioner :—

During the year 6,408 suits for enhancement of rent were decided, and in 6,241 cases decrees were given for enhancement. The rents of 14,423 holdings of occupancy tenants were fixed by these decrees and the status of the tenants was determined. The decision of this enormous number of suits by the ordinary staff of the district was naturally impossible, and Munshi Ghulam Ahmad, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, was specially transferred from Rāwalpindi to Hoshiarpur for their disposal in October 1888. By August 1889 the Extra Assistant Commissioner had cleared his file. The principles upon which the suits have been decided may be briefly described. Rates have been enhanced rather in accordance with the rates of rent formerly paid than in accordance with the quality of the land held by the tenant, and as a general rule, it may be stated that the rents of tenants falling under Section 5, clause (1) (a), have been fixed at 1 anna, under Section 5, clause (1) (b) (c) and (d) at 8 annas, and under Sections 6 and 8 at 6 annas in the rupee of the Government revenue. In cases in which the rents previously paid by tenants under Section 6 or 8 of the Act amounted to 2 or 3 annas in the rupee, the enhancement rates were fixed at 8 annas, and in about a score of exceptional cases enhancement was decreed up to 10 or 12 annas. On the other hand, in some cases in which Section 6 tenants had hitherto paid merely a nominal or perhaps no rent, enhancement was given only up to 8 annas in the rupee. In a considerable number of cases, more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole, tenants succeeded in establishing rights of the highest class under Section 5, clause (1) (a), owing in great measure to the presumption permissively created in favour of tenants who have paid no rent for 30 years under clause 2 of the section, but claims under Section 5, clause (1) (c), were as a rule unsuccessful, as the tenants were unable to adduce satisfactory proof of settlement in the village from its foundation. The older the village the more difficult was the proof. The provision of the law contained in Section 69 of the Act that a tenant's rent cannot be enhanced until he has received compensation for any improvement he may have effected did not give as much trouble in this district as might have been expected, as wells, the most common form of improvement, are few. In cases in which this plea was put forward, the length of time during which the tenant had had the benefit of the improvement was duly considered, and many claims were in this manner got rid of. \* \* \* \* \*

There has now been an almost complete cessation of institutions, but the rents of a very large number of tenants' holdings have yet to be fixed, and many landlords are apparently purposely holding back and biding their time. The ruling of the Chief Court also that the rent of a tenant holding *shāmildāt* land cannot be enhanced until all the landlords combine in the suit has the effect of preventing many enhancements.

In 745 of the above cases appeals were preferred from the decision of the lower court to the Commissioner of the Divi-

sion. In 12 of these only was that decision reversed ; modifications were made in 55 more, and no less than 678 appeals were rejected. The Lieutenant-Governor feels that it is a matter for much congratulation that such excellent results have been secured in a matter which at one time threatened to almost convulse the district, and considers that Mr. R. M. Dane is entitled to great credit for the manner in which this has been averted, and, it may be hoped, the permanent foundation of a sound system of enhancement of the rents of occupancy tenants has been laid.

20. The damage caused by the numerous torrents which issue from the Siwálíks in the rainy season and from the broad sandy beds which are commonly known as chohs has been prominently noticed in the Assessment Reports and by Major Montgomery in paragraphs 3, 18 and 169 of his Final Report, and the question is undoubtedly a serious one, though the evil is ancient and the degree to which it has increased of late years has in Sir James Lyall's opinion been much exaggerated. Sir James Lyall knew the district well 30 years ago, and the beds of the chohs do not seem to him to have since then largely extended, and Mr. R. M. Dane has told him that since the diluvion and alluvion due to choh action has been carefully brought to book by the procedure introduced in the present settlement no material excess of diluvion is as yet apparent. But there can be no doubt that the damage annually done by the chohs is a great evil and that the evil is more or less increasing, and that this increase is due to the denudation of the Siwálíks which, though it has been going on for centuries, has been much intensified and extended under British rule. In some parts of the Siwálíks it may have been said to have been complete even before annexation. Some measures should certainly be taken to improve the growth of grass and shrubs in the hills ; but the application of any effectual measure of afforestation, calculated to have a material effect in reducing the action of the chohs, and which shall neither be prohibitive on the score of cost nor be unfair to the pastoral population which has been permitted to occupy the Siwálíks for long, is a problem of great difficulty. A draft Bill for the treatment of choh areas in the hills has long been under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, but His Honor has not been so far to devise any effective solution of the difficulty beset the question. The recommendations which

Lyall may feel able to make in the case will, it is hoped, be shortly submitted to the Government of India, and it is unnecessary to pursue the subject in the present place.

21. The cost of the settlement to Government was Rs. 5,89,000, a sum equivalent to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years of the increase resulting from the reassessment. The work was from first to last under the control of Captain, now Major, Montgomery, who has submitted the Report on the settlement. The work done by Major Montgomery was excellent throughout, and the thanks of Government are due to him for the able and conscientious manner in which he discharged his duties as Settlement Officer. The assessment of the Garhshankar Tahsil was framed by Mr. Kensington, who prepared an excellent report upon it. Major Montgomery was ably supported by his Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, Munshi Ganga Rám and Mirza Azim Beg, the latter of whom had previously served with distinction in the Hazára and Jhelum Districts, and by an unusually good staff of Superintendents, several of whom have been subsequently promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner. His Honor regrets that owing to the constant pressure of other work this Report has remained undisposed of for so long.

---

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Remarks be published and forwarded to the Financial Commissioner for information and guidance; also that they be communicated to Major Montgomery and Mr. Kensington.

Also that they be forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture for confirmation of the sanction accorded in paragraph 14 to the period of the new assessment.

No. 241, dated Lahore, the 29th March 1888.

From—T. G. WALKER, Esquire, Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner,  
Punjab,

To—The Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to submit in print a copy of Captain Montgomery's final report upon the revised settlement of the Hoshiárpur District, together with a review of the same by Colonel Gordon Young, Commissioner of the Jullundur Division, as contained in letter No. 1953, of 19th June 1886.

2. Speaking roughly the Hoshiárpur District may be described as an elliptical area of which the major axis runs from north-west to south-east and from the Bias to the Sutlej. The Siwálik hills between these two rivers run parallel to this major axis ; behind them lies the Jaswán Dún, and in front of them a broad strip of plain country scored by the sandy beds of the torrents which issue from the hills. These three regions with a few unimportant additions make up the 2,232 square miles which compose the area of the district. More than a third of this area is unculturable, and rather less than one-half is actually cultivated. The cultivated soil is generally of good quality, but as usual in a mountainous district its characteristics are exceedingly various. In the rich Sirwál lands which border upon Jullundur sugarcane can be grown without irrigation, while in parts of the Unah Tahsíl the high-lying Changar lands can in some cases hardly afford an assessment of 6 annas per acre.

3. The climate is good, and the rainfall, which averages about 37 inches per annum, is more than usually abundant. Communications, although sufficient, are not particularly excellent. The hill country is rough and the plains below are cut up by torrent beds. There is a metalled road between Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, and a number of unmetalled tracks of fairly good quality when not interrupted by sand. There are numerous country market towns and a considerable export trade is carried on in sugar, oil, tobacco and hides. Grain is seldom exported, but has to be imported from other districts whenever the seasons are unfavourable.

4. The population numbers about 900,000 souls, or 815 persons to each square mile of cultivation. It is mainly agricultural, and the Muhammadans are about one-third of the whole. The principal tribes are Játs, Rájpúts, Brahmins,



Gújars, Patháns and Mahtons. As usual the Játs and Mahtons are good and industrious cultivators, the Brahmins and Rájpúts, only moderate ; and the Patháns, poor. The Gújars thrive well in the hill districts where they can combine cattle-farming with agriculture. In the alluvial tracts they are much given to cattle-stealing. It is to be noted that in this district Rájpúts are in many cases doing their own ploughing without losing caste.

5. The husbandry of the land varies according to its situation and quality. In the hills poor land often only yields one autumn crop in two or three years. In the poorer parts of the plains the ordinary two years course is followed, elsewhere it is the custom to sow the outlying fields with spring crops year after year till they show signs of exhaustion when an autumn pulse crop is put in and followed by a fallow. Everywhere, if the circumstances will permit, the best plots are reserved for double-cropping with maize and wheat, or for the cultivation of sugarcane. The most common staples are—wheat, pure or mixed with gram and barley in the spring, and maize, sugarcane and cotton in the autumn. Other crops are barley, tobacco, safflower and rice. Fruit is also a source of profit in many villages ; the mangoes of Hoshiárpur are well known and there is some traffic in "*bahera*" (*terminalia bellerica*) and "*amla*" (*emblica officinalis*) fruit..

6. The fiscal history of the district under British rule may be epitomized as follows :—

A summary settlement was made immediately upon annexation, and in a few years was replaced by a regular settlement conducted by Messrs. Melvill, Temple and Barnes. The assessment was a little less than 13½ lakhs under the summary settlement and a little more than 13½ lakhs under the regular settlement. Both assessments worked well on the whole, but reductions had to be given in 100 villages of the Mukeríán Parganah after they had been regularly assessed by Mr. Temple. There were also minor changes of the usual type, so that the assessment of the regular settlement in the last year of its existence stood at Rs. 13,45,320.

7. Captain Montgomery did not find that the district had made much progress during the thirty years from 1850 to 1880 so far as regards extension of cultivation or increase in

the number of cattle. On the contrary in the rich land of the plains there was an actual decrease in cultivated area owing to the destructive agency of the "chhos" or hill torrents. This was to some extent counterbalanced by the breaking up of new lands in the hills, yet the net result over the whole district was a decrease of one per cent. in the cultivated area, and a decrease probably of still greater amount in the quantity and quality of the outturn. Similarly the increase in cattle was almost nominal, while population had fallen off by four per cent. since 1868. The last fact while in some respects advantageous could not but be embarrassing to an assessing officer if it were due, as stated by Captain Montgomery, to destruction of cultivated land by chho action and to the severity of the struggle for existence. Under such circumstances any increase of assessment could only be based upon the rise in agricultural prices and on the general development of the country. To give proper weight to these facts without imperilling the prosperity of the village population was an operation of some nicety requiring great local knowledge and sound judgment. The Financial Commissioner is happy to be able to think that the result has been thoroughly successful, and, that while a large increase of revenue has been secured for Government, the new assessments have been received with almost universal acceptance as not otherwise than fair and moderate. The testimony of the Commissioner is explicit upon this point, and is the more valuable inasmuch as Colonel Gordon Young is very intimately acquainted with the Hoshiárpur District. It is needless on the present occasion to discuss the rates in detail. It is enough to say that the Garshankar Tahsíl was assessed by Mr. Kensington, Assistant Settlement Officer, and the rest of the district by Captain Montgomery. Twenty-two assessment circles were formed, in most of which nine separate revenue rates were sanctioned. The work was therefore more than usually particular in character. The rates on cultivation varied from six rupees on the best irrigated Sirwál land to six annas on the worst rain lands of the hills. There was also a separate rate varying from one anna to four annas per acre on ground under *munj* grass. The application of these rates suggested an assessment of Rs. 14,90,416, while the amount actually assessed was Rs. 14,71,499, being an increase of Rs. 1,26,179, or 9 per cent. per annum. There will be a further small increase from the fluctuating water advantage rate on the Shah Nahr Canal. These results are very satisfactory.

8. The revised settlement included not only a re-assessment but a revision of the record of rights except in the Una Tahsíl and in certain villages of Tahsís Dasúya and Garshankar. These excepted tracts were regularly settled by Mr. Barnes, except the Jandbani Iláqua across the Sutlej which was in charge of Mr. Melvill. The village records in many parts of these tracts were somewhat meagre, and in particular no field maps were prepared for the villages settled by Mr. Barnes. This state of affairs was found so inconvenient that a revision of the record of rights was resolved upon and carried into effect during the years 1869—1873 by Messrs. W. M. Young and C. A. Roe. This revised record has not been again revised by Captain Montgomery, but elsewhere a complete revision has been made with great care and thoroughness.

9. The cesses which will be charged upon the new assessment are not distinctly stated by Captain Montgomery. They amount to Rs. 20-1-4 per cent. upon the land revenue of Tahsíl Una and the hill villages elsewhere, and to Rs. 19-7-8 per cent. elsewhere. The difference is due to a variation in the rate of Patwári cess. These percentages are in addition to the rate fixed for the *Malba* or village fund, which varies with the amount of the village assessment according to certain definite rules. The fiscal burden imposed by cesses is therefore considerable, and its growth has been continuous. Exclusive of *Malba*, the extra charges at the commencement of the regular settlement were Rs. 9-2-0 per cent. of the land revenue. At the close of the regular settlement they had risen to Rs. 18-7-4 per cent., while at the commencement of the revised settlement they have been still further enhanced to the amounts already stated. Thus in little more than 30 years they have risen by more than 110 per cent. Further enhancement is, however, very improbable.

10. Several minor matters require to be briefly noticed. The devastation caused by the hill torrents, the afforestation of the Siwálik hills, and the status of the Shah Nahr Canal are all being dealt with in separate correspondence and will not be further noticed here. The communication of the *talugdári* dues in the Una Tahsíl was a wise measure well carried out; and the *Zaildári* and *Indám* arrangements are sensible and sufficient. With regard to the future revenue administration the classification of villages as secure, insecure

and fluctuating will not be of much practical importance. No classification can prevail against the facts of actual experience. The Patwári and Kanúngo staff has been placed upon a fairly satisfactory footing ; and if residence on the spot and a proper discharge of current duties are insisted upon it should continue really efficient. The only other matters which claim attention are the rent disputes between landlords and tenants and the rules regulating di-alluvial assessments. As to the former question it is probably much to be regretted that the Settlement Officer did not classify the occupancy tenants under the various sections of the Tenancy Act of 1863. It is a matter of practical certainty that numerous rent suits will be brought for the decision of which such a classification would have given great help. If a classification be now practically made through the agency of the courts there can be little doubt that in many cases it will be incoherent and not uniform. In regard to the actual amount of the rent, however, the new Tenancy law will furnish great assistance. As to the new di-alluvial rules it is right to say that they were not adopted without prolonged consideration. In some respects, however, they have been found by experience to work harshly towards the villagers concerned, and it may be neces-

sary to amend them in some particulars hereafter.\* It will, however, be convenient to delay consideration of this question until the draft di-alluvial rules under the new land revenue law have been framed. It might be possible so to arrange these as to make them capable of general application.

\* See postscript.

11. The settlement lasted six years ; but would have occupied a considerably shorter time but for the delays which occurred before the assessment orders were issued. The reason for these delays is well known to Government. The net charge to Government of the settlement operations was Rs. 6,33,023, which the enhanced assessment will repay in about five years.

12. The settlement was conducted from first to last by Captain Montgomery, who exhibited throughout great patience, care, and good judgment. He had the services of a very able staff. Mr. Kensington, the Assistant Settlement Officer, assessed the Garhshankar Tahsíl and otherwise gave valuable assistance. Ganga Rám and Mirza Azam Beg, the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, are well known to Govern-

ment as possessed of much experience and ability, while the Superintendents, more especially Ghulám Faríd, Bhagwán Dás and Nathu Rám were all men of more than average qualifications. To all the officers named the thanks of Government are justly due.

13. It only remains to request the formal sanction of Government for the record of rights prepared by Captain Montgomery and for the period of 30 years fixed for the new assessments. The period will run from date of introduction which was not uniform throughout the district, being Kharíf 1881 in some cases and Kharíf 1884 in others. Government has already sanctioned the assessments and the cesses.

---

#### *POSTSCRIPT.*

SINCE this review was drafted under Colonel Wace's instructions the negotiations attempted with the view of settling the claims of the shareholders in the Shah Nahr, and of which he hoped to give some account in submitting this review, have failed, and further action in that case has been postponed until the revision of the Canal Act in the Legislative Council. Under these circumstances it appears undesirable to delay the submission of the report any longer on this account.

The opportunity, however, has been taken within the last few days of the presence of Major Montgomery in Lahore to make such slight modifications in the Alluvion and Diluvion Rules published at pages 150—153 of the report as experience of their working has shown to be necessary.

As all the proposed alterations are framed in the interests of the people and are in the direction of easing and lightening the application of the rules, no further reference to the people themselves seems called for, and all that is necessary is that Government should approve of the rules as now modified, and should authorize the correction of the Settlement record under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with these alterations.

The matter has for some time past been the subject of a correspondence with the Commissioner of Jullundur, and the modifications now proposed are agreed in by Colonel Gordon

Young and Major Montgomery. The alterations referred to have been shown in red ink in the printed copy of the report which accompanies this letter.

---

Proposed amendments to the Alluvion and Diluvion Rules, Paragraph 163 of the Report.

(a)—*Rules for villages on the Bias and Sutlej.*

*English.*

*Vernacular.*

II (1).—*Add :—*

But no such rate shall be charged if the crop does not reach maturity.

Lekin agar jins pukhta na howe to koi parta lagáya nahín jáwe ga.

IV.—

*Add after* "the action of the river" "or absence or excess of moisture."

*Insert after* "albata agar tasír darya" "ya kasrat ya kami páni se."

(b)—*Rules for village on Sohans, Chhos, &c.*

*English.*

*Vernacular.*

I.—

*For* "if less than one rupee in amount" *substitute—*

*For* "jo ekrupae se kam ho" *substitute—*

"unless at least one holding in the village has benefited to the extent of one twentieth of its assessment."

"táwakteke kam as kam ek kháta khewat ká faida bakadar bíswen hisse uski jama ka na húa ho."

V (3).—*Add :—*

But no such rates shall be charged until the "Kharkana" or "Jhal" has become firmly established.

Lekin táwakteke Kharkana ya Jhal khúb káim na ho jáwe koi aisa parta lagáya nahín jáwe ga.

No. 247, dated Lahore, 2nd April 1889.

From—E. D. MACLAGAN, Esquire, Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner,  
Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to forward to you a copy of Commissioner, Jullundur's letter No. 3291, dated 27th October 1886, regarding the working of the rules for the assessment of alluvial lands in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts, and with reference to the postscript attached to this office letter No. 241, dated 29th March 1888, reviewing the Hoshiarpur Settlement Report, to ask for the orders of Government with regard to the changes proposed.

2. The Commissioner of Jullundur has frequently applied to this office for orders, and in view of the urgency of the case the Financial Commissioner thinks it would be convenient if the decision of Government could be communicated on this point apart from, and in anticipation of, the rest of the Settlement Report.

---

No 3291, dated 27th October 1886.

From—Colonel GORDON YOUNG, Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,  
To—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

WITH reference to your No. 3929, dated 5th June last, regarding remarks made in the Revenue Reports of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts on the working of the rules for assessment of alluvial lands, I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Knox's note as taken by him from a report on the subject rendered by Mirza Azam Beg.

2. Major Wood has not rendered any report, but postpones giving an opinion till after his cold weather tour. I am unwilling, however, to allow so long a time to elapse, as waiting for this would imply, before asking for some modifications of the rules, which experience has shown to be necessary, as the season for these assessments is now at hand.

3. I have to-day had a consultation with the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioners of Jullundur and Hoshiarpur, and submit herewith the suggestions I have to offer in modification of the rules which have been embodied in the administration papers of the new settlement in these districts, and which there is still time to amend, as the re-settlements have not yet been sanctioned.

4. Taking Appendix W. first, Rule 2—(1), I would add, after the words "crop grown," *and which reaches maturity.*

(2) With reference to this rule it is urged by Háfiz Anwar Ali that in Jullundur it presses hardly on some villages in the Bet, which

are at the mercy of the river, and suffer from it year by year; for in some cases hundreds or thousands of acres of what is almost sand alone get covered with a grass fit for grazing, but which is altogether in excess of the requirements of the village for grazing, while the land itself is not fit for cultivation, and he suggests that for five or at least three years this should not be taxed, unless rendered fit for cultivation and taken under the plough. This is not perhaps a very urgent case for a modification of the rule and I do not therefore urge it.

5. *Rule 4.*—This rule is the one to which strongest objection is taken, and I confess, I think with reason. Surely if “no crop is grown” or a crop of less value than the scale applied in a former year, there should be no assessment in the first case, and a reduction of the scale in the second.

6. The rule proceeds on the assumption, it is presumed, that a man will refrain from sowing a crop to avoid paying revenue, or sow an inferior one when one of a higher class could be produced, which is a state of affairs I deny as likely to happen. It is but a small proportion of the produce which goes to Government compared with that to be taken by the zamíndár, and it is opposed to common sense to think that he will refuse to benefit himself for the sake of defrauding Government of its revenue.

7. I think that with our improved arrangements for crop inspections it may be safely conceded that the rate to be charged shall each season depend on the crop grown; while if none is grown, there will be no assessment on land which was uncultivated on settlement, and has since become culturable.

8. Next as to the rules W. (2) relating to lands affected by streams and chhos. Rule 1 provides for the assessment of every acre of land thrown up; provided it can be assessed at Re. 1, while no reductions are allowed by rule (2) unless some one kháta has suffered to at least  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of its assessment.

9. This is glaringly inequitable, and Mirza Azam Beg has mentioned a case to me where he had, under its operation, to add a sum of Rs. 2-8-0 for alluvion and refuse a sum of Rs. 70 for land lost but in which  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the assessment was not lost in any one kháta.

10. He suggests, and I agree with him, that the rule should at least work equally in both directions, for Government and for the zamíndár, and that, with reference to the extraordinary labor involved in the alluvion-diluvion enquiries, as now prosecuted, it will be much the best way to revert to the old rules, which ignored all losses and gains on chhos up to 5 per cent. of the area of the village, and that then only the kháta affected should be interfered with, and not the whole báh of the village be disturbed.

11. There can be no doubt that the action of hill torrents is generally in the direction of creating loss and not of benefit by alluvion, and hence the rule which denies reduction, except when  $\frac{1}{10}$ th is



reached in any particular kháta, will be a constant source of irritation, until a corresponding concession is made as regards alluvion; nor is such concession likely to involve any serious loss to Government. I would recommend that no assessment be added, and none remitted, on account of alluvion or diluvion, respectively, unless at least  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of any kháta or  $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the village as a whole is affected, and then deal with the cases as contemplated in Rule 4.

12. Lastly, as to Rule 5 (iii), it is suggested that there should be no assessment on *Kharkana* on the chhos, at least until it has so thoroughly established itself as to be a real source of income (say in 5 years). It is distinctly good policy to encourage the extensive planting of this grass, which tends to confine the action of the chhos and thereby save other valuable revenue-payable lands, and I strongly advocate the exemption of *Kharkana* planted for such purpose, until it has got so thick and taken so secure a hold as to be actually profitable, and perhaps five years is not too long a period of exemption to allow.

13. On some of the points noticed in this letter, Captain Montgomery has, I believe directed the Revenue Assistant at Hoshiárpur to use a lenient discretion, but this, I think is not sufficient as long as the rules remain in black and white unamended, and I beg the favor, therefore, of early orders on the several points now represented.

14. The Financial Commissioner will remember a correspondence in which Mr. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore, commented on the inequitable operation of the rules in some of the river tracts in Ferozepore, and showed that though the river had left the neighbourhood of certain villages, taking its moisture and fructifying influences with it, yet that because the consequent deterioration was not *due* to the river under the rules as read, no relief in the way of reduction of assessment could be given; and he objected that every advantage was taken by Government, and no corresponding fair allowance made *per contrá* for hard cases which the rules did not exactly meet. He pointed to the case of a man trying to grow a superior crop and thereby finding his land placed in the highest class in the "khwat of changes" (paragraph 16), and from which he could never hope to get it removed (though experience would show so high a class of crop would not grow) unless the river actually carried it away or destroyed it.

15. The amendment suggested to Rule 4 of Appendix W. is intended to remove this reproach, and the register prescribed in Appendix Z. would not be required.

16. The subject treated of is an important one, and I have not been able to devote as much time to it as I could have desired. I have had to write this letter under great pressure of other important work, and it is hence somewhat hurried, though the subject has been on my mind for some time; but the season is so far advanced that I do not now like to delay the reference further, especially as I am likely to be further interrupted by an absence at Lahore in a day or two. I must ask then to be excused for not dealing more at length with the case in the way of argument.

NOTE BY MR. G. KNOX.

I understand that the purport of Mirza Azam Beg's report which I forward, in original, is this:—

1st.—That it is only owing to his past experience that he was able to manage the alluvion-diluvion work. It is too much for one officer.

2nd.—Rule 2, Diluvion (page 9 of printed rules) shows that no relief will be given to a village unless one holding has suffered injury to one-twentieth. Under this rule if a village pays Ra. 1,500 jama and the injury caused is 70 rupees, no deduction will be made unless it is shown that one holding suffered to the extent of one-twentieth. He thinks that the reduction should be *khátewár*, but still urges that up to one-twentieth there should be no enquiry; the result would be the same as far as I can see it.

The Revenue Officer further alludes to the rule *per contrá*, where even alluvion to the extent of Ra. 1-8-0 can be realized. There seems to be a necessity for alteration in the present rules, and that they should be the same both for alluvion and diluvion.

3rd.—Mirza Azam Beg again thinks that the rules for chamb villages should be the same as those for *chhos* and hill torrents, and not according to those applied to rivers.

4th.—He alludes to the last sentence in rule 4 (in Appendix W, page 8), and thinks that the words "action of the river" should mean to include action of the *chamba*.

I should think that this is really the meaning, as *chamb* and river are the same as far as this rule is concerned. The wording might be altered to make this clear.

5th.—That there are certain villages with lands bordering on *chhos* and with other lands high and dry; that the enquiry should be confined to only those lands affected by the *chhos*, and not to lands recovered from waste in the higher parts.

This is but fair where the assessments have been made permanently and are not of a fluctuating character.

6th.—That lands are sown with sarson and jow for fodder in the beds of *chhos* as a speculation with but little hope of their maturing. These lands are assessed at crop rates; that the Revenue Officer should be allowed to exempt them from payment of revenue if the result of the crop justified that measure.

This is fair.

7th.—That *Kharkana* is assessed at four annas per acre; that this acts as a preventive to the planting; this is a mistake that the Government should, on the contrary, encourage the planting, and therefore order that no revenue should be realized on this score for the space of twelve years.

I think this suggestion good. The Kharkana when planted to act as a preventive of chhos gives no direct or immediate profit for the labor; therefore revenue should not be demanded, or even if the grass is cut down and utilized, the labour of planting has been undertaken mainly with the view of protection of lands. I think the Government should be liberal, seeing the devastation caused by chhos, and encourage the planting by remission of the revenue on *bond-fide* Kharkana plantations.

8th.—The Revenue Officer makes proposals as to distribution of work, showing how impossible it is for a Revenue Officer to visit in 2½ months 700 villages and travel about 3,000 miles, that to equalize the work by first striking out those villages where the profit and loss were equal, the remaining number of villages was 493. Of these in 267 villages alterations occurred up to Rs. 10 in each. In 226 the assessments were more than Rs. 10. The former should be disposed of by the Tahsildár, the latter by the Revenue Officer.

This is a good suggestion.

I send the report in original. I am not quite sure that I have clearly expressed the views of the Revenue Officer, but I think I have, and recommend his report for perusal and consideration.

No. 1953.

FROM

COLONEL G. GORDON YOUNG,

*Commissioner and Superintendent,*

*Jullundur Division,*

TO

R. G. THOMSON, ESQUIRE,

*Senior Secretary to Finl. Commr., Punjab.*

*Dated the 19th June 1886.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Final Report on the Revision of Settlement of the Hoshiarpur District by Captain Montgomery. The report was, for convenience, printed before being rendered to me and was received in my office on the 16th October last. The maps illustrating it, however, were not received until the 25th January following.

2. In further explanation of the delay of some six months in forwarding the Report I may note that I did not at first understand that a review would be expected of me. As the work was almost concluded before I joined this Division as Commissioner, and was from first to last executed under the direct orders and supervision of Colonel Wace, the Commissioner of Settlements, it appeared to be a work of supererogation for me to present to Colonel Wace the result of his own work, while comment on it under existing circumstances would be out of place.

3. It is, therefore, proposed to confine this review within the smallest possible limits, leaving to Colonel Wace the exposition of principles and the more elaborate examination of details which his experience of the subject will suggest.

4. The Revised Settlement was commenced in January 1879 and concluded in January 1885, thus occupying exactly six years. It would have been sooner brought to a conclusion, but that there was a delay of upwards of two years in the issue of orders on the Assessment Reports of tahsils Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar and Dasuya as shown in para. 146 of the Report.

5. Captain Montgomery was in charge of the Settlement throughout but was assisted by Mr. A. Kensington from July 1880 to October 1882, who had charge of the Garhshankar tahsil of which he wrote the Assessment Report.

6. In paragraph 146 Captain Montgomery has explained that, in the case of the Uná tahsil, 101 villages in tahsil Dasúya, and 22 in Garhshankar, his work was confined to a revision of the assessment only, as the record of rights had been revised in this, the Hill portion of the District, by Mr. C. A. Roe under circumstances already reported by that officer in April 1874, and formally sanctioned by Government in Secretary's No. 619, dated 13th May 1876. In the rest of the district a complete revision of both records and of the Revenue demand was made.

7. The first seven chapters of the Report do not require any detailed notice; they were written, as explained in the introduction to the Report, for the purposes of the Provincial Gazetteer and before the completion of Settlement operations.

8. Chapter I is descriptive of the configuration and physical aspect of the district, with a notice of the mountains and rivers, the rainfall, climate, &c. Under the head Geology the gold-washing common in all sub-montane districts in the Punjab is noted, and the presence of lime and kankar quarries and of the saltpetre industry. But the interesting fact of the presence in the Siwalik ranges of fossil animal remains, including amongst others the elephant, seems to have escaped notice.

Amongst "Flora" fifty-six descriptions of trees and shrubs are mentioned by both their local and scientific names; of mangoes it is said there are no less than 28 different species; while of grasses, amongst which I observe the bamboo is included, 9 varieties are given.

The list of wild animals found in the district is not very large, but among them is the lynx, not a very common animal, and which is met with in the Siwalik range of hills.

9. Chapter II deals with the history of the district, physical, political and administrative.

In paragraph 18 will be found a table illustrative of the alarming devastation of the district caused by the "Chohs," the local name for the sandy torrents that, sweeping down the almost bare sides of the Siwaliks, have since the first Settlement of the district destroyed upwards of 30,000 acres of good land in Hoshiarpur and are now reaching the neighbouring district of Jullundur.

The subject has been exhaustively dealt with in separate special reports, but the remedy has yet to be found and applied. The question is complicated by the extent to which it is apprehended compensation will be required for expropriation of the Gujars whose flocks do so much damage.

10. I will not follow Captain Montgomery through Chapter III, Chapter III. though there is matter of great interest to be found there, and for much of which the Settlement Officer has expressed his obligations to Mr. Coldstream, who in his Census Report and his contribution to the Gazetteer has written fully and attractively regarding the various classes of village deities, devotees and saints, and of the shrines, fairs and local superstitions. See especially the account of the Holi at Anandpur, p. 38.

11. Chapter IV gives an account of the various crops, of the agricultural operations, including the cultivation of sugarcane and its conversion into raw sugar Chapter IV. and the subsequent processes if refined sugar is to be made. An attempt is made (paras. 93 and 94) to estimate the cost of cultivation and the resulting outturn of gur per acre and the profit on the same to the cultivators. Captain Montgomery estimates 19 maunds of gur as a good *all round average per acre*. Mr. Purser, in the neighbouring district of Jullundur, however, I find, considers 27 maunds as an average outturn per acre. Similarly the profits of the trader who makes the ordinary drained sugar have been enquired into, and it is calculated that they amount to upwards of 30 per cent. The actual figures as worked out in para. 94, give Rs. 37·6 ; but it is said the profits are generally not so much as this. Mr. Purser, it may be observed, puts the sugar-curer's profit at about 24 per cent.

12. Hoshiárpur is essentially a sugar producing district, and the fact that throughout the "Sirwal" the cane can be brought to perfection without irrigation gives The sugar industry. it a great advantage. Indeed the table given at page 84 of the Report actually shows that in the years 1879 and 1880 the outturn from such unirrigated land was considerably higher per acre than that on irrigated land. But no explanation is offered as to why this state of facts should be reversed in the two succeeding years.

13. There are four reserved demarcated Forests, two being of chñl and two chiefly bamboo ; a detailed report on Forests. these forests was rendered by Mr. Roe, which was published as a supplement to the *Punjab Government Gazette* of June 19th, 1873.

The rest of Chapter IV is devoted to an account of domestic animals ; the occupations, industries and commerce of the district ; prices ; weights and measures ; and communications.

14. For the purpose of the assessment the average prices of the 17 years 1862 to 1878 were taken, and at page Prices. 97 a table is given showing the average value

of the several spring and autumn crops during the first 15 years of British rule and during the 17 years period above mentioned. The rise in prices is exhibited in a very marked manner in this table.

15. Of chapter V, Administration, nothing need be said here nor of chapter VI which contains an account of the several towns and municipalities. Chapters V and VI do not call for special notice.

16. Chapter VII gives an account of the previous Settlement of land revenue, and consists for the most part of extracts from the reports of Messrs. Melvill and Temple.

17. The Summary Settlement made immediately after annexation Mr. (afterwards Lord) Lawrence as Commissioner, was largely based on Misr Rup Lal's jamas, when a record of these was found, use also being made to some extent of the accounts of collections made under Shaikhs Ghulam Mohi-ud-din and Sandi Khan. Chapter VII.—Previous Settlement.

18. The total of this first Summary Settlement according to the present sub-divisions of the district is given at page 131, and in all it amounted to Rs. 13,46,044. Summary Settlement jama.

19. The first Regular Settlement made by Messrs. Melvill, Barnes and Temple resulted in an assessment of Rs. 13,55,300. The details, tahsil by tahsil, as compared with the jama of the same sub-divisions at the Summary Settlement, as far as this was possible, are given in a table at the bottom of page 131. Regular Settlement jama.

20. But, as explained further on in the same paragraph, the comparison is not strictly accurate, and in fact is misleading, as the new assessment was in reality less and not more, as would appear, than the demand of the Summary Settlement; for a good many plots of land, and in some cases whole villages, had been resumed and brought on the Rent Roll in the interval between 1846 and 1881-52. The apparent result of a comparison of the two assessments misleading.

This first Regular Settlement appears to have worked well in the hilly part of the district assessed by Mr. Barnes and in that part of the plains settled by Mr. Melvill.

21. But in Mukerian which had been dealt with by Mr. (now Sir Richard) Temple considerable reductions had subsequently to be given. Reductions called for in the part of the district settled by Mr. Temple.

22. The Land Revenue demand as found by Captain Montgomery when he took up the work in 1880-81 stood at Rs. 13,48,517, and the demand for the year previous to the introduction of the new assessment was Rs. 13,45,320. The proposed new assessment of the whole district as reported is Rs. 14,78,812, or a clear gain of Rs. 1,33,492. Captain Montgomery's assessment compared with the sum on the Rent Roll when Settlement was commenced.

23. The cesses of the old Settlement including the modifications introduced from time to time, *via.*, 1 per cent. addition for a School cess in 1856 and the Local rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. in 1872, enhanced to Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. in 1878 amounted in all to Rs. 18-7-4 per cent. as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.		
Road ... ..	1	0	0 per cent.
School .. ..	1	0	0 „
Patwári ... ..	3	2	0 „
Lambardári ... ..	5	0	0 „
Local Rate ... ..	8	5	4 „
<hr/>			
Total ... ..	18	7	4

They now amount to Rs. 20-1-4 or Rs. 19-7-8 as follows :—

	Rs. A. P.		
Local rate cess, including Road, School and Postal	10	13	4
Lambardári ... ..	5	0	0
Patwari Rs. 4-4 in Una, and in rest of district ..	3	10	4
Total Rs. 20-1-4 in Una and in other tahsils	<hr/>		
exclusive of the Malba ... ..	19	7	8

The foregoing with reference to the first seven Chapters of the Report.

Chapter VIII.—The new Settlement.

24. I now turn to Chapter VIII which deals with the Revised Settlement and which must be somewhat more closely examined and discussed.

25. The latitude and longitude of the district and its boundaries are given in para. 2 of the report, and it will be seen that its shape is, roughly speaking, a long parallelogram lying in the direction of North-West and South-East.

26. The district is divided in two by a back bone of hills running from the highlands which mark the original reputed bank of the Biás river on the North-West corner right down to the Sutlej in the South-East. This range of hills is a continuation of the Siwalik range of the Gangetic Doab. An excellent description of the physical features of the range as given by Mr. Roe has been reproduced by Captain Montgomery at page 5 of the report. By this backbone of hills (with the spurs running out from the Sola Singhi and Kángra ranges) the district is nearly equally divided into hill and plain.

27. The population is chiefly agricultural and Hindu, as exhibited in the following figures of the last census :—

Total population ... ..	9,01,381
Urban ... ..	73,973
Agricultural ... ..	8,27,408



Of these again—

Hindus, including Sikhs, are	...	...	...	6,99,969
Muhammadans	...	...	...	2,90,193
Others	...	...	...	1,219

The numbers of Hindus and Muhammadans in each tahsíl are as follows :—

	Hindu.	Muhammadan.
Hoshiárpur	1,34,030	1,04,941
Dasúya	1,14,199	1,04,026
Una	1,84,215	23,845
Garhshankar	1,77,525	57,381

28. The proportions approach, therefore, to nearly half and half in the tahsils of Hoshiárpur and Dasúya, while in Una there are eight times and in Garhshankar three times as many Hindus as Muhammadans.

The principal tribes are Jats, Rajputs (both Hindus and Muhammadans), Brahmins, Khatris, Gujars, Tribes. Patháns, Mehtons, Kanets, Rains, Sainis Awáns, Dogárs, Bhátís and Changs.

29. The area of the district in square miles is 2,229, and the incidence of the population per square mile is 413.

The cultivated area is 7,06,763 acres giving 0·73 acres per head.

The details under which the Settlement Survey has classified the area of the district are as follows :—

	Square miles.	Acres.
Cultivated	1,104	7,06,763
Culturable waste including lately abandoned	234	1,50,008
Under Kharkhana	64	41,080
Unculturable	790	5,05,363
Government land	37	23,540
Total	2,229	14,26,754

30. There are four tahsils, Hoshiárpur, Dasúya, Una and Garhshankar. In dealing with the district for purposes of assessment the Settlement Officer commenced with the Una tahsíl and the hill villages of Dasúya and Garhshankar of which the records only had been revised in 1873 by Mr. Roe.

31. It argues well for the diligence brought to bear on his work Assessment Report of by Captain Montgomery that in addition to tahsíl Una. starting measurement work throughout all the rest of the district he should have been able to inspect and send up his Assessment Report of the hilly part of the district so soon as December 1880. The orders on this report were promptly issued, so that in July 1881 the assessments were announced, and they came into force from the kharíf of that year.

32. The other Assessment Reports were rendered for the Hoshiárpur, Garshankar and Dasúya in the months of January, June and September 1882, respectively; that for Garshankar, as before noted, having been prepared by Mr. A. Kensington. The orders sanctioning the assessment were not received, however, until October and November 1884, after a delay of more than 2 years and it is attributable to this alone that the Settlement was not brought to a conclusion at least a year earlier than has been the case.

33. The several Assessment Reports which were all unusually full and complete, were elaborately reviewed by Colonel Wace as Settlement Commissioner, and by Mr. Lyall, in the case of the Una tahsíl, and by Colonel Davies, as Financial Commissioner in the case of the other three tahsís, and were acknowledged and approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Secretary's letters No. 94S., dated 1st July 1881, and No. 106, dated 20th May 1885, respectively. It would be entirely out of place for me to attempt any further review of work so thoroughly analysed and discussed by the highest Revenue authorities in the Province; it will suffice to say that the several assessment circles as proposed by the Settlement Officer were adopted and the Revenue rates, with very slight modifications, approved. In passing orders on these reports it is observable that the Financial Commissioner over and over again directed that, though the rates were accepted as general guides in assessing, the Settlement Officer should as a rule keep well below them.

Reference to the figured statement on page 143 of the Report will show that these instructions were carefully observed.

34. In Hoshiárpur tahsíl three circles were formed—*Sirwal* conspicuous for fertility, the soil being a fine loam constantly enriched by fertilising deposits brought down from the hills, water near the surface, and the finest crops, as sugarcane and maize, being grown without irrigation. On this circle the incidence of land revenue per cultivated acre is Rs. 2-13-2.

*Rakar*.—Less good soil and subject to “Choh” action; here the incidence is Rs. 2-0-6 per acre.

*Kandi*.—Contains the villages on the South-West slopes of the Siwaliks; soil dry; irrigation scarce.

The incidence here is Re. 1-3-3 per acre.

35. In Una seven circles were formed—

*Pahar*.—A poor circle consisting of hill villages, some almost inaccessible; the soil dry and stony; crops liable to damage from wild animals; irrigation in part from hill streams.

The assessment falls at Re. 1-5-9 per acre.

*Changar*.—The higher part of the Jhandbari taluka on the left bank of the Sutlej ; the soil stony and thirsty ; rate Re. 1-0-3 per acre.

*Dun*.—All the level lands of the Una valley ; soil moist and fertile ; incidence Re. 1-13-10.

*Bet*.—(2 Circles Nos. I and II.) No. I on the right bank, estimated to be the most fertile in the tahsíl, the river doing little harm and much good in the way of alluvial deposit ; here the incidence is Rs. 2-3-5.

In No. II, which is on the left bank and inferior generally, the demand is at the rate of Re. 1-10-3 per acre.

*Kahar* the lands on the inner or Eastern slope of the Siwaliks, and those on the outer or Western slope of the Sola Singhi ; the low-lying lands are described as good, but the upper as being stony and sandy and requiring much rain. Here the incidence is Re. 1-10-0.

*Bit* being the table land on the top of the Siwalik range, very fertile, but entirely dependent on rain. The demand falls at Re. 1-6-7.

36. In Garshankar five circles were formed—

*Sirwal* much the same as the circle of the same title in Hoshiárpur tahsíl, but requiring, it is said, more irrigation. The incidence is Rs. 2-11-10.

*Rakar* as described in Hoshiárpur ; incidence Rs. 2-1-1.

*Kandi* also as the circle of same name in Hoshiárpur ; incidence Re. 1-3-7.

*Bet* all the low lands near the Sutlej ; rich and fertile ; the demand falls at Rs. 2-6-5.

*Bit* a continuation of the table land on the top of the Siwaliks part of which lies in the Una tahsíl ; fertile, but great scarcity of water. Demand falls at Re. 1-5-11 per acre.

37. In Dasúya also five circles were formed—

*Sirwal* very similar to the circles in Hoshiárpur and Garshankar so-called, but falling off in quality towards the northern end ; incidence Rs. 2-10-9.

*Maíra*, high and dry ; soil light and stony ; watered in parts by inundation canals. Incidence of demand Re. 1-8-9.

*Bet* the low land on the Biás and the villages bordering the "Chams" or marshes ; prospects somewhat precarious owing to liability to floods. Incidence of new assessment Rs. 2-2-1.

*Kandi*, sandy stony villages on the slope of the end of the Siwalik ranges. Incidence Re. 1-10-10.

*Rakar*, a stony tract ; very badly off for water ; in the centre of the Siwalik ranges. Incidence Re. 1-9-0.

Incidence of new demand. 38. Tahsíl by tahsíl, the average incidence of the new demand is as follows, per cultivated acre, without including cesses :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Hoshiárpur ... ..	2	7	11
Una ... ..	1	11	7
Garshankar ... ..	2	3	3
Dasúya ... ..	1	15	4
And for the whole district ... ..	2	1	3

39. The rise in prices and improvement in communications has been held to justify the enhanced demand which amounts to 9 per cent. over the whole district and which certainly cannot be deemed excessive.

This rise in prices, and the produce estimated, the rent rates, and the manner in which the half asset share of Government was arrived at have all been dealt with exhaustively in the assessment reports received by the Settlement Commissioner and the Financial Commissioner, as said already, and have been before Government; so that I am not called upon to justify or discuss the principles adopted, or the method in which the principles were applied.

40. But, as I have had some experience of the operation of the new assessments since they commenced, I may state that I have every confidence in their being just and equitable. I marched through the district almost immediately after the assessments were announced purposely with the view of seeing how they were received and taking notice of any complaint of over-assessment which might reach me. The people of the district, though a well ordered and easily managed set, are notoriously litigious and well acquainted with the system of appeal; yet throughout the three large tahsils of Dasúya, Hoshiárpur and Garshankar only 15 appeals in all were preferred against the assessment and in only five of these cases was any interference found desirable. I think it may be safely said the people have accepted the assessment as right and fair, and that the realization of the demand, except in years of great scarcity, will give very little trouble to the Collector, if attention is paid to the now fully accepted policy of the Government of prompt suspensions and remissions of revenue in cases of calamity of season.

41. For the Bet and for land in the neighbourhood and affected by New alluvion and diluvion rules. hill torrents a new code of alluvion and diluvion rules has been prepared and sanctioned and is in operation in this district and that of Jullundur.

The gist of these rules has been embodied in regular engagements which form part of the Settlement record in each village affected. A transcript of the conditions will be found at pages 150 to 153.

The working of these rules will involve greatly increased labour on patwáris and supervising establishments, as Tahsildárs and Náib-Tahsildárs are expected to visit all the localities subject to torrents, to which the highest rate of assessment has not been applied, year by year while the crop is on the ground in view to enhancing the assessment to full village rates where this becomes possible.

In the case of land thrown up on the large rivers the rates to be applied in assessing are dependent on the crop *sown*, and are 12 annas per acre for poor crops, of which a list is given; Re. 1-8 for the superior grains, and Rs. 2-4 for sugarcane and land which produces two crops.

One anna per acre is also put on land fit for grazing. It is probable that these rules will bring in a much larger sum to Government than has hitherto been realised by the haphazard system hitherto in force; but I am not satisfied that they are entirely fair to zamíndárs, for they admit of no drawback or allowance being made for crops that fail in whole or part; if a man *sows* he is to pay, no matter what the outturn may be. Some discretion in this matter should be allowed to the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the work, in my estimation.

Again, while every acre of alluvion is to be assessed, no reduction in the case of land affected by hill torrents is to be allowed, unless at least one-twentieth of some one holding has been lost, or injury to this extent caused. Thus, as applied at present, if 50 cases of alluvion in patches of one acre, each assessable at Re. 1, are found, Rs. 50 will be added to the jama, while if 50 similar acres are lost no reduction will be allowed unless some one *khuta* has lost the extent of one-twentieth. This defect I am about to point out with the view of its correction.

42. The instalments of land revenue are payable on 15th June and 15th July for the rabi, and 1st December and 1st February for the kharif; but a proposal is before Government for postponing the first kharif instalment to 1st January, so as to allow of part of the value of the kharif crop being realized before the demand falls due.

43. The proportion in which the revenue is to be paid in each harvest, as settled by the people themselves, is as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ kharif and $\frac{1}{2}$ rabi	...	...	2,067 villages.
$\frac{2}{3}$ " $\frac{1}{3}$ "	...	...	102 "
$\frac{3}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	...	...	10 "
$\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	...	10 "

44. The method in which the *bach* or distribution of the revenue was made amongst the proprietors is explained in para. 148 of the Report, and there can be no doubt that the system adopted in tahsils

Hoshiárpur, Dasúya, and Garhshankar, whereby the old revenue demand was first distributed over the areas brought out by the new measurement, and when the new assessment was announced, the proportional increase (or decrease) was adjusted, has worked admirably. This is a part of a Settlement Officer's work which, from the nature of the case is often somewhat hurried, as great pressure to wind up the work is constantly applied, and the result is a fruitful crop of very troublesome appeals after the Settlement establishment has left the district. In Hoshiárpur the delay in passing the orders on the assessment reports afforded the opportunity of making the *back* on the system explained with deliberation and care, and as a result only *one* appeal against the distribution was preferred to me.

45. The statement at the bottom of page 137 showing the tenures as classified, and the principles on which the distribution of the revenue was made shows 173 *zamindari* villages of which 46 are held by a single owner and 127 by a community ; 200 *pattidari* of which 36 are perfect and 164 imperfect in nature ; 1,806 *bhaiachara* of which 1,150 distributed the demand by an *all round rate*, and 657 by soil rate, or almost two-thirds by the former simple plan to one-third who adopted the refinement provided by the Settlement Officer's varying rates. This corroborates the often expressed views that a multiplicity of soil rates is by no means desirable, as they seldom fit the views of the people themselves as to the relative value of their several lands.

46. In obedience to the instructions of the Government of India in Secure and insecure connection with famine preventive measures, areas. the villages of the district have all been carefully classified as "secure" or "insecure" with the result (exhibited on page 146) that 56 per cent. of the whole is "secure," 40 per cent. "insecure" and 4 per cent. "fluctuating;" but the experience of the past may fairly be held to warrant a larger proportion of the district being really deemed secure than the figures of irrigation bring out, as the rainfall is almost always sufficient owing to the proximity of the district to the Himalayan ranges. The average rainfall of 20 years from 1862-63 to 1882-83 was 36·7 inches of which 30·1 fell between April and September and 6·6 between October and March.

47. In paragraphs 159 and 160 a full account will be found of the patwári arrangements obtaining in the district when Settlement operations were commenced, and of the new arrangements organised by the Settlement Officer under the new rules.

The arrangements were all separately reported and received the Financial Commissioner's sanction in a letter No. 408, dated 14th May 1885, from the Director of Settlement and Revenue Records.

The arrangements include the grading of the patwáris, the funding of the cess and punctual quarterly payment of salaries ; and the

rate, which is Rs. 4-4 per cent. in tahsil Una, and the hill villages of which Mr. Roe revised the record, and Rs. 3-13-4 in the rest of the district, provides sufficient to meet the requirements of the patwáris in the way of stationery. The pay is not so high as is to be desired, being only Rs. 11, Rs. 9 and Rs. 8 per mensem, and the circles, especially in tahsil Una, are larger than the new rules contemplate; but without an enhancement of the cess, which it was not considered expedient to recommend, it was not possible to remedy this; and the Financial Commissioner, as noted above, has accepted the proposal as suitable, and the best at present practicable.

48. The Kánúngo staff was at the same time organised by the Settlement Officer as described in para. 160. Each tahsil is divided into five circles, and there are on an average 25 Patwári circles in each Kánúngo's beat. It is a convenient arrangement that the head-quarters of each circle are located at places where there is a Post Office, with three exceptions.

Houses have been built for the Kánúngos as well as for Patwáris, and it is to be considered as a condition of the appointment in each case, that these several functionaries reside *with their families*, within the limits of their respective circles unless exempted by the Deputy Commissioner for some special reason—a discretion which should be rarely resorted to.

49. At para. 70 of the Report the Settlement Officer notices the Záildari arrangements. These had been made provisionally under Mr. Perkins on the principle of appointing to the office men who, as representatives of old Choudry families, were in receipt already of "Suféd Poshi" allowances.

When Mr. Roe's revision of the records was in progress he made a careful re-arrangement of circles in all the hilly parts of the district, and these have not been interfered with. Throughout the rest of the district on the authority vesting in him as Settlement Officer, and under orders of Colonel Wace, as Settlement Commissioner, passed with the concurrence of the Commissioner of the Division (Colonel Davies), Captain Montgomery revised all the appointments, re-arranged the circles, where necessary, and applied and obtained due sanction for remuneration of zaildárs at the rate of 1 per cent. on the revenue of their circles. This sum is allowed in the form of an "inam" by a reduction of revenue, from the village in which the zail head-quarters are situated, and with liability, with Financial Commissioner's sanction, to change this from time to time, as, on the occurrence of new appointments, changes in the residence of the zaildár for the time being may come to pass. This sanction was conveyed in Financial Commissioner's No. 744, dated 30th January 1885. The zails have been made conterminous with the patwári and thana jurisdictions falling

within them, and within which they themselves are situated, respectively. This is a point of importance expressly desired by Colonel Wace.

At the close of para. 71 of the Report a complete list of the zails showing names of the zaildars, the number of component villages, the amount of land revenue and the prevailing caste or tribe in such circle will be found. There have, of course, been a few changes in the incumbents since this was written.

All these men are personally known to me, and I consider the appointments to have been made with justice and good judgment.

A zaildar's book with map of each circle, and all necessary information regarding the zail, the reason for the nomination made, and a recommendation for future appointments, has been furnished to the Deputy Commissioner.

This book should be carefully written up as vacancies occur and new appointments are made. It is very desirable that the care taken to ensure proper tribal representation with regard to revenue importance, and the influence and importance of the tribes be maintained by successive Deputy Commissioners in making new appointments.

50. In this connection may also be noted that certain "Suféd Poshi" grants and lambardári inams were also reported and sanctioned by Government in a letter No. 167, dated 31st October 1884. The total amount of the former is Rs. 440 per annum and of the latter Rs. 2,210 divided amongst 61 recipients. Both classes of inams fall short of the sum which  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the new assessments would give, and are therefore within the limit up to which the Government had indicated that it was prepared to allow such inams.

The persons selected for the "Suféd Poshi" grants were men of local influence amongst the agriculturists, who had always used their influence in support of the wishes of the Government, and on whose behalf there was a good deal of local feeling that some such recognition was due.

The Inam-holders were elected by the Settlement Officer in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, and the grants may be said to take the place of the "Ala lambardári" allowance made in some districts. The terms on which these inams are held are "good behaviour and the performance of any service that may be required by Government," failing which they are liable to resumption; and in the matter of future appointments it is laid down in each "sanad," so that there may be no mistake, that the grants will be given by the Deputy Commissioner to a successor; with the concurrence of the Commissioner, whose order as to the appointment shall be final.



If an Inam-holder is appointed to a zaildari, the grant will be vacated, and at the Deputy Commissioner's disposal.

The amount of the grants averages Rs. 40 and the distribution tribe by tribe will be seen on reference to para. 173.

51. In para. 163 will be found mention of an important measure which has greatly relieved the people of the Una tahsíl whereby the talukdári dues payable to certain old Rájput families have been commuted from tribute in kind to a cash payment. The rate generally prevailing was two seers per maund, which was calculated to be equal to 22 per cent. of the revenue demand ; for the future 15 per cent. of the revenue will be paid by the zamíndars to talukdárs, and Government has relinquished 7 per cent. in their favour. When  $1\frac{1}{2}$  seers was the rate at which the dues had been levied the proprietors are to pay  $11\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and the Government to relinquish  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to the talukdár.

Commutation of taluk-  
dári dues.

This measure, which was not popular at first, is now said to give great satisfaction, and as Captain Montgomery says, the benefit to the proprietors has been undoubted, as they suffered much oppression and trouble, especially where this talukdári allowance had been alienated to the money lenders. The last three lines of this para. explaining how, on the resumption of revenue assignments, part of the consequent assessment will have to be remitted in favour of the talukdárs, will require to be borne in mind by the Deputy Commissioner.

52. Paragraph 164 explains how the status of ex-mafidárs with whom a settlement has been made of the resumed land has been recorded. At present they are entered as malguzárs, and presumably this status will in process of time develop into that of "malik makbuza."

Ex-mafidárs.

53. It will be observed from para. 165 that no attempt to define the status of occupancy tenants under the several clauses of the Tenancy Act has been made during the Settlement, but that this remains to be done in each case where suits for enhancement come to be instituted. I share Captain Montgomery's regret that the impossibility of passing the new Tenancy Act before conclusion of the Settlement did not give an opportunity for arranging rents for the future, which will now have to be determined in the revenue courts. There can be no question that the intimate acquaintance with the facts acquired by the Settlement establishment gives them facilities for arranging such disputes better than when they are taken into court.

Tenants.

The proportion of cultivated land held by tenants is 43 per cent. and by owners 57 per cent. ; of the area held by tenants, 55 per cent. is in the hands of occupancy tenants and 45 per cent. of tenants-at-will.

Four-fifths of the occupancy tenants pay rent in cash, when paid in kind the proprietor's share is generally  $\frac{4}{5}$  or  $\frac{2}{3} + 2$  seers per maund "kharch."

Tenants-at-will when paying in kind pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  or on very poor land  $\frac{2}{3}$  only. Good land in the plains returns a rent of Re. 1 per kanal—Rs. 10 per acre; and in Hoshiarpur and Garhshankar rents as high as Rs. 2 Rs. 3 and even Rs. 5 per kanal are found.

54. Paragraph 166 touches a very difficult question, that of encroachments on village roads. I am disposed to regret that a condition regarding the obligation of the villages to maintain all such roads, as are shown in the map, was not inserted in the administration paper, for I fear that leaving this measure to the good sense of the people, means that the encroachments will continue unchecked, as what is every one's business is generally left undone; and it is not clear how the District Officer, be he never so vigilant, can interfere to keep open these useful tracks. The question arose in Jullundur, and is arising in Firozpur, and as it seems to me is being shirked all round; it might perhaps be dealt with in the new Land Revenue Act.

55. Tribal customs have been left to be separately dealt with, but the information necessary for this end has been collected. This is perhaps preferable to burdening the Settlement Report with a long list of questions and answers on the subject.

56. The matter of the "Chohs" has, as noted in a previous paragraph formed the subject of separate reference and report. It is a large and very pressing question encompassed with difficulty and likely to cost a large sum of money if dealt with on the scale the occasion seems to demand. I may add that the subject is engrossing the attention of Mr. Knox, the Deputy Commissioner, who has made a beginning in the attempt to control this, at present, destructive agency, by the erection of "bunds" in suitable localities which it is hoped will retain part of the drainage waters, and provide a useful and much needed supply of water in the "Kandi," and leave some perhaps available for irrigation. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner should be drawn to the provision made for releasing from assessment groves planted so as to protect the neighbouring land from sand drift and waste from torrents. Captain Montgomery thinks that the serious diminution in the plough cattle is greatly attributable to the destructive action of these torrents, which directly reduce the cultivated area so seriously. To this, however, I would add as a reason the rapid breaking up of pasture lands by partition, as a still more direct cause.

57. The district canals, too, have formed the subject of a separate reference now pending, it is believed, before Government. It seems probable that the

largest of these, known as the Shah Nahr, is susceptible of further development, if the measures recommended by the Settlement Officer in para. 170 can be adopted ; but the exact relation of Government towards the existing shareholders has yet to be determined.

The private canals, too, should be placed under some clear rules, and the question decided whether now, or in the future, any royalty for use of the water should be levied.

58. Particulars of the Judicial work and the work connected with the investigations into land revenue assignments, both of which were arduous, are given in paras. 171-172.

Judicial work and mafi investigations.

59. In all upwards of Rs. 1,00,000 of land revenue is assigned, of which Rs. 20,985 is in perpetuity.

Revenue assignments.

„ 37,631 as conquest jágirs.  
 „ 17,052 as maintenance of institutions.  
 „ 13,725 for life or lives.  
 „ 3,468 for term of Settlement.  
 „ 218 for groves.  
 „ 3,486 for inams.

Total ... Rs. 1,00,495

60. The net cost of the Settlement from first to last, and extending over a period of six years, has been Rs. 6,83,023 which the increase obtained from the re-assessment will repay in five years.

Cost of the Settlement.

61. Captain Montgomery has, I consider, earned the thanks of Government and of the people. I think his Settlement has been characterized throughout by excellent common sense and good judgment. He has wasted no time, has dealt practically with the several problems that have come before him to deal with, has gained for Government a large access of revenue, and withal has left the people thoroughly well satisfied and content.

In Mr. Kensington he found an assistant of marked ability, who has since been rewarded by being put in charge of an important Settlement himself, at a very early period of his career, and in which I have no doubt he will in his time achieve as great a success.

Rai Ganga Rám and Mirza Azim Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioners, are highly praised by the Settlement Officer, and the latter is now very usefully employed as the Revenue Assistant of the District.

The Superintendents have all been promoted to the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioners except Shankar Dás, who has not passed the examination.

Captain Montgomery praises the services of his Head Clerk, Mr. Pestonji, who had much hard work in the preparation of the numerous figured statements of the settlement.

Appendices. 62. In the appendices to the Report will be found—

I.—The notifications relating to Settlement.

II.—A statement showing the principal statistics by Assessment Circles and Tahsils.

III.—A useful table for calculating areas by the acre, ghumáo and bigah.

IV.—A collection of proverbs and sayings, and in a separate cover six maps illustrating—

(1)—The roads, police stations and encamping grounds, &c.

(2)—The Zails.

(3)—The Field Kánúngo's Circles.

(4)—The Assessment Circles.

(5)—Secure, insecure and fluctuating tracts.

(6)—The localities of the schools.

63. It would, I think, have been a better plan to have thrown Nos. 1, 2 and 3 into one map and Nos. 4, 5 and 6 into another, and to have dispensed with four

Maps.  
of these maps.

64. It only remains to say that I concur in recommending that the records may be sanctioned and the term of the Settlement fixed for thirty years as pro-

Conclusion.  
posed by Captain Montgomery.

I have, &c.,

G. GORDON YOUNG,  
*Commissioner and Superintendent.*



# CONTENTS.

PARA.		PAGE.
1	Introductory	1

## CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRICT.

### *A.—Descriptive.*

2	Position, boundaries, tahsil divisions	3
3	Physical configuration and divisions	3
4	Mountain system	5
5	River system, minor streams and drainage lines	7
6	Customs regarding alluvion and diluvion	8
7	Canals	8
8	Minor tracts	9
9	Rainfall, temperature and climate	10
10	Diseases	11

### *B.—Geology.*

11	Mineral products, mines, quarries	11
----	-----------------------------------	----

### *C.—Flora and Fauna.*

12	Principal trees and shrubs ; their products and uses	11
13	Mango and other cultivated trees	14
14	Principal grasses	16
15	Wild animals (beasts and birds) ; sport	17
16	Fish and fisheries	17
17	Reptiles	18

## CHAPTER II.—HISTORY.

### *A.—Physical.*

18	Increase of <i>Chaks</i>	18
19	Famines	19

### *B.—Political.*

20	Early history	19
21	Muhammadian period	21
22	Sikh period	21
23	Acquisition by the English	22
24	The Mutiny	23
25	Antiquities	23

## CONTENTS.

PARA.	PAGE.
<i>C.—Administration.</i>	
26 Administrative divisions prior to English rule ...	24
27 First constitution of the district, and subsequent changes in tahsil boundaries ...	25
28 Assignment and resumption of territory to and from native states; creation of large <i>jagirs</i> ...	25
29 List of Deputy Commissioners since annexation ...	26
<hr/>	
CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.	
<i>A.—Statistical.</i>	
30 Distribution, increase and decrease of population ...	26
31 Births and deaths ...	27
32 Age, sex, and civil condition ...	28
33 Infirmities ...	29
<i>B.—Religions.</i>	
34 Statistical and local distribution of religions ...	29
35 Christian mission ...	30
36 Musalmáns and their sects ...	31
37 Hindus and their sects—	
Bairágis ...	32
Dádúpanthia ...	32
38 Village deities, saints—	
Sarwar Sulán ...	33
Gugga ...	33
Sidha ...	34
Other tutelary deities ...	34
Mián Bibi ...	34
39 Sikhs—	
Udásis ...	35
Nirmalas ...	35
40 Bhábras ...	35
41 Superstitions ...	36
42 Fairs, festivals, holy places and shrines ...	37
<i>C.—Social Life.</i>	
43 The villages, houses and furniture ...	41
44 Clothing ...	42
45 Divisions of time ...	43
46 Daily occupation ...	43
47 Food ...	43
48 Amusements ...	44
49 Customs connected with birth ...	44
50 Customs connected with death ...	44
51 Customs connected with marriage ...	45
52 Character and disposition ...	48
53 Language ...	49
54 Education, indigenous schools, printing presses ...	49
<i>D.—Tribes and Castes.</i>	
55 Local distribution of tribes and castes ...	50
56 Former inhabitants and tribal colonization ...	51
57 Jats ...	51
58 Rajpúts ...	52
59 Brahmíns ...	53
60 Khatris ...	54
61 Gujars ...	54
62 Patháns ...	55

# CONTENTS.

iii

PARA.		PAGE.
63	Mahtons	55
64	Kanets	56
65	Baiens and Sainis	56
66	Awans	56
67	Dogars	56
68	Báhtis and Chángs	57

## *E.—Village Communities and Tenures.*

69	Constitution of village communities	57
70	Zaildárs and village headmen	57
71	Tenancy, tenures, rent	60
72	Agricultural partnerships and servants	60
73	Petty village grantees	61
74	Village servants	61
75	Sales and mortgages of land	62

## *F.—Leading Families.*

76	Leading families	64
----	------------------	----

## CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

### *A.—Agriculture and Arboriculture.*

77	Soils	68
78	Irrigation, wells, &c.	70
79	Agricultural implements	71
80	Agricultural operations	73
81	Wheat	73
82	Barley	75
83	Gram	76
84	<i>Saron</i> or <i>Sarshef</i>	76
85	Tobacco	77
86	Safflower	77
87	Other <i>rabi</i> crops	77
88	Maize	78
89	Sugarcane	79
90	Extraction of juice	81
91	Conversion of the juice into coarse sugar	82
92	Refinement of coarse sugar	82
93	Estimated cost of cultivation	84
94	Comparative profits of the sugar industry	86
95	Supply and demand of sugar and foreign competition	87
96	Possible improvement in manufacture	87
97	Cotton	87
98	Rice	88
99	<i>Mash</i> , <i>mung</i> and <i>moth</i>	89
100	<i>Chari</i>	89
101	Other <i>kharif</i> crops	90
102	Other products	90
103	Arboriculture, forests	90

### *B.—Domestic Animals.*

104	Cattle	91
105	Sheep and goats	92
106	Horses	92
107	Other animals	92
108	Apiculture	92
109	Sericulture	93



## CONTENTS,

PARA.		PAGE.
<i>C.—Occupations, Industries and Commerce.</i>		
110	Occupations ... ..	95
111	Principal industries and manufactures ... ..	96
112	Commercial classes ... ..	96
113	Course and nature of trade ... ..	96
<i>D.—Prices, Weights and Measures.</i>		
114	Prices ... ..	97
115	Weights and measures ... ..	98
<i>E.—Communications.</i>		
116	Navigable rivers and ferries ... ..	99
117	Railways and telegraph ... ..	100
118	Roads and camping grounds ... ..	100
119	Staging bungalows, rest houses, horse daks, &c. ... ..	103
120	Postal lines and post offices ... ..	104
<hr/>		
CHAPTER V.—ADMINISTRATION.		
121	Executive and judicial ... ..	104
122	Criminal, police and gaol ... ..	105
123	Revenue, taxation and registration ... ..	107
124	Education ; Government schools ... ..	108
125	Medical staff and dispensaries ... ..	108
126	Ecclesiastical ... ..	109
127	Head quarters of other departments ... ..	109
<hr/>		
CHAPTER VI.—TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES.		
128	Principal towns ... ..	109
129	Hoshiarpur ... ..	110
130	Hariána ... ..	113
131	Garhdiwála ... ..	114
132	Bajwára ... ..	115
133	Dasúya ... ..	116
134	Urmur and Tándá ... ..	117
135	Míáni ... ..	119
136	Mukerian ... ..	119
137	Una ... ..	121
138	Anandpur ... ..	122
139	Garhshankar ... ..	124
140	Jaijon ... ..	125
<hr/>		
CHAPTER VII.—PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS OF LAND REVENUE.		
141	Native land revenue system ... ..	125
142	Summary settlement on annexation ... ..	129
143	First regular settlement ... ..	131
144	Subsequent settlement operations ... ..	133
145	Cesses ... ..	133

# CONTENTS.

v

## CHAPTER VIII.—THE REVISED SETTLEMENT.

PARA.		PAGE.
146	The new Settlement: Its commencement and duration ...	135
147	Measurements and new records ...	136
148	Distribution of revenue ...	137
149	Patwari's annual papers ...	138
150	Formation of Assessment Circles ...	138
151	Assessment Circles in Una ...	138
152	Assessment Circles in Hoshiarpur ...	139
153	Assessment Circles in Garhshankar ...	140
154	Assessment Circles in Dasuya ...	140
155	Statistics of past and present Settlements compared ...	141
156	Revenue rates and new assessments ...	142
157	Instalments of land revenue ...	145
158	Classification of the district into Secure, Insecure and Fluctuating tracts ...	146
159	The Patwari Staff ...	147
160	The Kanungo Staff ...	149
161	Record of area under crops ...	150
162	Alluvion and diluvion rules ...	150
163	Conversion of <i>talukdari</i> dues in Una <i>tahsil</i> into cash ...	154
164	Status of <i>mafidars</i> and <i>ex-mafidars</i> ...	155
165	Enquiries into tenant right ...	155
166	Limits of district and village roads ...	156
167	Rights in Ban Karanpur ...	156
168	Tribal customs ...	157
169	Remedial measures against <i>choke</i> ...	157
170	Improvements to the Shah Nahr ...	158
171	Civil and revenue cases ...	158
172	Assignments of land revenue ...	159
173	Grants to <i>saidars</i> and other rural notables ...	160
174	Expenditure on the settlement ...	161
175	Notice of officers ...	161

## APPENDICES.

I.	Notifications in the Punjab Government Gazette relating to the Hoshiarpur Settlement ...	165
II.	Statement showing leading statistics of the district by Assessment Circles and <i>Tahsils</i> . ...	174
III.	Table for calculating areas by the acre, <i>ghumao</i> and <i>bigha</i> ...	185
IV.	Proverbial sayings of the Hoshiarpur district ...	193
V.	Maps of the District. Separate volume.	



REPORT  
OF THE  
REVISED SETTLEMENT  
OF THE  
HOSHIÁRPUR DISTRICT,  
IN THE  
PUNJÁB,  
1879—84.

---

INTRODUCTORY.

1. The first seven chapters of this report were written by October 1883 for the purposes of the Provincial Gazetteer. For this reason the method of arrangement prescribed for the new Gazetteer has been followed as far as possible. Some years ago a short description of the district was written for the Gazetteer, and further information on various subjects was afterwards added by succeeding Deputy Commissioners. The information so collected I have not hesitated to utilise for this report, and I hereby express my acknowledgments once for all for the help so obtained. Where I have quoted from published reports, such as the Settlement Reports of Messrs. Melvill, Temple and Roe, I have duly acknowledged the sources of information in each case. It should be remembered that the first seven chapters have been written before the completion of the Settlement operations, and before receipt of sanction for the new assessments of the greater part of the district.



# REPORT OF THE REVISED SETTLEMENT OF THE HOSHIÁRPUR DISTRICT.

## CHAPTER I.—The District.

### A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

2. The Hoshiárpur district lies between the parallels of latitude  $32^{\circ} 4' 48''$  and  $30^{\circ} 58' 40''$ , and longitude  $76^{\circ} 42' 30''$  and  $75^{\circ} 32' 30''$ ; and is bounded on the north-east by the Kángra district and the Hill State of Kahlúr (Biláspur), on the south by the river Sutlej and the Umballa district, on the south-west by the Jullundur district and portions of the Kapurthala State, and on the north and north-west by the river Biás. A strip of country on the left bank of the Sutlej, called *taluka* Jandbari, lying between the river and the hills, was transferred from the Umballa district to Hoshiárpur in 1850. This part is bounded on the south by Umballa and on the east by the Kahlúr hills; otherwise the Biás and Sutlej would be the northern and southern boundaries of the district. The greatest length of the district from north-west to south-east is 94 miles, and its breadth varies from 20 to 32 miles. The total area\* according to recent measurements is 2,232 square miles. The district is divided into four sub-divisions or *tahsils*, having their head-quarters at Hoshiárpur, Garhshankar, Dasúya and Una. The Una *tahsil* comprises nearly the whole hill portion of the district eastward from the water-shed of the outer or Siwálik range. About ten miles in length of the northern part of this range however is included in the Dasúya *tahsil*. The plain portion westward is distributed from north to south between the Dasúya, Hoshiárpur and Garhshankar *tahsils* respectively.

3. The district is nearly equally divided into hill and plain. The hills comprise the Siwálik range and the western slopes of the outer range of the Kángra hills. The two ranges enclose a valley called Jaswan Dún. This valley is partly broken up by hilly spurs

\* NOTE.—Exclusive of *taluka* Bhunga, a block of villages in the Hoshiárpur *tahsil*, owned by the Raja of Kapurthala.

stretching inwards from the hills on either side. The plains to the west of the Siwálik hills are intersected by a number of sandy torrents, the waters of which eventually flow into the Sutlej and Biás by the two main drainage channels called the eastern (or white) Bein, and the western (or black) Bein.

McIvill, para. 3.

Along the Biás and Sutlej are strips of alluvial land over which the waters spread when in flood. The soil here is a mixture of sand and loam and is very productive.

Between the town of Dasúya and the Biás there extends a long tract of marsh land, about a mile and a half in breadth, known by the name of *chhamb*. It begins at Himatpur, and running parallel to the river passes on into Kapurthala territory. It probably marks an ancient bed of the Biás, and is fed by several torrents from the Siwálik hills. Two of these torrents have completely silted up portions of the *chhamb*, which has thus been cut into three separate pieces, the intervals being near Dasúya and Tándá. The flooding of these marshes commences in June or July, from which time the ground remains under water until September, after which it gradually dries up. As soon, however,

Temple's Report.

as the cold weather sets in, in great parts of the bog springs come bubbling up, which keep the soil moist until the setting in of the dry heat in April and May. It then becomes as hard as iron and opens into numberless fissures. Parts of the *chhamb*s are unculturable owing to the excess of water caused by their silting up, and the consequent obstruction of the natural drainage channels. To clear these channels would do much good and reclaim a large quantity of good land, besides improving the health of men and cattle residing in the neighbourhood of the marshes. The tract lying along the western slopes of the Siwálíks is known as *kandi*, and is dry and rather unproductive. On the other hand, the long strip of land from 3 to 8 miles in width bordering on the Jullundur district, and called *sirwal*, is the most fertile part of the district. It receives the fertilising matter brought down from the high lands, and water lies at only some 12 to 15 feet from the surface.

Near the end of the Siwálik range in the Dasúya tahsíl a high stony ridge, called *manni*, runs across the plain. It is said that in very ancient times the river Biás ran immediately under this ridge.

The plain portion of the district is of alluvial formation throughout. It has a gentle slope southwards from the foot of the Siwálik range, the result of the deposit of silt from the torrents which carry down the drainage of the hills. At Adampur in the Jullundur district,

20 miles from the hills, beds of *kankar* lie quite close to the surface, whereas at Hoshiárpur, 15 miles nearer the hills, it is only found at the bottom of the wells, some 15 or 20 feet below the surface, and buried beneath later deposits of sand or clay. Hill torrents, called *chok*, pour down into the plain in the rainy season at almost every

Abbott's Eight Years of British rule in Hoshiárpur.

mile. Mr. Melvill wrote, 30 years ago, that towards the Sutlej they entered deep beds at once and flowed away without doing either harm or good. At the present time the *choks* of Garhshankar cannot lay claim to any special characteristics over those of the rest of the district.

Kensington's Assessment  
Report of the Garhshankar  
tahsil.

The course of a *chok* is much the same everywhere. It rises far up in the hills below the watershed, leaves them by a comparatively narrow outlet, and rapidly widens as it makes its way through the plains villages, until it breaks up into a number of separate branches. For several years before the sand of a *chok* reaches a village, the land is enriched by a deposit of extraordinary fertility, composed partly of clayey particles washed down from the hills, but mainly of the *debris* of good lands destroyed in villages higher up the course of the torrent. The village profits most just before the damage by sand begins, therefore, though it is true that many villages owe their fertility to the *choks*, it is still none the less true that their action in the end is almost wholly detrimental. Many villages continue to benefit by *choks* in this way for many years; some have done so for 40 or 50, but the eventual loss is almost certain, unless the course of the *chok* is changed higher up; and once destroyed it may be taken as an accepted fact that the land will never entirely recover its original fertility. The people have a saying that a *chok* is gold in front and brass behind, which aptly expresses the effect of one of these sand torrents. Thus more and more of this fertile district is being gradually destroyed by sand which is spread over land, not only by the action of water, but also by the high winds which blow in April and May.

4. Down the centre of the district, forming as it were its backbone, runs a line of hills, a continuation of the Mountain system. Siwálik ranges of Nahan and the Gangetic Doáb. Geologically this range belongs to the tertiary system of the outer Himalayas, and its conformation is mainly of tertiary sandstone and conglomerate. Its physical characteristics have been well described by Mr. Roe. "Its course," he writes, "is almost straight, and its breadth nearly uniform; the only deviation noticeable being a slight bow to the west by Mánaswál and Jaijon. Recovering the straight line it runs without interruption almost to the Biás, but as it nears that river it again takes a turn to the west and spreads into the cluster of round undulating hills near Datárpur, on which lie the Government bamboo forests of Bindraban and Karupur. As the range leaves the Sutlej it consists mainly of high stony sandy hillocks, containing both between them and on their summit large expanses of sandy waste, with here and there strips of cultivation. As it proceeds north the range becomes far more distinct in its outline, but the tops of its inner hills are still round or flat. By Mánaswál they spread out into broad tablelands, but on either side the ascent is steep, and on the east it is precipitous. Passing beyond Mánaswál the tablelands cease, and the interior of the range becomes split up into a number of sharp spurs, or short steep ranges of the most irregular formation. For the most part



they are perfectly barren, but here and there is found a fair patch of *chil* forest, and here and there a few fields of cultivation. This lasts about as far as the road from Hoshiárpur to Dharmasalá, beyond which the hills begin to improve. The precipitous outline and sharp corners of the south change into broad undulations rising gradually from the valleys, and the barren sand gives place to a soil stony indeed, but easily capable of cultivation. This improvement reaches its climax in the clusters of hills forming the end of the range referred to above." The breadth of the range is about ten miles, and its height at Muhdwáni above the town of Garhshankar 2,018 feet above the sea. To the east of the Siwálík a broad open valley intervenes between it and the outer line of the Himalayas, corresponding with the Dehra Dún of the Gangetic Doáb, and the Khiarda Dún of Náhan. It is known as the Jaswan or Una Dún. To quote Mr. Roe's report again: "At Dangoh, about 12 miles from the Biás, the valley almost disappears, its bed being almost on a level with the hills on either side. This forms a natural watershed; on the north side the drainage runs into the Biás; to the south the valley slopes gradually to the Sutlej. It is traversed throughout by the Sohán *nadi* which is the main drain into which the ravines of the hills empty their waters. During the rains this *nadi* is a flood filling almost the whole of the valley, but at other seasons it is a petty stream almost lost in its sandy bed which is from one to two miles in width. It abounds in quicksands, but the water is not more than two or three feet deep." The breadth of the valley varies from 4 to 15 miles, and the elevation of the town of Una, situated about the middle of the Dún, is 1,404 feet above the sea.

The Chintpurui range (otherwise called the Sola Singhi or the Jáswan Dhar), which shuts in the Dún to the east, commences at a point close to Talwára on the Biás where that river first touches the Hoshiárpur district. It runs south-eastward, and the first eight miles of the range are in the territory of the Rája in the Kángra district, its culminating ridge after leaving Siba territory forming the boundary between this district and that of Kángra. The range as it passes southwards increases steadily both in width and elevation, until the highest point is reached at the encamping ground of Bharwain, 28 miles from Hoshiárpur on the Dharmasalá road. At this point the range is about 20 miles across, and its elevation, as given by Mr. Barnes in his Settlement Report of Kángra, 3,896 feet. Hitherto the formation has been regular, a central ridge sloping in a series of undulating valleys to the Biás on one side and the Sohán *nadi* on the other. At Bharwain the formation changes. The ridge is still continued towards the Sutlej, and on its north side sinks gradually into the valley of the Biás; but on the south there is an abrupt fall from 200 to 300 feet, and the space between the dorsal ridge and the plain portion of the Jaswan Dún is occupied by a wide tableland, thickly wooded and apparently level, but intersected and divided into natural blocks by numerous deep and precipitous ravines.

The whole of the area thus described, about 15 miles in

length and 8 in breadth, is thickly clothed with forests, the greater part Reserved Forests under the Provincial Forest Department.

At a short distance to the south of Amb, the Sola Singhi range recedes eastwards, ceasing to form the boundary of this district, and the plains at this point extend into the hills forming a kind of bay, shut in by the Sola Singhi to the north and east, and on the south by another range of hills commencing at a point a few miles to the north of Una. This range passes southwards in a series of undulating hills, indistinctly defined and of no considerable height, but maintaining an even front towards the Jaswan Dún. After crossing the Sutlej the range assumes a more regular appearance, breaking into a series of parallel ridges, which, though not of any great height, are rocky and in places precipitous, their slopes being stony, but well covered with grass and brushwood. This part of the range forms the boundary between the State of Kahlúr (Biláspur) and the Jandbari *iláka*. It is separated towards the east from the Sola Singhi range by the valley of the Sutlej, which for some thirty miles runs northward between the two ranges to the point where it turns westward into the Jaswan Dún. The hill of Naina Devi, containing on its summit the famous shrine of that name, is the highest point in this range, and is visible many miles round.

It only remains to notice *taluka* Jandbari, the strip of land upon the left bank of the Sutlej. It is a long narrow tract, running from north to south along the bank of the Sutlej, bounded by that river to the north and west, and on the east by the Kahlúr hills. Its length from north to south is about 30 miles; its breadth in the north is two miles, gradually increasing to six miles in the extreme south. In the north is an even tableland fringed by a narrow belt of alluvial soil by the river bank. Below the country rises into rough hills, and then slopes away southwards into an alluvial plain which fills the whole space between the river and a high wall of rock in which the hills abruptly terminate. In this direction an arbitrary line separates Jandbari from Umballa. The alluvial soil is good, though not so good as that on the right bank of the river. The higher lands on the slopes are dry and stony and not very productive.

5. As stated in para. 2, the Biás and Sutlej rivers practically form the northern and southern boundaries of the district. The Biás enters the district at Talwára close to the point where it debouches from the Himalaya range, and meeting the Siwálíks it curves northwards; in one place a few villages of the Kángra district come between it and Hoshiárpur. At the village of Motla it turns to the south-west and thence forms the boundary between the Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur districts. It is said once to have flowed much nearer to the Siwálíks under the *munni* alluded to above; it is at all events probable that its course once lay along what now forms the line of *chhambs*. An old bed of the river, called Burnai, has been quite recently abandoned; this depression commences a few miles below

River system. Minor streams and drainage lines.

Talwára and joins the main stream again a little below the point where the river turns south-westward.

The Sutlej enters the district near Babhaur in the Jaswan Dún, and turns southwards till near Kiratpur, when it curves to the west and cuts its way through the Siwálik range opposite Rupar. Its course after this is north-westward, and it soon passes on to the Ludhiáná and Jullundur districts. The drainage water from the slopes of the hills on each side of the Jaswan Dún flows into the two streams called Sohán referred to in para. 3. They are rather broad torrent beds than streams; but the larger Sohán always has a little water in it.

The drainage channels from the western face of the Siwálik range are called *chohs*. They are generally dry sandy beds, except in heavy rain, but a few contain small streams of water which are utilised for the irrigation of land.

The two Beins mentioned in para. 3 take their rise in this district. The eastern (or white) Bein rises near Garhahankar, and after a very winding course turns sharp to the north and runs parallel with the district boundary, sometimes in the Hoshiárpur, sometimes in the Jullundur districts. The western (or black) Bein commences in the *chhamb* in *tahsil* Dasúya and passes on into Kapurthala territory. Both these streams are not more than a few feet in width, but are troublesome to cross on account of their depth and soft bottom.

6. So far as both banks of the Sutlej are in this district, the villages on each side have fixed boundaries, but after that the deep stream is the boundary between the Hoshiárpur and the Umballa districts. On the Biás the boundaries are fixed, except in the case of the villages marginally noted, where the deep stream is the boundary. These exceptional boundaries have been fixed by judicial decision, except in the case of mauza Kángra fixed by agreement with Táhli. All cases of increment or decrement are investigated yearly on the Biás and Sutlej and on the Sohán streams, and the assessment increased or decreased accordingly. The custom heretofore on the *chohs* and mountain torrents has been to investigate these cases only where 5 per cent. of the revenue of any village is affected. But as this rule has been found to inflict hardship on individuals, who may lose large portions of their holdings without being allowed any reduction of revenue, it has now been proposed to take up all cases where 5 per cent. of any holding in a village is affected.

Customs regarding alluvion and diluvion.

(1.) Tagar Kalán in this district opposite to Bhaini Paswál in Gurdaspur. (2.) Táhli in this district opposite to Samrai and Kángra in the Gurdaspur district.

7. There are a few small canals in the north of the district, taking their rise in the Biás. The most important is the *Shah Nahr*, said to have been dug by Rai Murád of the house of Bhangála, in the time, and under the auspices, of Adína Beg. Its head works are opposite the village of

Canals.

Changarwan, and it is taken thence along the bed of the Biás for seven miles, entering the main land at Sáriána. These first few miles require a good deal of care, and floods constantly destroy the dams made to keep the water in its proper course. The canal afterwards flows south-westward, watering some 6,000 acres in a part of the district where irrigation is most beneficial. It is at present considered a joint stock concern, the property of certain shareholders who contributed to its improvement in the commencement of British rule, and is managed by Chaudri Kharak Singh, one of the joint owners. After paying all expenses the profits are divided rateably among the shareholders according to their shares. An uniform rate of Rs. 1-8 per *ghumáo* is levied on all land irrigated. The canal has lately been extended to some poor villages in the south-west; but is capable of still further extension and improvement.

The smaller canals are as follows:—

Dhadianwáli, irrigating	...	...	...	141 acres.
Jhangwáli	"	...	...	911 "
Chhambwáli	"	...	...	307 "
Kotliwáli	"	...	...	546 "
Chahlanwáli	"	...	...	559 "
Bela Sarianáwále (8 small cuts) irrigating	...	...	...	1,031 "
Sarianáwáli irrigating	...	...	...	83 "
Nausherawáli	"	...	...	60 "
Ajmerwáli	"	...	...	163 "
				3,801 "

These are small proprietary canals owned by individuals or villages; some are only inundation canals, some are always flowing.

A few villages in Hoshiárpur and in Una are irrigated by small streams of water, but none of any importance.

8. The popular subdivision of this country in Muhammadan times was into circles, called (Melvill, paragraph

Minor Tracts.

56), *talukas* or *tappas*. The arrangement was probably in the first instance conventional, and constituted chiefly for revenue purposes, but was frequently modified with regard to local considerations. In the hills, indeed, these considerations were paramount, and we find that, whilst in the plains the subdivisions have entirely disappeared, the hill *talukas* have, as a rule, retained the limits assigned to them in imperial times. The hill portion of the district comprises 20 of these *talukas*, which are thus described by Mr. Roe:—"The low lands to the north of *taluka* Dangoh constitute the Thara *taluka*; the high lands on the Siwalik side, the *talukas* of Chatthiál, Dadial and Kandi; and the ridge crossing the valley, with the lands on the Sola Singhi side, the *talukas* of Darera and Kamáli. These six *talukas* are in the Dasúya *pargana*. Coming into the Una *pargana*, we have the Sola Singhi range down to a little past Amb, subdivided into Panjal, Lohára, and Dharúí. At the end of the valley stands the Dangoh *taluka*; the north-east half of it is in the hills, and the remaining half consists of the first strip of the Dún lands. The next strip of the Dún land, with the addition of one or two hill villages by

Amb, forms the Amb *taluka*, of which the Pámra was only a later subdivision. To the south of Amb, the block of land to the east of the Sohan, which is neither hill nor plain, but high and dry uneven country, forms the Talhatti *taluka*. The remainder of the valley of the Dún, down to where the Sobán flows into the Sutlej, is divided into the *talukas* of Una, Babhaur, and Jaijon, but these subdivisions were based on political rather than on geographical reasons. This is also the case as regards the subdivision of the remainder of the valley to the west of the Sutlej, comprising the lands kept moist by that river, into the *talukas* of Nurpur and Takhtgarh. On the other hand, on the east bank of the Sutlej, though the formation of the country is of two distinct kinds, there is only the single *taluka* of Jandbari." The *taluka* of Mánaswál (in the Garhshankar tahsíl) consists solely of the tableland in the Siwálíks opposite to the town of Garhshankar. The only other *talukas* which still retain their old boundaries and are commonly spoken of are the three *talukas* of Bachwáhi, Bháda and Bára, in the northern plain of Dasúya.

Rainfall, temperature and climate.

9. The average rainfall of the district, taken from the statements of 21 years, from 1862-63 to 1882-83, is as follows, calculated in inches :—

SUMMER RAINS.							WINTER RAINS.						
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
6.8	1.0	3.1	10.6	10.1	4.5	30.1	0.5	...	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	6.6
													30.7

The average rainfall at the head-quarters of each *tahsíl* is Hoshiárpur 36, Garhshankar 32, Dasúya 35, Una 37 inches.

The following statement gives the temperature as recorded by the Civil Surgeon at Hoshiárpur during the last five years :—

MONTH.	1878			1879			1880			1881			1882		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
January ...	67	45	56	67	45	56	68	42	55	69	40	51	65	47	56
February ...	79	49	64	78	51	64.5	78	40	59	79	48	63.5	74	49	61.5
March ...	98	54	76	95	52	73.5	89	50	69.5	89	50	69.5	88	52	70
April ...	99	65	82	98	63	80	99	61	80	98	60	79	97	60	78.5
May ...	105	65	85	108	64	86	102	68	85	99	65	82	107	80	93.5
June ...	102	68	83	104	70	87	109	77	93	100	80	90	108	82	95
July ...	99	78	88.5	98	80	89	109	82	95.5	99	81	89.5	115	82	93.5
August ...	99	75	87	99	77	88	101	73	87	99	71	85	105	79	92
September ...	98	71	84.5	97	72	84.5	104	76	90	102	75	88.5	99	64	81.5
October ...	99	69	84	98	70	84	91	65	78	89	60	74.5	93	61	77
November ...	97	47	72.5	97	50	73.5	86	51	68.5	78	52	65	82	53	67.5
December ...	75	48	61.5	78	50	64	77	42	59.5	77	48	62.5	72	47	59.5
Average of the year ...	105	45	75	108	45	75.5	109	47	74.5	102	40	71	108	47	77.5

The climate of the district is generally healthy, the soil is sandy and the water has not any tendency to collect, or stagnate, except in the *chhamb* tract in Dasúya, where the health of the population is not so good.

10. The commonest forms of illness are fever of different kinds, and bowel complaints. Small-pox has decreased considerably since the introduction of vaccination. Goitre is commonly met with in the hilly tracts, and in the northern plain of Dasúya, where there is much canal irrigation; and guinea worm attacks the inhabitants of *talukas* Darera and Kamali in Dasúya, and *taluka* Mánaswál in Garhshankar, these being the two special tracts where there are no wells and the inhabitants have to drink very impure tank water. Venereal disease is very common in the hills.

#### B.—GEOLOGY.

11. Gold is found in insignificant quantities in the bed of the Sohán and other streams. The gold-washers are called Dhaola, and the average earnings of each man do not amount to more than three annas *per diem*. In some parts of the district lime is found; at Bírampur near Garhshankar there is a quarry of some value. Kankar of an inferior kind is found in the lower range of hills; and saltpetre in many parts. The manufacture of the latter is very simple. Earth containing saltpetre is placed in an earthen vessel having an aperture in the bottom. Water is poured into the vessel, and caught in pans as it drips through. It is then boiled and poured into large pans where the sediment gradually crystallizes.

#### C.—FLORA AND FAUNA.

12. The following trees are common in the plains, and are also found in the hills :—

(1.)	<i>Kíkar</i>	...	...	( <i>Acacia arabica.</i> )
(2.)	<i>Phulákh</i>	...	...	( <i>Acacia modesta.</i> )
(3.)	<i>Táhlí or Shísham</i>	...	...	( <i>Dalbergia sissu.</i> )
(4.)	<i>Siris</i>	...	...	( <i>Acacia sirissa.</i> )
(5.)	<i>Bakain or Drek</i>	...	...	( <i>Melia sempervirens.</i> )
(6.)	<i>Ber</i>	...	...	( <i>Zizyphus jujuba.</i> )
(7.)	<i>Mulberry</i>	...	...	( <i>Morus alba.</i> )

All these are useful in the manufacture of agricultural implements and house building. The people have discovered that groves of trees are profitable, and numerous fine groves of *shísham*, a tree that grows quickly and has the best wood, are found on the borders of *chohs*, where the land, though unculturable, has good soil beneath the sand suitable for the growth of trees.

\* NOTE.—I have freely used the information contained in Baden-Powell's Punjab Products and Stewart's Punjab Plants in the preparation of the lists of trees and grasses.

The *ber* is one of the most profitable trees, as the wood is hard, the fruit is much liked, and the roots and shade of the tree do not damage crops growing close to it. Lac also is easily propagated on this tree.

(8.) *Mango* (*Mangifera indica*) grows luxuriantly in the district, especially in a strip of about 30 miles in length and eight miles in width, extending from Garhdiwala to Mahlpur, parallel with, and distant about four miles from, the Siwálíks. The tree will also grow all over the hills. The fruit is a large source of income, and the wood of the older trees is very good for agricultural and house purposes. For further particulars see next para.

(9.) *Paláh, Chhachra, or Dhak* (*Butea frondosa*). The leaves are considered good fodder for cattle, being said especially to improve the milk of buffaloes; they are also largely used as manure, and for keeping land under young sugarcane cool during May and June.

(10.) *Jáman* (*Sizygium jambolanum*).

(11.) *Tamarisk or Fardsh* (*Tamarix orientalis*). *Pilcht or Jhau* (*Tamarix gallica*) is also very common in alluvial river lands. The twigs make good baskets.

(12.) *Pápal* (*Ficus religiosa*.)

(13.) *Bar or Bor* (*Ficus indica*.)

(14.) *Sohánjna* (*Moringa pterygosperma*.)

The following are generally found only in the hills. The list I fear is far from exhaustive.

(15.) *Tún* (*Cedrela toona*). Grows best in the hills. Wood very good for building and furniture.

(16.) *Chil* (*Pinus longifolia*). Pines grow in various parts of the Siwálíks, especially in the northern end, but they are most common in the Sola Singhi range, notably in the Lohára and Panjal forests.

The wood is used for building purposes, but is not very durable; charcoal in great quantity is made from it.

(17.) *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*.) The wood is hard and tough, and white-ants are said to dislike it.

(18.) *Kinnú* (*Diospyros tomentosa*). Though these trees are common in the Siwálíks, very few with the ebony heart which is so much prized are met.

(19.) *Ním* (*Azadirachta indica*.) The leaves are used medicinally.

(20.) *Kamúla* (*Rottlera tinctoria*.) The red powder from the fruit is used as a dye; it is gathered by men of low caste, Rájputs objecting to touch it.

(21.) *Harar or Halela* (*Terminalia chebula*.) The fruit is very valuable; it is used for dyeing and also as a drug, and is a considerable source of income. The tree grows principally in the northern end of the Siwálíks and in parts of the Panjal and Dharúí talukas.

(22.) *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*.) Fruit used as medicine, and leaves as fodder for milch cattle.

(23.) *Dhaman* (*Grewia elastica*.) A strong tough wood, used for *banghy* poles. Leaves also used for fodder.

(24.) *Amla* or *Aola* (*Emblica officinalis*.) Fruit sold and used for pickles.

(25.) *Bihul* (*Grewia oppositifolia*.) Wood as No. 23; the bark is also used as a fibre for ropes.

(26.) *Sál* (*Shorea robusta*.) Found in Lohára and Dharúi. Has a straight trunk and is used for scantlings.

(27.) *Kakar* (*Pistacia integerrima*.) A fine-grained yellowish wood, useful for cabinet making.

(28.) *Lasúra* (*Cordia myxa*.) The wood is not of much use, but the leaves are used for fodder, and trenchers, and the fruit is eaten.

(29.) *Mawa* (*Bassia latifolia*.) Wood used for building purposes. An oil is extracted from the seed and a spirituous liquor from the flower.

(30.) *Patájan* (*Putranjiva Roxburghii*.) Wood used for building and agricultural purposes, and leaves for fodder.

(31.) *Bil* (*Egle marmelos*.) A thorny tree with a large fruit which is used as a drug. The leaves are offered by Hindús at the shrine of Siva.

(32.) *Jablota* (*Jatropha curcas*.) The wood is useless and the fruit is a powerful purgative.

(33.) *Kámal* or *Kyámal* (*Odina wodier*.) Wood used for door frames.

(34.) *Simbal* or cotton tree (*Bombax heptaphyllum*.) Wood not of much use. Leaves useful for fodder, and the cotton for stuffing pillows.

(35.) *Ahs* or *Amaltás* (*Cathartocarpus fistula*.) The bark is used for tanning and the fruit is a strong purgative. Has beautiful pendant yellow flowers in the spring.

(36.) *Kángu* (*Flacourtia sapida*.) Wood principally used for making combs.

(37.) *Pilkan* (*Ficus venosa*.)

(38.) *Trimbal* (*Ficus Roxburghii*.)

(39.) *Phagúri* (*Ficus caroides*.)

(40.) *Gular* (*Ficus amia*.)

} Various species of fig.  
The fruit is eaten, but  
the wood is not of much  
use.

(41.) *Dheú* (*Artocarpus integrifolia*.) Jack fruit tree. The leaves are used for fodder, and pickles are made from the fruit.

(42.) *Gauhin* (?) (*Premna mucronata*.) A small tree, of no use except for firewood.

(43.) *Rajain* (*Ulmus integrefolia*.) Not a common tree.



(44.) *Kardl* or *Kachndr* (*Bauhinia variegata*.) Has pretty blossoms; leaves useful for fodder.

(45.) *Hirek* (*Diospyros montana*.)

(46.) *Maulsari* (*Minusops elengi*.)

(47.) *Khirmi* (*Mimusops Kauki*.) A few of these trees are found near Hoshiarpur. They are umbrageous, and the fruit is sold in the bazars.

(48.) *Aisan* (*Pentaptera tomentosa*.) A good sized tree. Wood of fair quality, and leaves used for fodder.

(49.) *Salor* or *Siáli* (*Pueraria tuberosa*.) A climber common in the hills. The yam-like roots are eaten, and the leaves are considered very good fodder.

(50.) *Banna* (*Vitex negundo*.) A good shrub to plant on the banks of streams. Likes a moist soil. The branches are made into baskets; grows in both hills and plains.

(51.) *Bed* or willow (*Salix Babylonica*.) Also common in both hills and plains on the banks of streams.

(52.) *Nágdaun*. (*Staphylea emodi*.) A few specimens are found in the Chintpurni range. A stick of it kept by any one is supposed to drive away snakes, hence the name.

The common shrubs are—

(53.) *Garna* (*Carissa diffusa*.) A thorny bush, especially common in the hills. The fruit is eaten and the bush is cut and largely used for hedging fields.

(54.) *Mendar* (*Dodonea burmanniana*.) Sometimes, though erroneously, called bog myrtle. Very common in the Siwálike. The wood is used for firewood. The plant prevents other vegetation, and where it is most prolific the hills contain scarcely any other shrubs.

(55.) *Basúti* (*Adhatoda vasica*.) A common shrub in both hills and plains. The leaves are used as manure.

(56.) *Ak* (*Calotropis procera*.) Grows in poor soils and is of no use. Even camels will not touch the leaves; hence the saying:—

Unt se ak, bakri se dhak.

Camels shun the ak, goats the dhak.

13. The mango is an important tree in this district, and some further account of it may be of interest. It is easily raised from seed, and when first planted out only requires to be watered for five or six years, and to be protected from the frost for the first eight or nine years. Fruit generally appears after eight years, but none worthy of mention till the tree is 12 years old; from that time till 30 years of age it increases in size and in the amount of its fruit. After 30 years it may be said to be in its full bearing power and may continue for an indefinite time. A few very old trees are said to be 150 or 200 years old; but when very old the fruit deteriorates. What is generally spoken of as the

Mango and other cultivated trees.

country mango, as distinguished from the Bombay or Malda, is really divided into a large number of species. I have tried to make a collection of the different kinds, but fear many of the names are merely local and do not represent distinct species. Such as they are I give them below.

- (1). *Panchpaya*. Large fruit, said to weigh five quarters (*páñch pao*) of a *kacha ser*, equal to one pound Avoirdupois.
- (2). *Kharbúza*. Fruit average size. Inside colour supposed to be like a melon (*kharbúza*).
- (3). *Kasumbia*. Small fruit; outer colour like safflower (*kasumba*).
- (4). *Basantia*. Small fruit; inner colour yellow (*basanti*).
- (5). *Pera*. Small and very sweet; supposed to be in shape and taste like the sweetmeat *pera*.
- (6). *Dihálú*. Large fruit. Inside like curds (*dahi*), and not stringy.
- (7). *Marabia*. Large fruit, sweet, with a small stone. Used principally for making preserves (*maraba*).
- (8). *Pathar*. Fruit, average size. Supposed to be like a stone (*pathar*) in weight and the hardness of its skin. Keeps for a long time after being plucked.
- (9). *Laler*. In shape like the cocoanut. Fruit large and sweet.
- (10). *Bhadauria*. Average size. Ripens in the month of *Bhádón*, after other mangos are over.
- (11). *Sandhúria*. Average sized. So called on account of its red (*sandúr*) color.
- (12). *Kesari*. Large fruit, colour saffron (*kesar*).
- (13). *Kela*. Long fruit like a plantain (*kela*), with a small stone.
- (14). *Misri*. Large fruit, sweet as sugar (*misri*).
- (15). *Jawainia*. Large fruit, smells like aniseed (*ajwain*).
- (16). *Shahtia*. Large fruit. Sweet as honey (*shahd*).
- (17). *Gohra*. Large and round like the balls made up of cleaned cotton.

The above species fetch the highest price, especially the *Bhadauria* as being in the market when no other are to be had. The remainder are less thought of, viz :—

- (18). *Sáru*. Small fruit, very quickly rots (*sarjāta*).
- (19). *Harar*. Small, like the fruit of the *Harar*.
- (20). *Dohki*. Small, with a strong taste of turpentine.
- (21). *Sufeda*. Small, and of a white colour.
- (22). *Rára*. Small and sweet; in size like the fruit of the *bahera*.
- (23). *Khata*. Average size. Bad colour and acid (*khata*) taste.
- (24). *Kála*. Average size. Dark colored skin even when ripe.

(25). *Laichi*. Small fruit, grows in clusters. Said to smell like cardamum (*ilaichi*).

(26). *Dodhia*. Small; white inside like milk (*dúdh*).

(27). *Chhali*. Long fruit like maize cob (*chhali*).

(28). *Kákra*. Large long fruit. Origin of name unknown.

The blossom appears in February after the frosts are over, and from then till the fruit begins to form in April is a critical time. Severe storms may blow down all the blossom, or a small insect called *tela* may attack it. This *tela* has of late years caused as much trouble to the owners of mango groves as the phylloxera to the vine-growers of France. All accounts agree that the disease has become commoner of late, and certainly during my five years' experience of the district no single year appears to have been free from it. If it once attacks one tree of a grove, all the others suffer in time, and hence it is that the receipts of large groves in some years are practically nil, while isolated trees fruit more regularly. To give some idea of the value of the mango crop, it is stated that, when the fruit fails, there is a loss to the district of two lacs of rupees. The fruit is carried in great quantities in carts to the nearest railway stations and sent to Amritsar, Lahore, &c.

The mango groves have been divided for assessment purposes in the present Settlement into three classes. The following figures give the details for the three plains tahsils; there are few groves in the hills, though many isolated trees:—

1st class over 30 years of age	...	2,590 acres.
2nd class from 12 to 30 years „	...	3,200 „
3rd class under 12 years „	...	2,130 „

If we consider the first-class gardens to have been in existence at the last Settlement 30 years ago, we have 5,330 acres of groves planted since that time. But many of the oldest groves that were in existence at the last Settlement have been cut down to pay the debts of their owners. In the private gardens of Hoshiárpur, the quince, apple, pear, peach, orange, grape, citron, shaddock, plum, cape gooseberry, strawberry, guava, custard apple, *tamrákh* (*Averrhoa carambola*), and *phalsa*, (*Gravia asiatica*) are grown. There is a very good garden at Amb, lately restored to the representative of the former Jaswál Rájás, where there are many fruit-trees of all kinds. Melons and water-melons are largely cultivated in the plains, especially in the neighbourhood of towns.

#### Principal grasses.

#### 14. The principal grasses are—

(1). Bamboo (*Bambusa stricta* and *arundinacea*).—Three kinds of bamboo are grown: (1) *magar*, a very thick kind, (2) *báns*, and (3) *nál*, thinner varieties. The *báns* grows in the Government forests of Karanpur and Bindraban, and it and the *nál* are the two kinds most commonly used for the variety of purposes to which the bamboo is put.

(2). *Kharkána* (*Saccharum sara*).—This is a most useful plant. The leaves (*khar*) are used for thatching, the sheath of stalk (*munj*)

for ropes, the stalk (*kāna*) for *chicks*, chairs, sofas, stools, &c., while the tapering tops of the stem form what is called *sirki*, a kind of thin thatching. The young shoots which grow from the stumps in the spring are eaten by cattle.

(3). *Kshi* (*Saccharum spontaneum*).—The leaves of this also are used for thatching, and pens are made from the stem.

(4). *Khabal* (*Cynodon dactylon*).—The best grass for fodder.

(5). *Bagar* (*Andropogon annulatus*).—Useful for making ropes.

(6). *Búi*.—A fine grass, growing in poor sandy soil, and not eaten by cattle.

(7). *Barú* (*Sorghum halepense*).—Good for fodder.

(8). *Dib* or bulrush (*Typha angustifolia*).—The leaves are used for mats.

(9). *Nara* (*Arundo donax*).—The stems are made into *huka* tubes, *chicks* and baskets. This reed, when planted along the edges of *chohs*, often prevents the cutting away of the banks; its roots bind the soil where it grows, and quickly spread.

15. The fauna of the district presents no peculiar features.

Wild animals (beasts and birds). Sport.

Panthers and a large species of wild cat are not uncommon in the hills. The hyæna and jackal abound, and wolves are also found in the Siwá-líks. Tigers have occasionally visited the district, and one is said to have been shot in the lower hills in 1875. Pigs are very common in the hills and in the high grass growing in the *chhamb*, and by the rivers. They do much harm to the crops, and sometimes uproot a whole field in a night. Monkeys frequent the Sola Singhi range, and the porcupine and ant-eater are occasionally seen. The lynx is also sometimes met with. Antelopes are found all down the Una Dún and in parts of the plains; ravine deer are only occasionally met with.

Of game birds jungle fowl, pheasants and *chikor* are found in the Sola Singhi hills; and peafowls and grey partridges are common both in hills and plains. Black partridges are rare. Sand grouse and quail visit the district in their migrations, and snipe and all kinds of wild fowl are found in the winter on the rivers and in the marshes. The snipe and duck-shooting in the *chhamb*s of the north of the district is very good. The varieties of hawks and owls are numerous, including among the latter, the gigantic horned owls. Vultures also breed in several localities in the district. The numerous groves and gardens abound with many varieties of smaller birds, among whom the wood-peckers, fly-catchers, mango-birds (sometimes, though I believe wrongly, called the golden oriole), and *avardavats* deserve special mention for the beauty of their plumage. The cuckoo is also heard in the spring and early summer months all over the hills, and in parts of the plains; while by the sides of ponds and streams various kinds of kingfishers are met with.

16. The Biás and Suttlej abound in fish of various kinds, of which

Fish and Fisheries. the *mdhser* and *rohi* are the best. Good fishing is to be had where both rivers first debouch from the hills. The smaller streams, the *chhams*, and some of the larger tanks also abound in fish of several species.

17. Snakes are found all over the district, but more especially in the hills. The most common of the deadly kinds are the *kharapa* (cobra), *sankhor* (*Ophiophagus elaps*), and *karait* (*Bungarus cœruleus*.) The last mentioned is specially plentiful in some of the stony valleys of the Dún, and is called *kellú*; the common belief is that it jumps off the ground sometimes to the height of five feet in attacking a man.

Reptiles.

## CHAPTER II.—History.

### A.—PHYSICAL.

18. It has been shown in paragraph 3 what harm *chohs* are doing in the district. The following figures collected in the present Settlement may be of interest to show how rapidly they are increasing :—

TAHSIL.	AREA UNDER CHOHS.		Increase per cent.
	At first Regular Settlement.	Now.	
	Acres.	Acres.	
Hoshiárpur ... ..	28,449	44,797	57
Garhshankar ... ..	16,973	28,746	69
Dasúya ... ..	2,784	6,514	134
TOTAL ... ..	48,206	80,057	66

The number of villages more or less affected by *chohs* is 442 in *tahsil* Hoshiárpur, 310 in Garhshankar, and 162 in Dasúya. The northern and western part of the Dasúya *tahsil* is beyond their action. The above figures are only approximately correct, for it is sometimes difficult to define the exact limits of a *choh*, and the area under *choh* by the measurements of the last Settlement may be under the mark; but I do not think they are so to any great extent. It is a serious matter that some 30,000 acres of good land should have been laid waste in the last 30 years, for it must be remembered that the tract through which the *chohs* pass is most fertile and almost every available acre has long ago been cultivated.

19. Owing to its submontane position and good rainfall, famines do not visit this district as they do other parts of the Punjáb. The people say that the three great famines of former days prior to British rule, viz., those of A.D. 1783 (*Sambat* 1840, called the *cháltsu*), of 1812 (*Sambat* 1869), and of 1833 (*Sambat* 1890, called the *nabia*) affected this district as well as the rest of the Punjáb. But the experience gained in times of scarcity since British rule leads one to accept this statement with some reservation. The three occasions since this tract was annexed on which there was a famine or scarcity in the Punjáb were as follows :—

(1). 1860-61. A famine in the country between the Sutlej and the Jamna. Apparently the crops were good in most of this district, and the prices which had been very low in the previous years suddenly rose, so that this year is looked upon as the beginning of a new era in agricultural history. The saying is common that prices went up in *Sambat* 1917 and have never gone down since. Wheat this year sold at ten seers for the rupee.

(2). 1869-70. The same tract was again affected, and the price of wheat rose to 11 seers the rupee. Relief works were instituted, but these were rather for immigrants from the south than for the inhabitants of the district. The crops did not totally fail.

(3). 1877-78. The autumn crops failed in the drier parts of the district, and there was some distress in the north in the police jurisdictions of Mukerian and Hájipur. Relief works were carried on for a short time.

The fact is that, although only 5 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the district is irrigated, the rainfall is so generally plentiful, and the soil so naturally moist, that a great part of the district is practically secure from drought. The parts most likely to suffer are the villages in the middle, and along the western face, of the Siwálkis, and to a less extent the high and rather dry plain near Mukerian. But, of course, when prices are affected by scarcity in other parts of the province, there must be distress here also, for the large body of persons, having no land and receiving very small pay for menial work, are unable to supply themselves with the amount of food necessary for the subsistence of themselves and their families.

## B.—POLITICAL.

20. The following account of the early history of this tract, which forms a part of the Jullundur Doáb, is taken from the draft copy of the Gazetteer for the Jullundur district. The Jullundur Doáb at a very early period was occupied by a family of Chandarbansi Rájputs to which considerable interest attaches from the fact that its representatives are believed still to exist in the petty Rájput kings of Kángra and the neighbouring hills. These princes trace their genealogy from one Susarma Chandra,

and assert that their ancestors held the district of Mooltán and took part in the great war of the *Máhábhárata*. After the war they lost their country and retired under the leadership of Susarma Chandra to the Jullundur Doáb. Here they founded a State, which, from its own chronicles, as well as from scattered notices of the Rája Tarangini, and hints gained from inscriptions, above all from information left on record by the Chinese pilgrim, Hwen Tshang, is clearly proved to have maintained an independent existence in the Doáb for many centuries before the Muhammadan conquest. Jullundur was the capital town of the State, Kángra being also an important stronghold. At what time the restriction of its territory to the hills took place is uncertain. In the seventh century the kingdom, of which Jullundur was the capital, is described by Hwen Tshang as being 167 miles in length from east to west, and 133 miles in breadth from north to south. If these dimensions are at all correct, the kingdom, as General Cunningham points out, probably included, in addition to the plain portion of the Doáb and the Kangra Hill States of modern times, the States of Chamba, Mandi and Sukhet in the hills, and of Satádrú, or Sirhind in the plains. The district was also known as Katoch, the meaning of which is unknown, and Traigartha, which is the usual Sanscrit name found in the Puráns and in the native chronicle of Kashmir. The well known Hindu legend with regard to the Doáb is thus given by General Cunningham:—

“According to the Padma Purána, the city of Jullundur was the capital of the great Daitya King Jalandhara, who became so powerful by virtue of his austerities as to be invincible. At last, however, he was overcome by Siva through a disgraceful fraud; and his body was devoured by the *Yoginis*, or female demons. But the conclusion of the legend is differently given in the local Purána (Jalandhara Purána), which states that he was overwhelmed and crushed to death by a mass of mountains which Siva placed upon him. Flames then sprung out of his mouth, which was under Jawála Mukhi; his back was under the upper part of the Doab, which is still called Jalandhara-pitha, or Jalandhar-pith, by the people; and his feet were under the lower part of the Doáb at Mooltán.” In those days the Bias and Sutlej ran separately as far as Mooltán.

The hills were divided between the hill rajas, of whom those of Jaswán and Datárpur are connected with this district. The Jaswan or Jaswál house first separated itself from the great Katoch family and established a separate principality. The Datárpur or Dadwál house is an offshoot of the Guler family, which, as the story goes, is properly the eldest branch of the Katochs. Regarding the house of Datárpur Mr. Roe writes: “Four hundred years ago the three *talukas* of Thara, Darera, and Kamáhi were held by a Cháng chief; but Saij Pál, a Rájput chief, had established himself in some villages of the Kamáhi *taluka*; on the death of the Cháng chief his widow, to protect herself from the encroachment of Saij Pál, called in the assistance of Rája Kahn Chaud (of Kángra). The usual result followed;

the widow was allowed to retain the Darera villages for her maintenance for life, and the Rája took all the rest of the country, and established his capital at Datárpur." The Jandbari *taluka* across the Sutlej was held by the Rája of Kahlúr, who still owns the adjoining hills; and *taluka* Talhatti used to be under the Rája of Kotlehr, one of the petty Kángra chiefs.

21. Under Muhammadan rule the Jullundur Doáb formed part of the province of Lahore, and in the Ain Muhammadan period. Akbari is recorded as a *Sarkar* of the Lahore *Súba*. It was always in the hands of Governors, more or less independent, who held it subject to the payment of a fixed revenue into the imperial treasury. The last of these Governors, the famous Adina Beg, played an important part in the closing scenes of Muhammadan rule in the Punjáb. He was a man of marked ability, and played off the Sikhs against the power of Ahmad Shah Duráni in a manner which, had not a premature death cut short his career, would probably have materially affected the subsequent history of the province.

The history of the hill portion of the Hoshiárpur district is closely allied with that of the Kángra district. The remoteness of the imperial capital at Delhi and the natural strength of the country appear to have encouraged the Rájputs to rebel, and in A.D. 1615 and again in 1628, we find the Emperor Jahangir engaged in chastising the hill princes and reducing them to proper subjection. During the succeeding reign of Sháh Jahán, when the Mughal power attained its highest pitch of prosperity, the vigour and method manifest in every branch of the government were felt and acknowledged even in this extremity of the empire. The hill Rájás by this time quietly settled down into the position of tributaries, and the edicts of the Emperor were received and executed with ready obedience. They were, on the whole, liberally treated, for they still enjoyed a considerable share of power and ruled unmolested over the extensive tracts which yet remained to them. They built forts, made war upon each other, and wielded the functions of petty sovereigns.

22. Under the Sikhs the history of the plain portion of the district is intimately connected with that of Jullundur. It was early overrun by Sikh adventurers, and both the Kanhya and Rámgarhia *misls* held large tracts in the north. The Rájás of Jaswan and Datárpur remained in undisturbed possession of their States until A.D. 1759, when a series of encroachments were commenced by Sikh chiefs, who had already established themselves in the plains. Sardár Gurdit Singh of Santokgarh seized the whole for the Babhaur *taluka* and a quarter of Una; Sardár Hari Singh, of Siálwah in the Umballa district, took Nurpur, and the Rája of Jaswan was obliged to purchase peace by giving up one-half of the revenue he received from Mánaswál. The *taluka* of Takhtgarh was taken by Sardár Budh Singh of Garhshankar.



All these eventually gave way before the absorbing power of Ranjit Singh, under whose rule the whole district was included before the close of A.D. 1818. In 1804 Rájá Sansár Chand of Kángra had seized Hoshiárpur, but was expelled by Ranjit Singh. Shortly after the rise to power of Ranjit Singh, the Rájás of Jaswan and Datárpur were compelled to recognize his supremacy; but Ranjit Singh soon began to disclose designs of still further appropriation. At the commencement of the cold season of 1816 he appointed a grand rendezvous of all his forces, personal and tributary, at Sialkot, the hill chiefs among the rest being expected to attend with their contingents. The Rájás of Nurpur and Jaswan failed to obey the summons, and as a penalty for their disobedience Ranjit Singh imposed fines designedly fixed beyond their ability to pay. Rájá Uned Singh of Jaswan succumbed to his fate, and resigned his dominion to the usurper, receiving a *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 per annum. Datárpur fell soon afterwards. In 1818 Gobind Chand, Rájá of Datárpur, died, and his son was held in durance until he consented to yield up his territory, taking in exchange a *jagir* grant.

Such portions of the district as remained unalienated to *jagirdars* formed part of the Jullundur jurisdiction, and were governed by deputies of the Jullundur Governors. The portion so governed, however, was comparatively small. In the hills and the Jaswan Dún almost the whole country was assigned to *jagirdars*, the principal of whom were the deposed Rájás of Jaswan and Datárpur, the Sodhis of Anandpur, and Bedi Bikrama Singh, whose head-quarters were at Una. Below the Siwálik hills, Hájpur and Mukerian, with a large tract of the surrounding country, were held by Sher Singh (afterwards Maharája), and were governed by Sardár Lehna Singh Majithia as his agent. The country round Dasúya was given to Shahzáda Tara Singh, a suppositious son of Ranjit Singh. Besides these, many villages in the plains were held by the descendants of the original Sikh adventurers who had first divided the country. These men were gradually shorn of many of their acquisitions by Ranjit Singh, and eventually only held small portions of their original possessions.

23. The district was annexed by the British Government with the rest of the Jullundur Doab at the close of the Sikh war. Mr. J. Lawrence commenced work as the first Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States in March 1846, and for two years the division was administered by him in direct correspondence with the supreme Government. In 1848, the Commissioner was made subordinate to the Resident at Lahore, and in 1849, when the rest of the Punjáb was annexed, the administration was placed on the same footing as that of other Commissionerships under the Board of Administration.

The hill chiefs were disappointed to find when our rule began that they did not get back the possessions which they had originally held before Ranjit Singh laid his heavy hand on them; and when in 1848, the second Sikh war began, the Rájás of Jaswan and Datárpur, with the Rájá of Kángra, raised the standard of revolt. Mr. J. Lawrence;

who happened to be at Pathankot at the time, rapidly swept down the Dún with 500 men and four guns. The Rája of Datárpur was made prisoner without a blow. The Jaswan Rája offered resistance, and his two positions at Amb and Akhrot were attacked together and carried with some little loss. The Rájas were deported, their palaces razed, and their possessions and *jagirs* confiscated.

Bedi Bikrama Singh of Una also joined the insurgents and marched towards Hoshiárpur. He had halted at Maili, eight miles from that place, when he heard of the defeat of the Rája of Jaswan, and immediately fled to the Sikh camp of Sher Singh. His possessions were confiscated, and at the end of the war he gave himself up and was allowed to reside at Amritsar.

24. The Mutiny did not much affect the district. Some native troops were quartered at Hoshiárpur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, proceeded to strengthen the *tah-íl*, and remove into its enclosure two guns from the lines of the native troop of Horse Artillery, where they were in dangerous proximity to the 33rd Native Infantry. The Post Office was removed from cantonments to the civil lines, and a system of night patrolling was organized by the Deputy Commissioner with his two Assistants, Lieutenants W. Paske and F. J. Millar. The station was guarded by about 800 men of the Alhuwália, Rajauri, Mandi and Tawána troops, by new levies, and by part of the Sherdil battalion of Police. On the 23rd May 1857, the prisoners were removed into the Bajwára Fort, which was adapted to answer the use of jail and fortress, and garrisoned by Police instead of by the usual guard of the 33rd Native Infantry. A conspiracy was discovered amongst the prisoners, and the five ring-leaders were executed. The only disturbances in the district were caused by the incursion of servants from Simla, who spread exaggerated reports of the panic at that station, and by the rapid march of a party of the Jullundur mutineers who walked 130 miles in 54 hours, and escaped along the hills across the Sutlej before notice had reached the head-quarters of the district.

The internal administration was continued as usual; the people of the district subscribed one lac of rupees towards the 6 per cent. loan; and the town of Hoshiárpur was illuminated on receipt of the news of the capture of Delhi.

25. As far as I know there is no special reference to this district in the reports of the Archæological Survey; nor is there much to note in the way of antiquities. The temples of Chintpurni, Pir Nigáh and Naina Devi are doubtless very ancient. The last named is just across the border of the district in Kahlúr territory. An old Muhammadan bridge, which was altered and repaired about 25 years ago, crosses the Bein stream near Tándá. At Khanpur, near Hoshiárpur, is the supposed tomb of the famous Adina Beg. When the *thána* building (now abandoned) was being constructed at Dholbáha soon after annexation, some large bricks ( $14\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ), and some old Buddhist images were discovered.

The picturesque garden of Amb, which contains some cypress trees of great age and beauty, is said to have been laid out by the Rája of Jaswan eleven generations ago.

There are also the ruins of numerous forts, notably at Malot, Dasúya, Talwara, Prithipur and Zahura ; the fort at Dasúya is mentioned in the Aín Akbari ; that of Malot is also said to be ancient and is the reputed birthplace of the Emperor Akbar.

At Jaijon in the Garhshankar tahsíl are to be found the ruins of the former residences of the hill rajas. At Rájpura also, not far from Amb, is an old fort and palace combined of the Jaswál Rájas. The fort was dismantled in the beginning of British rule, but the buildings have now been given back to the present representative of the Jaswál family.

### C.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

Administrative divisions prior to English rule.

26. The Aín Akbari mentions 60 *mahls* as being in the *Sarkar* of "Bist Jullundur." Of these the following 27 appear to belong to the Hoshiárpur district :—

- (1.) Patti Dahínát (probably Patti in the south of the Hoshiárpur *tahsíl*).
- (2.) Bhunga. Between Hariána and Garhdiwála.
- (3.) Bajwára. Near Hoshiárpur.
- (4.) Baroh. In *tahsíl* Una.
- (5.) Pálakwáh. In *tahsíl* Una.
- (6.) Basáli and Kata. In *tahsíl* Una.
- (7.) Tátárpur. (? Datárpur). In *tahsíl* Dasúya.
- (8.) Chaurási. Evidently Shám Chaurási in Hoshiárpur.
- (9.) Jaswan. In *tahsíl* Una.
- (10.) Chanúr. In Dasúya.
- (11.) Hájipur. Sáriána. In Dasúya.
- (12.) Dasúya. In Dasúya.
- (13.) Dadiál. In Dasúya.
- (14.) Dála. In *tahsíl* Hoshiárpur. There is also a Dáda in tahsíl Garhshankar.
- (15.) Sánkar Banot. Evidently Garhshankar, there being a number of villages near the town inhabited by Bhanot Rájputs ; and Bhanot Brahmins are also the Parohits of the Garhshankar Rájputs.
- (16.) Kothi. Possibly Kothi in Garhshankar.
- (17.) Gardamwála. Garhdiwála in Hoshiárpur.
- (18.) Kotla. There are three or four Kotlas in the district.

- (19.) Khion Khera. Perhaps Ganun in *taluka* Dangoh. The caste of the people is entered as Jaawál.
- (20.) Gangot. A village on the border of the district in the Chintpurni range.
- (21.) Khera. In *tahsil* Garhshankar.
- (22.) Lál Singhi. Close to Una.
- (23.) Miáni Toria. Possibly Miáni in the Dasúya *tahsil*.
- (24.) Mánaswál. In Garhshankar.
- (25.) Malot. In Hoshiárpur.
- (26.) Nakroh. In Una.
- (27.) Hariána and Akbarábád. In Hoshiárpur.

It is of course impossible now to say what were the limits of each of the several *mahls*.

27. The district as first constituted consisted of five *tahsils*.

First constitution of the district, and subsequent changes in *tahsil* boundaries.

That of Mukerian occupied the northern corner of the district, including the northern end of the Siwálík range. Hariána and Hoshiárpur stretched from the Chintpurni range to the Jullundur boundary; and Una and Garhshankar divided the southern portion of the district, the watershed of the Siwálíks forming the boundary between them. The district boundaries have been very little interfered with since the annexation, except by the addition of *taluka* Jandbari (para. 2).

In 1861 the Hariána *tahsil* was reduced, and its western portion, comprising the Tánda police jurisdiction, was made over to the Mukerian *pargana*, the head-quarters of which were transferred to Dasúya. The hill portions, to the east of the watershed of the Siwálíks, of *tahsils* Hariána and Hoshiárpur, were transferred to Una, and the remainder of the Hariána *tahsil* was joined to Hoshiárpur, which on the other hand parted with its southern portion, consisting of the Mahipur *thana* to Garhshankar.

28. The *taluka* of Bhunga, half way between the towns of Hariána and Garhdiwála, consists of a group of

Assignment and re-  
sumption of territory to  
and from Native States.  
Creation of large *jagirs*.

20 villages owned by the Rája of Kapurthala, who has the same powers here as in the rest of his territory. Soon after annexation the tract was assigned in *jagir* to Kanwar Suchet Singh, younger brother of the then Rája, and for a short time it came under British rule, enjoying during that time the advantage of a settlement on British principles. Afterwards Kanwar Suchet Singh obtained a cash allowance, and the *taluka* reverted to the Kapurthala State.

The majority of *jagirs* in this district are comparatively small; further mention will be made regarding some of them in the notice of the leading families. It is only necessary to notice here that in 1877 the Government restored to Mián Ragnáth Singh, Jaswál, the *jagir*

of the 21 villages held originally by his great grandfather, Rāja Umed Singh, in the Una Dán.

List of Deputy Commissioners since annexation.

29. The following officers have held charge of the district as Deputy Commissioner since the annexation. The names of those are omitted who have merely held it as a temporary arrangement :—

Name of Officer.	From	To
Mr. R. N. Cust	April 1846	25th Nov. 1849.
Major Saunders Abbott	25th Nov. 1849	5th Oct. 1854.
Mr. R. P. Jenkins	5th Oct. 1854	27th July 1855.
" J. Ricketts	27th July 1855	10th March 1856.
Major Saunders Abbott	10th March 1856	10th April 1858.
Mr. D. Simson	10th April 1858	24th March 1859.
Major Ralph Young	24th March 1859	8th May 1864.
Colonel W. B. Elliott	8th May 1864	9th Feb. 1866.
Major A. L. Buak	9th Feb. 1866	10th April 1868.
Mr. H. E. Perkins	16th April 1868	15th March 1871.
" Leslie Saunders	28th March 1871	8th May 1871.
" F. E. Moore	19th May 1871	3rd March 1878.
Captain G. Gordon Young	3rd March 1878	5th Feb. 1878.
Mr. W. Coldstream	7th Feb. 1878	28th March 1879.
Major O. McNeile	28th March 1879	11th Dec. 1879.
Mr. W. Coldstream	11th Dec. 1879	5th April 1880.
" F. D'O. Bullock	13th April 1880	14th Dec. 1880.
" W. Coldstream	14th Dec. 1880	26th April 1882.
" C. A. Roe.	7th June 1882	

Thus Major Saunders Abbott was in charge for seven years, Major Ralph Young and Mr. Perkins for five years each, Mr. Coldstream for four and a half years, Mr. Cust for three and a half, and Captain Gordon Young for three years.

### CHAPTER III.—The People.

#### A.—STATISTICAL.

30. The following statistics are taken from the Census Returns of 1881. The area of the district in these returns is slightly less than that given in paragraph 2 of this report, and the number of villages, 2,093, refers to those inhabited only :—

Detail.	Area in square miles.	No. of towns and villages.	No. of Houses.		No. of resident families.	TOTAL POPULATION.			No. of persons per square mile.
			Occupied.	Unoccupied.		Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Villages ...	.....	2,093	142,852	88,987	166,979	827,408	442,162	385,246	380
Towns ...	.....	11	12,244	7,618	18,206	78,972	29,264	49,708	.....
Total ...	2,180	2,093	156,096	96,605	205,185	901,381	471,426	430,955	413

The villages and towns classified according to population are as follows :—

Less than 200 inhabitants.	200 to 500	500 to 1,000	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	Over 10,000
791	751	875	143	20	7	6	1

The decrease of population as compared with the Census Returns of 1868 will be apparent below :—

Total of both sexes.			Males.			Females.			Decrease per mille of former population.		
1868.	1881.	Decrease.	1868.	1881.	Decrease.	1868.	1881.	Decrease.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
937,699	901,381	36,318	403,744	481,526	22,218	433,955	419,855	14,100	39	44	33

The returns of the Census of 1855 showed the total population as 845,354 ; the population then was probably somewhat under-estimated, but it may nevertheless be inferred that the population increased gradually in the first 20 years of British rule, and it is only of late that, owing to destruction of land by *chohs*, and a few years of scarcity and high prices, some of the residents of the district, finding the struggle for existence hard, have emigrated. The detail by *tahsils* of the existing population is as follows :—

Tahsil.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square mile.	No. of persons per square mile.	
					Of total area.	Of cultivated area.
Hoshiarpur ...	127,101	112,385	239,486	478	501	1,009
Daulta ...	117,947	100,697	218,644	384	570	696
Una ...	109,203	98,883	208,086	367	340	744
Garhshankar ...	127,276	107,890	235,165	451	521	856
TOTAL ...	481,526	419,855	901,381	2,180	413	815

Births and deaths. 31. The Civil Surgeon has supplied the following vital statistics :—  
BIRTHS.

YEAR.	No. of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1880	14,270	12,571	26,841	28	29	29	...
1881	21,161	19,054	40,215	42	44	43	12
1882	18,000	16,212	34,212	37	39	38	14

## DEATHS.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1878	18,829	17,200	36,029	37	40	38
1879	17,938	14,674	32,612	36	31	35
1880	14,243	12,265	26,508	28	28	28
1881	15,112	13,714	28,826	30	32	31
1882	11,782	10,338	22,120	23	24	24

No figures of births are obtainable for the whole district prior to 1880. The ratios are calculated in the Census of 1868 down to 1881; for 1882 they are calculated from the last Census.

Age, sex, and civil condition.  
last Census :—

32. The following table gives the number of persons married, single or widowed, at the

DETAIL.	SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Villages ...	220,040	115,278	194,537	206,358	27,595	61,610	442,162	385,246	827,408
Towns ...	18,464	9,368	17,479	18,610	5,391	6,731	39,364	34,699	73,973
Total ...	238,504	124,646	212,016	224,968	32,976	68,341	481,526	419,945	901,381

Details of same figures according to age are given below :—

DETAIL,	0—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single ...	116,161	90,318	51,273	21,293	26,917	3,090	14,767	392	9,773	122
Married ...	2,063	6,939	10,915	26,000	18,022	24,732	22,316	24,847	31,127	25,819
Widowed ..	43	102	284	470	559	977	1,047	1,771	2,001	3,193

DETAIL.	30—39		40—49		50—59		60 and upwards.		TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single ..	9,208	125	4,951	73	2,112	55	2,372	38	228,534	124,546
Married ...	52,896	49,258	26,409	25,766	21,518	10,660	15,751	2,917	212,016	228,968
Widowed ...	5,218	10,115	6,327	15,348	6,420	15,487	9,107	20,938	30,974	66,341

Infirmities.  
lepers :—

33. The following tables show the number of persons insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and

INSANE.

DETAIL.	Hindu	Sikh.	Jain.	Muslimán.	TOTAL.
Males ...	149	7	.....	58	214
Females ...	71	4	.....	36	111
Total ...	220	11	.....	94	325

BLIND.

Males ...	1,436	173	3	763	2,374
Females ...	1,549	135	4	764	2,452
Total ...	2,985	308	7	1,526	4,826

DEAF AND DUMB.

Males ...	606	31	5	194	836
Females ...	371	18	1	130	520
Total ...	977	49	6	324	1,356

LEPERS.

Males ...	281	21	1	139	445
Females ...	67	4	...	25	96
Total ...	351	25	1	164	541

B.—RELIGIONS.

Statistical and local distribution of religions.

34. The following statement shows the number of persons of each religion :—

DETAIL.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Zoroastrian.	Muslimán.	Christian.
Villages ...	516,021	56,266	289	...	254,796	36
Total ...	550,185	59,784	1,119	2	290,193	98
Proportion of every 10,000 of population...	6,104	663	12	...	3,219	1



Thus three-fifths of the total population profess the Hindu religion, and only a little over three-tenths the Muhammadan. Nearly the whole of the residents of the hills are Hindus, except the Gujars, many of whom are Muhammadans; and as a great part of the Jats, and all the Sainis and Mahtons are also Hindus or Sikhs, Muhammadans are likewise in the minority in the plains.

The following figures show the number of the three main religions in each *tahsil*:—

Tahsil.				Hindu.	Sikh.	Musalmán.
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	117,881	16,199	104,941
Dasúya	...	...	...	105,057	9,143	104,026
Una	...	...	...	174,818	9,897	23,845
Garhsiankar	...	...	...	152,979	24,546	57,381
Total				550,185	59,784	290,193

The preponderance of Hindus in the hill *tahsil* of Una is apparent. The only *tahsil* where Hindus and Muhammadans are nearly equal is that of Dasúya. Here it may be said generally that in all the north portion, that is in the hills and in the plains bordering the Kangra district, the people are Hindus. Along the river and in the centre of the *tahsil* Musalmáns are in the majority; while in the south-east they are pretty equally divided. In the Hoshiárpur *tahsil* the villages along the hills (*Kandi*) are inhabited by Hindu Rájputs, Bráhmíns, and Muhammadan Gujars. Next there is a line of Musalmán Pathán villages, and in the rest of the tract Hindus and Musalmáns are pretty well amalgamated. In Garhsiankar the *Kandi* villages are inhabited by the same religions as the Hoshiárpur *Kandi*. The northern part of the plains is nearly all Jat Sikh or Mahton Hindu. In the centre Musalmáns and in the south Hindus are in the majority. The river villages are nearly all occupied by Musalmáns.

35. There is a Christian Mission at Hoshiárpur, a branch of the American Presbyterian Mission of Ludhiáná commenced in 1867 by the Reverend Guru Das Moitra; he was succeeded in 1868 by the Reverend K. C. Chatterjee, who has continued the work ever since. The Mission carries on its work almost entirely by preaching and distribution of religious books. The only educational work attempted is a girls' school in the town of Hoshiárpur, presided over by Mr. Chatterjee's daughter. This is attended by Hindu girls of the upper classes, who are taught up to the lower primary standard of the Government scheme. There are at present 56 girls on the roll.

The Christians under the Mission are distributed as follows:—

Hoshiárpur ... ..	31
Ghorewáha ... ..	33
Garhdiwála ... ..	5
Maili and its neighbourhood ... ..	10
	<hr/> 79

Ghorewáha is a sub-station of Hoshiárpur, where the Christians are mostly converts from Islám, being Rájputs of the Náru subdivision. There is a church and resident pastor at this place.

The Missionary staff comprises—

At Hoshiárpur, besides the missionary Mr. Chatterjee and his daughter the superintendent of the girls' school, 6 catechists, 1 colporteur, and 1 bible woman. At Ghorewáha, 1 minister and 1 catechist. The number of converts baptized during the last 15 years exceeded one hundred; of these some have left the district and a few have returned to their original religions, the present number being, as shown above, 79.

36. The great majority of the Musalmáns of the district belong to the Sunni sect, as will be apparent from the following table:—

DETAIL.	Sunnis.	Shiáhs.	Wahabís.	Others, and unspecified.	Total.
Villages ... ..	251,362	823	...	2,611	254,796
Total ... ..	286,438	903	10	2,842	290,193

There are no statistics to show whether there have been many recent conversions to Islám, but I am inclined to think that the Muhammadan propaganda is not preached here with great zeal, and the converts are very few. Nearly all the Muhammadans are Rájputs, Jats, &c., who have embraced the Musalmán faith within comparatively recent times, and they still keep up some of their old Hindu customs; among others that of keeping a Bráhmin *parohit*.

37. Mr. Coldstream writes in the District Census Report of 1881:

Hindus and their sects. "The Hindus are both Vaishnuis and Shaivís,

but there is a considerable amount of ignorance in the popular apprehension of the difference of sect and ritual. It is probable that most Rájputs and Banyas follow the worship of Shiv chiefly, but perhaps the Vaishnuis preponderate throughout the whole body of Hindus in the district.

"A large proportion of the Hindus are devoted to the worship of the goddess Devi; particularly are the women addicted to this, and the people of the hilly tracts. The devotees of Devi or Durga are called Shaktak.

"The worship of saints, such as Sakhi Sarwar or Sultan; and of the hero Gugga, the superstitious cult of the tutelary deities of the hills, the Sidhs, Kála Bir, Nár Singh, and the Fairies, are perhaps more commonly observed by a large proportion of population than the ordinary observances of Hinduism.

"Among the better known classes of religieux or devotees, the Bairágis. Bairágis are rather numerous in this district. There are no less than eight Bairági *mahants* whose monasteries are scattered from one end of the district to the other. The Bairágis are celibates, but the *mahants* do not abstain entirely from mixing in the world and engaging in secular business. Some of the *mahants* of this district are well educated and even learned men, and have some knowledge of Sanskrit.

"A peculiar Hindu sect which deserves a passing notice, as to some extent localized in this district, is that of the Dádúpanthias. There are colonies of them in at least six villages of this district. They follow the tenets and worship of Dádú, who lived at Nirána in Jaipur territory about 330 years ago. He is regarded as an incarnation of the deity. Sundar Dás and Rajabji are among the best known of his followers; Sundar Dás compiled a book called *Sakya*, a compilation of hymns and religious composition said to resemble the Sikh *granth* in its doctrine. Dádú seems to have inculcated faith in 'one living and true God.' To this day the Dádúpanthias use the phrase *Sat Ram*, the true God, as a current phrase expressive of their creed. He forbade the worship of idols and did not build temples; now temples are built by his followers who say that they worship in them 'the book.' There has crept into the brotherhood a worldly spirit and they have become merchants.\* This spirit, however, is not countenanced by the teaching of their Guru, who appears to have preached ascetism. He would take no lands or gifts, but directed his followers to beg their bread and worship God.

"Máng kháo.

"Parmeshwar ki bandagi karo.

"They are still nominally a celibate sect, and they appoint *chela* or disciples; but I find that a large number have broken the rule and taken to marriage. Their principal books, besides the *granth-sakya* above mentioned, are the *Dádúbháni* and the *Jamlíla*; the latter contains accounts of the *guru* and his followers."

38. Mr. Coldstream has written so fully regarding village deities and saints that I cannot do better than continue quotations from his report: "Among forms of faith and religious observance which deserve special mention for this district is that of the Sultania, or followers of Sakhi Sarwar. This is a very curious sect, and it is, as far as I know, confined

---

\* More specially grain merchants.

**Sarwar Sultán.** to the Punjáb. Its adherents are to be found in the plain portion of the district from end to end; they are very numerous and are to be found in almost every village, among all castes of the Hindus, and principally the lower, and among a few of the Muhammadan tribes. They worship the saint Sakhi Sarwar Sultán of Nigaha. This saint's name was Sultán. He was originally of Baghdad, and he lived 600 years ago at Shahkot, near Mooltán. His principal shrine is at Sakhi Sarwar in the Dera Gházi Khán district. Large bodies of pilgrims visit it every year from this and other parts of the Punjáb. These bands of pilgrims are conducted by professional guides called *Bharais*. The worship of Sakhi Sarwar is very common among the Gujar tribe and among others of the less educated classes of the Punjáb population. Where the worshippers are numerous in a village, there is a small shrine or temple\* erected in the village. It is a small domed building like a Hindu tomb (*samád*), but may be distinguished by having at each corner at the base of the dome a small minaret or dwarf spire.

"Among the observances of Sultánias is the prohibition of *jhatka*, or animal food slaughtered by beheading according to the rite of the Hindus, while *halál*, or animal food slaughtered according to the rite of the Musalmáns, is allowed. Persons of any persuasion may become Sultánias without abandoning their own religion. The worship of Sultán is particularly common among the women of the district; Khatranis and even Bráhminis worship him. The commonest form of worshipping Sultán is by sleeping upon the ground instead of on a bedstead. This is called *chauki bharna*. This cult of Sakhi Sarwar or Sultán is interesting from a scientific point of view as exhibiting an absorption by Hindus into their domestic religion of some of the features of the Muhammadan worship. Another hero, a purely Hindu one, much worshipped by the lower classes in this district, is the famous Gugga. The Gujars and other of the less advanced tribes

**Gugga.** of the Hindus affect his worship, but his devotees are exceedingly numerous in the Hoshiárpur and Kangra hills. Many Rájputs are to be numbered among his votaries. Gugga was a Rájput hero of the Chuhán clan who lived at Garh Dandera near Bindraban, in the time of Rái Pithora, King of Delhi, about the year 1140 A.D., and he lived some time in Bhatinda. There is a stirring legend about his prowess and his eventual disappearance in a crevice of the earth, all but the point of his spear which remained above ground. The legend goes that before he disappeared he became a Musalmán. The snake is sacred to Gugga, because he disappeared in the earth, and representations of snakes are part of the rude ornamentation of his shrines. There is a very celebrated shrine sacred to Gugga in the Kangra district called *Shabbo-ka-thán*. Here the resident priests pretend to cure the bites of snakes, and patients are carried to the shrine from long distances.

---

\* Called *Makám*.

"A very common form of worship in the low hills of Hoshiarpur and Kangra is that of *Sidhs* or deities, more or less localized. Monier Williams says: 'The *Siddhas* are semi-divine beings supposed to possess purity, called *Sadhyas* in the earlier mythology.' (*Mann*, I, 22). The principal *Sidh* in these hills is Diwat Sidh in Tatwál village, near the south boundary of the Kangra district, but there are a great many others. There are 10 or 12 *Sidhs* or local shrines in the district of more or less sanctity. The *Sidh* worship is said to be a branch of *Shiv* worship. The *Sidhs* are the local divinities of the outer Himalayas, and as in the case of the altars of Baal their shrines are found on the tops of the green hills.

Besides the *Sidh* there are certain tutelary deities much worshipped in the hills especially by women; they are other tutelary deities. *Kála Btr*, *Nár Singh* and the *Parian* or fairies; they have no local or particular place of worship, but are strictly domestic deities. Their images are seldom made except when rudely stamped on silver-plates worn as charms suspended by a thread round the neck or as armlets. For the ceremonial worship of *Kála Btr* and *Nár Singh* a black and white goat respectively is kept in the house. These tutelary deities are believed to be constantly plaguing mortals with every kind of ill. There are certain priests or ministrants called *chelas*, who are supposed to know the mind of these deities, to be able to explain it to the people, and to perform ceremonies to avert their wrath. The *chelas* are scattered over every few miles of country and make a good thing out of the superstitions of the people. Among the lower classes of Musalmáns, such as Gujars, and perhaps among the women of the villages generally, the worship or propitiation of *Mián Bibí* is common. *Mián Bibí*, the old man and his wives, is represented on silver charms worn on the person, as a rude male figure attended by two females, one waving a *chauri* over him, the other filling his *huka*. The worship of *Mián Bibí* is a rude form of superstition very widely spread in the district."

*Mián Bibí.*

39. It will have been apparent from para. 34 that the majority of the Sikhs are to be found in *tahsil* Garhshankar, and this is especially the case in the police jurisdiction of Mahlpur, which is almost entirely composed of villages, owned by Jat Sikhs, who are, for industry, manly bearing, and general prosperity, the best class in the district. In other parts also many of the Jats and Sainis are Sikhs, and in *tahsil* Una most of the Sikhs will be found in *taluka* Jandbari near the town of Anandpur Mákhowál, famous as having been the head-quarters of some of the Sikh *Gúrús* and especially of *Gurú Govind Singh*. Sikhs generally acknowledge that their religious adherents are yearly decreasing, for, unlike a poet, a Sikh *fit non nascitur*, and not all Sikh parents will now go to the trouble of having their sons initiated. It was different under the Sikh rule when there were many worldly (as well as spiritual) advantages gained by being a Sikh.

Mr. Coldstream writes: "Many of the Sikhs of this district are loose in their observance and practices as compared with those of other parts of the country, and do not follow closely the traditions of Gúrú Govind Sing; many are not, as Sikhs would express it, *panch kakkeh ke Sikh*, i.e., they do not follow the rule which makes it obligatory on a religious Sikh, a true disciple of Gúrú Govind, to wear on his person the *kes* or long lock of uncut hair, the *kard* or knife, the *karreh* or iron armlet, the *kach* or short trowsers, and the *kangah* or comb. All however I think wear the *kes* and *kach*; the looseness of their observance in respect of their religious rules is that they have discarded the iron articles *kard* and *karreh*. The Sikh Jats of Mahlpur do not practise the common Jat custom of *karewa* or re-marriage of widows to one of the family. All however have not abandoned the practice; these latter are called *Talle* or Lower. Among

the sects or classes of devotees allied to Sikhism that of the *Uddásis* is rather prominent in this district. Sri Chand, son of Gúrú Nának, founded the sect. There are four separate *dhuan* or orders among *Uddásis*. There are three well-known shrines in this district:—

"(a). The shrine of Charn Kaul (lotus tread), near Anandpur, shrine of the Balúhasna *Uddásis*.

"(b). The shrine of Bahádarpur close to Hoshiárpur.

"(c). That of Chinigháti in the outer chain of the Siwálíks.

"Both the latter are shrines of Phúl Sahib *Uddásis*.

"The other two branches of the sect are—

"Almast Sahib represented at Jagannáth.

"Gobind Sahib represented at Shikárpúr in Sindhi.

The *Nirmala Sádhs* also claim a notice here. Their name signifies 'the stainless.'

They are a branch of celibate devotees of the Sikh faith. The headquarters of the *Nirmalis* appear to be in the Patialá State, but they are well known and apparently not uncommonly met with throughout the Sikh region of the Punjab.

"There are three well known monasteries of this sect in this district (at Múnak, Adamwál and Alampur Kotla), and many smaller ones.

"The *Nirmalis* practise the Sikh ritual. The *Nirmali Sádhs* wear the usual ochre clothing of Indian *fakírs*, which is not permitted to ordinary Sikhs. The yellow colored clothing is said to ensure to the wearer greater success in begging. I have formed a good opinion of the *Nirmali Sádhs* as well behaved and benevolent in their ideas. They have had differences with the Nihangs with regard to their worshipping at the great Sikh shrine of Abchalla Naggar in the Dekhan, and they are looked upon as non-conformists by the orthodox Sikhs."

40. "The Bhábras of this district are a very curious class. They want special mention, for they are comparatively numerous in the town of Hoshiárpur,

Bhábras.

and many of the most wealthy and energetic traders here are Bhábras, They profess the *Jain* or *Saraogi* faith; they worship Parasuáth, and have a temple built in his honor. They differ, however, from the strict Jains, and consider themselves as good Hindus. They revere the Bráhmíns, and some of them, the Khandairwals, wear the Bráhmínical thread and observe other Hindu practices. In respect of birth the Bhábras are Sudras. They are divided into two sects, *Pujere* and *Dhundies*. Their priests are called *Puj*. The *Pujeres* worship in the temple and adore the image of Parasuáth, revere the Bráhmíns, and observe other Hindu practices. These observances are not kept by the *Dhundies* who do not worship the temple and image of Parasuáth, though they profess faith in his name. The *Puj* or priest of the *Dhundies* go about with a piece of cloth fastened to their upper lips to avoid inhaling small insects. The Bhábras avoid drinking and eating in the dark.\* Their priests (of both *Pujeres* and *Dhundies*) have a broom called *bakári*, with which they sweep the road before them to avoid the supposed guilt of killing insects by treading them under foot. They have a curious prejudice in not deeming it allowable to peel vegetables or cut up or prepare them for the pot; when cooked, however, they will eat them; and a Bhábra woman will ask her neighbour to send her some vegetables cut and ready for boiling."

41. There are numberless other superstitions common to an ill-educated people, especially among the people of the hills. The evil eye is universally believed in. If a Hindu's mare foals in the day time it is unlucky, and the mare and foal should be disposed of. It is also unlucky if a cow give her first calf in *Bhádon* or a buffalo in *Mágh*, while a child born in *Katak* is considered equally unfortunate. Charms are commonly worn by children of all religions, and a charm hung over the gateway of a village is said to cure any disease prevalent among the cattle that pass under it.

In agricultural operations there are many old superstitions. The land sleeps on certain days in the month, and neither ploughing nor sowing should be begun on one of these days, though apparently there is no harm in continuing such an operation if begun on a previous day. It is also considered unlucky to plough at all in *Jeth*. If land has been sown with a *rabi* crop, and seed fails to germinate, or is otherwise destroyed, it should not be resown; but this is not the case with the *kharif* crop, which may be resown as often as required. A capital account will be found in Mr. Purser's Report of the Montgomery District, (Part I, Chapter IV, paragraph 11) of the precautions necessary to prevent demons and goblins from making away with the grain when it lies on the threshing floor. The same precautions are required in this part of the Punjab.

One form of superstition common in this part of India is, that it is considered unlucky to mention the names of certain places before

---

\* They always strain water through a cloth before drinking.

breakfast. Thus Jaijon is called Phallewáli, Talwára Kaliada, Khwáspur, near Hoshiárpur, Piplanwala, Sariethpur, near Shám, Kasba, and so on. The idea apparently is that these places were originally the sites of special oppression, such as the location of Sikh toll-posts, &c., and that they thus became unlucky. These are only a few instances of the superstitions common among the people. No doubt, as each generation becomes more enlightened and better educated, the belief in the old superstitions will be gradually lessened.

Fairs, festivals, holy places and shrines. 42. The principal fair of the district is that held at Anandpur Mákhowál at the *holi* festival. The principal shrines at this place are as follows :—

(1.) Gurudwára Kesgarh, where Gúrá Govind Singh administered the *pahl* to his first five disciples making them *Singhs*, and declaring them to be the *Khálsa*.

(2.) Gurudwára Anandpur Sahib, said to be the site of Gúrá Govind Singh's own house. This is the shrine *par excellence* of the Nihang sect.

(3.) Gurudwára Tegh Bahadar, where the head of the Gúrá, who was killed at Delhi, was burned by his son, Gúrá Govind Singh.

(4.) Manji Sahib Kesgarh, where it is said Ajit Singh and Jajhar Singh, sons of Govind Singh, used to play.

(5.) Damdama Sahib, said to be the place where the ceremony of installation of Gúrá Govind Singh took place, and where he used to sit at the *Hola* and receive offerings and worship.

(6.) Manji Sahib Tikka. This is the place where most of the offerings to the Sodhis are made. It is said that Guláb Rai, second cousin of Gúrá Govind Singh, and brother of the ancestor of the Sodhis, used to sit here as representative of the Gúrá when the latter was absent from Anandpur, and here the present head of the Sodhis sits in State to receive worship and accept offerings.

(7.) Holgarh.

(8.) Gúrudwára Máí Jíta.

Both these shrines are in the village of Agampur, adjoining Anandpur. The former is supposed to be at the spot where the Gúrá used to play *Hola*, and the latter is sacred to the memory of the Gúrá's wife, Máí Jíta.

(9.) Lohgarh Sahib. This is also not in Anandpur, but on the further bank of the branch of the Sutlej, called the Himaiyati, which flows past the town on the south.

The first two Gúrudwáras are the special places where most young men are initiated into the Sikh religion. Offerings are presented at each of the shrines and taken by the attendants. By far the largest offerings are made at the Manji Sahib Tikka, and each of the Sodhis has a representative present to note the amount of each offering; the



total is eventually divided, after setting aside a special allowance for the *Tikka* or *Bari Sarkar* as he is called. Each Sodhi, however, gets separate dues from his disciples at his own residence.

The *Holi* fair at Anandpur lasts two days, and on the afternoon of the second day the devotees of the various shrines bring out from each its particular standard, which they carry with singing and music to the neighbouring *choh*. The sight, when all the standards have been collected, is interesting and picturesque. The processions of priests and worshippers clustering round their respective standards move slowly about accepting offerings and bestowing blessings on the people. The dark standard of the Anandpur Gúrudwára, accompanied by Nihangs clad in dark blue clothes and conical head-dresses encircled with steel quoits, is specially worthy of notice. Many of the Nihangs are mounted and rush wildly about frantically gesticulating and shouting and bearing themselves as if engaged in defending their standard against a foe. Now and then a deep-toned chant rises from one of the groups, singing the praises of their Gúrá. The Sodhis come out on their elephants and caparisoned horses and move through the crowds, and the *Bari Sarkar* on an elephant, with *chauri* waving over his head, receives the obeisance of the people and accepts offerings. The people collected on this occasion number some 30,000. Towards evening the standards move slowly towards the town and are carried back as if in triumph to their respective shrines; and at sunset the crowds melt away, and many of the worshippers move homewards.

This fair has always been considered of some political importance, owing to the presence of many fanatical Nihangs. On one occasion, in 1864, a missionary of the Ludhiáná Mission was killed by a Sikh fanatic, and it is always considered expedient to depute a magistrate of experience and the District Superintendent of Police with a strong police guard to be on the spot. Taking place as it does at the *Holi* festival there is a good deal of rough horse play and much singing of obscene songs.

Immediately preceding this fair large numbers of persons, some 20,000 or 30,000, visit the shrines at Kíratpur, distant six miles from Anandpur, and proceed thence to Anandpur.

The shrines at Kíratpur are—

(1.) Bába Gurditta Sahib, sacred to Gurditta, son of Hargovind and father of Har Rái, the sixth and seventh Gúrá. This shrine is situated on the crest of an isolated eminence and reached by a broad flight of steps and handsome paved approach. The buildings above, viz., the temple, tank, and pavement were built by Sardár Bhúp Singh of Rúpar, and the flight of steps by a Máharája of Patialá. The view from the temple over the plain watered by the Sutlej is very fine. It is said that Bába Gurditta used to practise archery from this eminence.

(2.) Takht Gúrá Har Rái, sacred to the seventh Gúrá, who was born and died at Kíratpur. His son Har Kishn was also born here.

(3.) Manji Sahib marks the spot whence Bába Gurditta is said to have discharged an arrow which fell in the plain below at a place called Patálpuri, long used as a burning ground for the Sodhis.

(4.) Khángáh Badhan Sháh. Badhan Sháh, a Muhammadan, was a great friend of Bába Gurditta, and the latter is said to have ordered all Sikhs, who came to worship, to pay their respects at the tomb of his friend before coming to him.

The fair at Kirátpur is more respectably conducted than that at Anandpur. Considerable offerings, both of cash and sweetmeats, are made at the shrine of Bába Gurditta. The food is distributed to all Sikhs present, and the cash appropriated by two principal families of Sodhis, the *Bari Sarkar* taking half. The attendants of the shrine are allotted a lump sum by the Sodhis for its maintenance.

The other principal fairs are held at the following places :—

*Takstl Una*.—(1.) Chintpurni. Three fairs are held here, the first in *Chet* attended by about 10,000 persons; the second in *Sáwan* when 40,000 are present; and the third in *Assú* attended by the same number. The shrine, that of a Devi, is very celebrated. The offerings, said to amount to some Rs. 10,000, are taken by the *Pujáris* or hereditary attendants who are divided into rosters, all having their turn of the profits.

(2.) Pir Nigáh. This shrine is situated in Basoli, about five miles from Una. A cavern hewn out of the solid rock is said to be the handiwork of some *Pándas*, but has now been appropriated by the Muhammadans. A fair is held every Thursday in *Jeth*, when about 6,000 persons attend on each occasion, and many bring cattle to be cured of diseases. The offerings amount to about Rs. 1,000; some of this is expended on repairs to the tank, and the road leading to the shrine, the remainder being taken by the *Pujáris*.

(3.) Panjgátra. At Babhaur on the Sutlej. This fair, held on the 1st *Baisákh*, is a purely religious festival. About 10,000 people collect and bathe in the river. The name is from five stones said to have been used by the sons of the *Pándas* in the game of *Panch Satára*, while their fathers served a period of asceticism. Bramawati, as this part of the Sutlej is called, is considered very sacred, and it is said that in *Sambat* 1947, when the Ganges will lose its sacred character, except at Hardwár, and other special places, this place will be more frequented.

(4.) Mairi near Amb. Dera Gúru Barbhág Singh. One fair is held here at the *Holi*, attended by 15,000 persons, principally Sikhs of this Doáb and from the Mánjha and Málwa; and another fair at the *Baisákh*, attended by half the above number, principally residents of the Kángra district. The offerings are said to amount to Rs. 4,000, and are taken by the Gúru of Kartárpur. The *Holi* fair here is looked upon as the most respectable in the district.

(5.) Dharmsál. An old *Thákardwára*. Fairs in *Baisákh*, *Assú* and the *Holi*, attended principally by disciples of the *mahant*. The present *mahant*, Thákar Dás, is noted for his hospitality.

(6.) Sidh Badhinána. Fairs held every Sunday in *Jeth* and *Hár*. About 500 people attend, except on the last Sunday, when they muster 1,000 or 2,000, principally women.

(7.) Ambota. Fair in *Baisákh* in a large grove called *Shibán-ki-bári*, attended by about 1,000 people. No particular offerings.

(8.) Jatoli Haroli. About 5,000 people collect in *Bhádón* in honor of a Gugga Pír. The offerings, about Rs. 150, are taken partly by the *Gusain* and partly by the village proprietors.

(9.) Bhadar Káli. Fairs held in *Chet* and *Assú*, mainly attended by Khatrias.

*Tahsil Hoshiárpur*.—(1.) Rájni Devi. The shrine of the goddess of small-pox. A fair is held every Tuesday in *Chet*, and attended by some 20,000 people altogether, residents of the north of the Sutlej. Offerings about Rs. 200.

(2.) Shah Núr Jamál. A shrine in the Siwálíks, on the Dharmasála Road. Two fairs are held in *Chet*, the first for men, the second for women. About 20,000 people attend. Offerings about Rs. 500.

(3.) Sáhri. Fair held in the *Holi* at the *Thakardwára* in the village, attended by about 20,000 persons. This fair is said to be as rough and obscene as that at Anandpur. Offerings Rs. 200.

(4.) Bahádarpur Dera. At Bahádarpur, near Hoshiárpur, on the 1st *Baisákh*. Some 9,000 people attend. Offerings Rs. 100.

(5.) Garhdiwála. Fairs at a Devi's temple in *Chet* and *Assú*. Frequented by large numbers of people in *Chet* and *Assú* on their return from Dharmpur Devi.

(6.) Rámtatwáli. Fair at Janamashtmi in *Bhádón*, principally attended by disciples of the *mahant*, about 4,000 in number. Offerings Rs. 500, but the *mahant* is hospitable. The *Thakardwára* is a fine stone building at the foot of the Siwálik range.

(7.) Bohan. Shrine of Bába Faríd Shakarganj. Fair in *Hár*, 20,000 people attend. Offerings about Rs. 100.

*Tahsil Garhshankar*.—(1.) Garhshankar. Roshni Maulvi Sahib. Some 15,000 people collect at a *Khánkáh* in *Mágh*.

(2.) Pachnangal. A tank and temple sacred to Bába Kálú. Fair at *Baisákh*. About 5,000 people attend.

(3.) Achalpur. About 8,000 people collect at a Sidh's shrine in *Magar*. The attendant of the shrine takes the few offerings.

*Tahsil Dasúya*.—(1.) Dharmpur Devi. A celebrated shrine in the Siwálik hills, attended by some 15,000 people in *Chet* and *Assú*. The offerings are taken by the village proprietors who are also the *Pujáris*.

(2.) Kamáli Devi. At Bah Nangal in the Siwálik hills. Fair at Ashtmi in *Chet*. About 4,000 persons present.

(3.) Jhangi Máhi Shah. Some 10,000 persons, both Hindus and Musalmáns, attend at this fair held in *Jeth*. The grain offerings are distributed to the *fakirs*, and the cash kept by the guardian of the shrine.

(4.) Jája. Fair at the Muharram, attended by 4,000 people.

(5.) Arapur. Fair in honor of Sakhi Sarwar, attended in *Phagan* by the persons who also go to the shrine of Pír Nigáh.

(6.) Naushera Ferry

(7.) Bhetan Ferry

(8.) Mukerian

(9.) Sariána

(10.) Bodal (Garna Sahib)

...  
...  
...  
...  
...

Fairs are held at all  
these places at the  
*Baisakhi* festival.

Other sacred places of note, where, however, there are no special fairs, are the following :—

(1.) A fine stone built *Thakardwára* at Datárpur in *tahsil* Dasúya. The present *mahant*, Hari Dás, is much respected for his hospitality and good deeds.

(2.) A *Thakardwára* at Hájipur, also in *tahsil* Dasúya, presided over by *mahant* Ragbír Dás.

(3.) A *Dharmśála* at Dafar, in *tahsil* Hosbiárpur. The present *mahant* is much respected.

(4.) A *Dharmśála* at Tútomazára in *tahsil* Garhsbankar. The *mahant* of this place also is very well thought of.

#### C.—SOCIAL LIFE.

48. The villages in the plains are much the same as those in other parts of the plains of the Punjáb. The villages, houses and furniture. The houses are flat-roofed and made of mud, all being collected together in one place; their fronts are built facing inwards, and the backs of the outermost houses form as it were the outer village wall. The entrances into a village are few and narrow, and as the land immediately round the village site is usually well manured and valuable, the approaches are hemmed in with thorn hedges to prevent cattle damaging the crops. One or two big trees, as the *Pipal* or *Bor*, are generally found near the village, under which the elders assemble to discuss matters of village importance. Almost all the houses are built on the same principle. There is a court-yard in which the cattle are kept, at one side of which is the dwelling house. In front of the house is a

verandah called *sabdt*, the house itself being called *kot/ha*. Inside the *kot/ha* will be found two or three *kothis* or mud receptacles for grain, a basket (*petdra*) for clothes, and a number of earthenware pots for keeping cotton, *gur*, &c., also a couple of beds, and some clothes hanging on a string stretched across a corner. If the family is well off the cooking pots and pans will be of brass, if not, of earthenware. In the *sabdt* will be another *kothi* for storing seed, a spinning wheel (*charkha*), a hand mill (*chaki*), a winnowing basket (*chhaj*), and a *bharoli* or earthen vessel in which the day's milk is simmering to be eventually made into butter. A few mats (*binna*) made of sugarcane refuse, a low seat for the spinning wheel, and a *huka* probably complete the furniture of the house.

The construction of hill villages is different. There the houses are not all built together, but, as described by Mr. Barnes in his report of the Kángra district, every man resides on his own farm, and in one corner of it builds his cottage. The house is constructed of dry bricks, generally with a double roof. On the lower floor resides the owner with his family, on the upper story he puts the lumber of his household, and the grain of last harvest. During the rains many families sleep habitually in the upper story. The upper roof is always made of thatch, thick, substantial, and neatly trimmed. The front space is kept clean and neat, and the whole is encircled by a hedge of trees and brambles, which maintain privacy and afford material for renewing dilapidations. There is the same court-yard for cattle as in the plains, and generally the habitations are built facing inwards to the court-yard. The higher caste Rájputs build their houses in the highest and most secluded places, the tenants and lower caste people being allowed to build below. Hence it comes that in the hills the tenants are often found cultivating the best low-lying lands of a village, the homestead lands of the high caste proprietors being very poor and stony.

44. The wearing apparel of an ordinary agriculturist consists of a short sleeveless coat (*kurti*); a Hindu fastens his coat on the right side, a Musulmán on the left; a piece of cloth worn round the loins called *dhoti* or *ádra* by Hindus, *tamand* by Musulmáns, and generally *ádfa*; a sheet for wrapping round the body (*chddar*), and a *pagri* for the head; a well-to-do man, or any one in his holiday garments, would probably wear a pair of long drawers (*paijdma*) instead of the *ádfa*, and perhaps a long outer coat (*choga*). The women's wearing apparel consists of a pair of drawers (*suthan* or *paijdma*); short coat (*kurti*); petticoat (*ghagra*); and sheet for putting over the head and body (*chddar*) or (*dopatta*). The cultivator's wife does not ordinarily wear both drawers and petticoat. In holiday times the women's garments are gay with many colours; the women in the hills especially have pretty parti-coloured petticoats. The clothes above enumerated are still generally of country manufacture, but the use of English cloth is becoming more the fashion; and holiday garments are generally made of the latter

material. But for rough work the country cloth is preferred as being more durable, and for this reason English cloth has not yet succeeded in supplanting the native material.

Divisions of time. 45. The recognized divisions of time are as follows :—

Among Hindus.	Among Muhammadans.	Corresponding English time.
<i>Tarke</i> or <i>barawela</i> ...	<i>Barawela</i> ...	A couple of hours before sunrise.
<i>Munhanera</i> (lit. <i>munkh...</i> <i>andhera</i> ) ..	} <i>Namázwela</i> ...	A little before sunrise.
<i>Sawera</i> ...	<i>Fajar</i> ...	Sunrise.
<i>Ohhawela</i> ...	<i>Ohhawela</i> ...	About 8 or 9 A.M.
<i>Rotiwela</i> ...	<i>Rotiwela</i> ...	About 11 A.M.
<i>Dopahar</i> ...	<i>Dopahar</i> ...	Noon.
<i>Laudewela</i> ...	<i>Laudewela</i> ...	About 3 to 5 P.M.
<i>Tarkálán</i> ...	<i>Shám</i> ...	Sunset.
<i>Kháopiya</i> ...	<i>Kháopiya</i> ...	About 7 P.M. in winter and 8 P.M. in summer.
<i>Adhirdt</i> ...	<i>Adhirdt</i> ...	Midnight.

46. The daily occupations of the people have been already so often described in Settlement Reports that it would be superfluous to do so again here. The description given in Colonel Davis's Shahpur Report, para. 60, applies equally well to this district. The time of the ordinary agriculturist is pretty well taken up all the year round by the various operations of husbandry; and the women of the lower castes, that is, except Rájputs and Bráhmíns, have plenty of occupation in household duties, besides taking food out to the men, watching the crops, and otherwise helping in field-work.

47. The common food of the ordinary agriculturist is wheat, or wheat and gram mixed, in the summer, and maize in the winter. Wheat and gram mixed is much more common than wheat alone among most working men, as it is cheaper and more satisfying. A man generally goes to his work early in the morning without eating anything unless some bread has been left over from the previous day. Breakfast is eaten at 10 or 11 o'clock, consisting of bread, *ddl* and vegetables, with buttermilk to drink. The evening meal, when the day's work is over, is much the same. Buttermilk is the staple drink of all members of a family, fresh milk being generally used only for making *ghí*. The *ghí* is sold by the poorer house-keepers, and oil used instead for cooking. Vegetables form a large part of the daily food, and from October to December, when *sarson* is available, a large quantity of it is eaten and the consumption of grain reduced accordingly. Women likewise feed twice a day, and children three or four times; but in the

afternoon the women often eat a little grain parched at the public oven. There is little variety in the food, except on holidays, when a few special delicacies and sweetmeats are indulged in. *Gur* is often eaten, and while the sugarcane is being pressed, a good deal of cane is chewed and great quantities of the raw juice drunk. Meat is a luxury among Musalmáns and the Rájputs of the hills.

48. The amusements of the people consist of both athletic exercises, and games of skill played with counters or pebbles or cards. Some of the athletic games are something like those played in England, such as hop-scotch, touch last, tip-cat, leap-frog, &c. ; they are generally played in the evening after the day's work is done by the village youths on a piece of sandy ground, often the bed of a *chok*. In games played with equal numbers on each side, the sides are chosen in the following manner: The two captains (*janethú* or *hari*) sit down together, and the rest of the players pair off as equally as possible. Each pair of boys then, having privately arranged to represent two separate articles, *e.g.*, a sickle and a spade, comes up to the captains, and one of the pair says, *Dik dik, daun daun*, which apparently has about as much meaning as the analogous English nursery saying, "Dickory dickory dock;" one of the captains then observes *Tera bhala hoos*, "good luck to you;" the other captain is then asked which he will have, a sickle or a spade, and as he chooses the boys take sides. The prize in most of these sports is a ride on the backs of the losing party, and it is always the boys who are picked together as above described who ride on each other's backs. Grown up men have wrestling, a kind of single stick with small shields, lifting weights, &c. The games of skill are of various kinds, and would take too much space to describe.

49. There is general rejoicing in a house when a son is born ; numerous congratulations are offered, and little presents brought which are the perquisite of the midwife (*dai*). The common *habal* grass is an ordinary sign of congratulation, the happy father having some of it put into his *pagri* by his friends and neighbours. The women also visit the mother, and sing songs at her house. The father on his part is supposed to show his joy by a distribution of *gur* and pice to the poor. If a girl is born there are no congratulations, no singing, and no distribution of charity.

50. The customs connected with death are comparatively simple among Muhammadans, but more complicated with Hindus. With the latter a child of less than five years is buried ; if over five, the body is burned. The elder brother, or father, or near relation performs the funeral obsequies, and apparently the numerous intricate ceremonies he has to perform during the days of mourning are especially designed

to prevent him from dwelling too much on his grief. The women who accompany the bier to the burning ground always lament vociferously; it is the right thing to do even if very much grief is not felt. The people who benefit at a funeral, as at most other domestic occurrences, are the Bráhmīns and barbers.

51. Mr. Coldstream has written so full an account in the Census Report of the marriage customs that I cannot do better than quote from him again. He says:—

Customs connected with marriage.

“The very complicated marriage relations which obtain among many of the castes and religions in this country, and specially among the upper classes of Hindus, is a condition of things almost unique among mankind, and affords an interesting, if rather intricate, field of enquiry to the ethnologist. Among Khatrias, Rájputs, Bráhmīns, and to a less extent among other classes, the general conditions are fixed by three sets of social laws or rules, which, like other social laws among the Hindus, possess somewhat of a religious sanction.

“First, there are certain *gots* or *septs* within which, owing to relationship with them by birth, marriage is forbidden. These are for the most part strictly defined for all Hindus of the upper classes. This may be called the law of exogamy, a term already used in ethnography.

“Secondly there are among many classes of the people, especially the Hindus, and among them especially the Bráhmīns, Khatrias and Rájputs, rules defining the *septs* or *gots* to members of which daughters may be given in marriage. Speaking loosely a Hindu of high caste can take a bride from almost any *got* within his own caste, provided she be not of a *got* within prohibited degrees, and thus excluded by the rules of exogamy above alluded to. But the high caste Hindu cannot, in many tribes of Rájputs at least, (and the same has been till lately true of the Khatrias), give his daughter in marriage, without degrading himself and her, except to members of certain *gots* which are considered superior to his own; while for his son he takes a bride from a *got* inferior to his own. This may be for convenience, and for want of a better term (though I am not aware that the word has yet been used elsewhere) called the law of hypergamy. This custom or social law of hypergamy is very strictly observed among Rájputs, and also among certain of the higher classes of Khatrias, those namely known as *Chárzátí* and *Dhaighari*. There are usually considered to be four classes or grades among the Hindu Rájputs of the hills in this part of the Punjab. These classes embrace at least 109 *gota*.

“The system of hypergamy has its disadvantages. For the daughters of Rájputs of the first class there is but a narrow field from which husbands can come, and the higher in the social scale the



family is the narrower is the choice. So difficult is it often to marry Rájput girls of very high caste that they sometimes remain unmarried till they are 20 or 25 years of age. This difficulty was at the bottom of the practice of infanticide, which was, till within recent years, common among Rájputs and certain other tribes.

“As it is considered unfortunate for a girl to remain long unmarried, this system causes much trouble and distress among the Rájputs generally. To endeavour to mitigate the evil, and to bring about a more healthy state of matters, an effort was made in this district six years ago by Major Gordon Young, Deputy Commissioner. A large number of leading Rájputs then signed an agreement that they would marry their daughters into those classes and *gots* from which their own brides came, establishing a system of what may be called isogamy or matrimonial reciprocity. The agreement was signed by all the leading Rájputs in the district. It was dated 20th February 1876.

“The agreement was as follows :—

“‘We the undersigned Rájputs present, in order to amend the defects of betrothal and marriage, and to remove the suspicions of infanticide, agree that in future we will intermarry with families of our caste; to those who will give their daughters to us in marriage we shall give our daughters in return. The annexed is a list of the castes with whom we will intermarry.’

“This agreement has not been strictly adhered to, but the movement had, I believe, some effect, and I believe, that among certain classes, for instance the Biháls of *tappa* Darera, daughters are now given in marriage to members of *gots* who were not before considered eligible; *i.e.*, of sufficient social status.

“This custom of isogamy, or marriage among equals, which the Rájputs tried by this agreement to introduce, is the custom followed now by many clans of Khatriis, for instance by the *Bárahis* (or twelve family), and other clans. The tendency of the Khatri tribe seems towards a kind of social crystallization into bodies composed of a certain number of *gots*. Thus there are the *Chárdáti*, *Dhaighari*, *Bárahí*, *Bunjahi* (or *Bawanjahi*), and other divisions expressive of the number of the component septs. Among some of these an isogamous rule of intermarriage within the body prevails, and there is a tendency to the extension of this rule.

“Two other well-known facts must be mentioned.

“*First*.—Among all classes of natives the expense of marrying a daughter is, as a general rule, excessive with regard to the means of the father. The expensiveness of marriages is one of the com-

most causes of the ruin of families in the district. It seriously affects all classes, and often leads to the loss of all landed property; for the paternal acres are sold or heavily mortgaged to pay the debt incurred to defray expenses of a daughter's marriage.

"*Secondly*.—Among Hindus, and also to a certain extent among Musalmáns, it is considered disgraceful to have a daughter of full age unmarried. It is a point of honor that a father make early and suitable arrangement for his daughter's marriage. As a result few native women remain unmarried. Even if lame, deformed, or blind they somehow get husbands. It is otherwise with men. It is difficult, or well nigh impossible for a man who is blind, or much deformed, to get a wife. Among the 450,000 women of this district the single ones of mature age may be reckoned almost by tens.

"The law of exogamy commonly observed among Bráhmíns and Khátris in the Central Panjáb may be stated as forbidding marriage of a son or daughter into the clan of the father, of the mother's father, of the mother's maternal grand-father, or of the father's maternal grand-father's *got*. This restriction is not a very severe one, as among Khátris and Bráhmíns generally speaking the *gots* are numerous. Still it operates to close the door in eight directions for each contemplated marriage. To each boy four *gots* are forbidden and to each girl a like number. The custom of hypergamy, *viz.*, that daughters must be married if possible in a superior class, is much more severe in its application and serious in its result. This difficulty of marrying daughters suitably has operated in past generations probably for hundreds of years to foster the barbarous custom of infanticide. Forty years ago many hundreds of female children were annually buried in this district immediately after birth. When several female children were born in succession the destruction of the last born was carried out with the following observance :—

"A piece of *gur* was placed in the mouth of the child, a skein of cotton was laid on her breast, and the following incantation recited two or three times :—

"Gur kháien, póni káthen,  
"Ap na aien, bhaiya gháthen.

Which may be translated—

"Eat *gur*, spin your thread,  
"We don't want you, but a brother instead."

Since British rule female infanticide has been practically suppressed, and few cases of it occur now; though it is probable that as girls are not so much thought of as boys among the higher orders, they are not so well tended, and more frequently succumb to infant maladies. When the Jullundur Doáb was annexed, a deputation of Bedis came to remonstrate with the Commissioner (Mr. J. Lawrence) against the prohibition of their time-honoured custom of destroying their female children. One cause of the preservation of girls is the very common practice now obtaining of taking money for a daughter

married into a lower clan, or to a man who is either old or deformed. In former days it was considered very disgraceful for a man to sell his daughter, and he would have been excluded from his caste for doing so. But now there is not so much delicacy, and it is not uncommon for a man to pay a sum of money in public before witnesses for a girl, taking in return, until the marriage comes off, a bond for the amount, so that if the girl's father refuses to consummate the marriage the money can be sued for as an ordinary bonded debt.

The marriage expenses in an ordinary Rájput, Bráhmaṇ, or Khatri family amount to about Rs. 300, and less in the lower castes; but of course they often amount to a great deal more, and sometimes to less. Marriage expenses are, however, sometimes considerably reduced by the custom of *tambol*, when friends and relations who attend the wedding bring money presents to the bride's parents to be repaid eventually on like occasions in their own families. Among Cháhras especially, that is in the lowest caste of all, this habit of *tambol* is so common that a marriage among them is sometimes almost a paying speculation. Betrothal among Hindus takes place during infancy, and boys are sometimes married at the age of nine to twelve, and girls from five to seven. Among the higher classes of Hindus marriage of girls is more often postponed to near the age of puberty, the rule being that the more strictly *parda* is observed the less is the supposed necessity for an early marriage. The Rájputs often do not marry their daughters before they are 16; sometimes not until they are 20 or 25.

The ages of betrothal among the Muhammadans are rather later than those among Hindus, but among them also boys are seldom unmarried at 15 or girls at 12. The Muhammadans have nothing approaching the strict rules and restrictions obtaining among Hindus, but caste and clan are considered by them also to a certain extent, specially among those who, like the Musalmáns Rájputs, are comparatively recent converts to Islám.

Polygamy, though allowed both by Hindus and Muhammadans, is not generally practised; very much depends on a man's means. The re-marriage of widows among Hindus is forbidden among the higher tribes, but such tribes as Jats, Sainis, Chángs or Báhtis, Kanets and Mahtons allow it; indeed, the two latter tribes maintain that they were originally Rájputs and were degraded for beginning the practice of *Karewa*, as widow re-marriage is termed.

The favorite months for weddings are *Jeth* and *Hár*, when the spring harvest has been gathered in and there is not much work to be done in the fields. The months of *Poh* and *Katak* are considered unlucky among Hindus, and Muhammadan marriages do not take place in *Ramzán* for obvious reasons.

52. The people of this district are quiet and law-abiding. The criminal statistics do not show any large amount of heinous crime; petty thefts and burglary are

Character and disposition.

common in the plain, but rare in the hills. But the district has the unenviable notoriety of being the most litigious in the province, so much so that a staff of seven Munsiffs, besides Extra Assistant Commissioners and other officers, manage, with difficulty, to dispose of all the civil suits. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that pleaders also flourish, and at the present time there are numerous pleaders, mukhtars and revenue agents practising in the district. Women are a fruitful source of dispute here as they are all over the world. Truthfulness unfortunately is not one of the common virtues.

53. The language talked in the district is Punjābi. In the towns it merges into Urdu, and in the hills into the Pahāri dialect. Indeed, a man coming from the hilly part of the district is easily detected, both from certain special words he uses and from the peculiar hill twang so different from the pronunciation in the plains; still the language of the hills is more Punjābi than Pahāri; and those who know Punjābi have no difficulty in understanding, and being understood by, the hill people.

Education. Indigenous  
Schools. Printing Presses.

54. The following figures show the state of education of the district :—

DETAIL.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Under instruction.	NOT UNDER INSTRUCTION.		Under instruction.	NOT UNDER INSTRUCTION.	
		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.		Can read and write.	Cannot read and write.
Villages ...	5,983	19,477	4,16,702	39	89	385,118
Total ...	8,112	25,009	448,405	65	166	419,624

That is nearly 7 per cent. of the males, and about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total population only, are either under instruction or can read and write. This is not a large proportion, but there has been some progress since 1868, when the returns showed less than 2 per cent. of the population as educated. The statistics of indigenous schools not entirely supported by Government are as follows :—

Tahsil.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Hoshiarpur ...	59	777
Garhshankar ...	55	778
Dasúya ...	94	774
Uua ...	22	375
	<u>230</u>	<u>2,704</u>

There is one printing press at work in the town of Hoshiárpur, but no newspaper or periodical is published in the district. Nor are there any Anjumanas or similar societies.

#### D.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

55. In paragraph 34 some idea of the distribution of tribes has been given in describing the different religions. But it will be as well to repeat the information here in greater detail. In *tahsil* Una, the Jandbári *taluka* is principally occupied by Brahmins and Kanets. In *talukas* Takhtgarh and Nurpur, Gujars and Rajpúts are found along the hills and on the river bank, while the greater part of the rich level tract between the hills and the river is inhabited by miscellaneous tribes of Jats, Sainis and Bahitis. In *taluka* Babhaur again Rajpúts are found as superior proprietors, but the majority of the agriculturists are of miscellaneous castes, including Brahmins. From this northward Rajpúts and Brahmins predominate as the proprietors; Jats, Sainis, Bahitis, and Gujars, as tenants. In *tahsil* Dasúya the hills are mostly occupied by Bihal Rajpúts, Chángs and Gujars, and the plains bordering on the Kángra district by Jariál Rajpúts and Sainis. The high level plain round Mukerian is almost entirely inhabited by Awáns; and the alluvial lands from Naushera ferry southwards by Musalmán Jats, Gujars, and Patháns. A number of Dogar villages are found in the plain between the Siwálíks and Dasúya. Around Dasúya are Raiens, Musalmán Jats to the north and west near the *chhamb* and Hindu Jats to the east. In the Tanda Police subdivision there are several clusters of strong village communities of Sainis, Jats, and Náru Rajpúts, and a few villages of Patháns.

In Hoshiárpur the *Kandi* villages are occupied by Gujars, Dadwál Rajpúts, and a few Brahmins. Next to these come a number of small Pathán villages in the plain in a line stretching from near Hariána to the border of the Garhshankar *tahsil* and at a distance of about five or six miles from the hills. The remainder of the plains are occupied by Hindu Jats and Musalmán Náru Rajpúts, the latter especially inhabiting some fine estates to the south. Saini and Raien villages are also found here and there.

In Garhshankar the *Kandi* villages are inhabited by the same tribes as those of Hoshiárpur, viz., by Hindu Rajpúts, Brahmins, and Gujars some Hindu and some Musalmán. The northern villages of the plain are almost entirely occupied by Hindu or Sikh Jats with the exception of a cluster of Mahton villages on the border of Kapurthala territory. The country immediately north of Garhshankar is occupied by Hindu Rajpúts of the Bhanot clan, and Garhshankar itself and the villages southward as far as Balachaur are owned by Ghorewáha Rajpúts, who are Musalmáns near Garhshankar and Hindus near Balachaur. The alluvial lands on the Sutlej are occupied by Musalmán Jats.

36. I am unable to write much on the subject of former inhabitants and tribal colonisation. Probably the original inhabitants were Hindus, mostly Brahmins. Successive waves of conquest brought representatives of various tribes, the first being probably the Rajpúts, as related in paragraph 20, after them came Jats, Patháns, and Awáns; all have their representatives here, but only in the plains. The hills are still inhabited almost entirely by Rajpúts and Brahmins, or by Kanets who are an offshoot of the Rajpúts. All the inferior tribes, such as Jats, Sainis, Raiens, Awáns, Dogars claim to be of Rajpút origin and to have fallen from their high estate by the adoption of widow marriage. It is impossible to say how far their allegations are founded on fact. The statement would certainly appear to be true as regards the Mahtons and Kanets.

57. The Jats come first numerically. They are found almost entirely in the plains, and are the most sturdy and thriving of our agriculturists. Only in the alluvial villages of the Biás and Sutlej, and in some *chhamb* villages near Dasúya do they profess the Muhammadan religion. The vast majority are either Hindus or Sikhs. The principal clans are the Balus Jats of Mahlpur, the Sahotas of Garhdiwála, and the Khungas of Budhipind. These three houses are called *Akbari*. The story is that when Akbar took in marriage the daughter of Malir Mitha, a Jat of the Mánjha, 35 principal families of Jats and 36 of Rajpúts countenanced the marriage and sent representatives to Delhi. Three of these Jat families reside in this district; the remainder belong to Amritsar and other districts. They follow some of the customs of the higher castes in not allowing widow marriage, and in having *darbára*, that is, giving fees at their marriages to the *mirdásis* of other Akbari families. It is also the custom for *parohits* to place on them at their marriages the *janso* or sacred thread, removing it a few days afterwards. The principal clans in point of numbers are the Bains Jats near Mahlpur, the Gil Jats near Laksián, Mán Jats near Dháda, Sange Jats near Mugo-wál, and Fote Jats near Bárián. There are many other clans, but their numbers are insignificant, and they do not own clusters of villages situated close together as in the case of those above mentioned.

Jats rank among the best agriculturists. The Sainis and Raiens may be better for small plots of land and garden cultivation, but taken all round as farmers and growers of cereals, sugarcane, and other crops on extensive areas, few are so industrious and careful as the Jats; and they have the great advantage of getting the help of their women in the fields. Ploughing and reaping are carried out by the men, but the women help in weeding, in watching the crops, and in taking the food daily to the men in the fields. In some villages Jat women even do some trading on a small scale. They sell grain to other women of the village from their husbands' granaries, and so add to the family earnings.

There are many rhythmical sayings about Jats and other tribes ; the following are good specimens :—

Jat nacháwe tura, wuh bhi bura,  
Bahman rakhe chhura, wuh bhi bura,  
Gadi lakar dhura, wuh bhi bura,  
Sáwan bage pura, wuh bhi bura.

Which may be translated—

When a Jat prances about on a horse,  
When a Brahmin goes about armed,  
When the axle of a cart is of wood,  
When a south wind blows in *Sáwan*,  
These are bad things.

Again—

Kanw, kamboh, kalál kabíla pálda :  
Jat, mainbán, sanár, kabíla gálda.

Or

The crow, the Kamboh and the Kalál nourish their families :  
The Jat, the bull buffalo, and the crocodile destroy their families.

But the Jats can afford to laugh at these sayings. Taken all round they are the finest and most manly of our subjects.

58. Next in point of numbers come the Rajpúts. It has been before remarked that they are mostly Hindus in the hills, and Muhammadans in the plains, and that they are divided into many grades. It will be as well to enumerate the clans of the first two grades, so far as they are found in this part of the country.

*1st grade.*—Jaswál, Dadwál, Chambial, Pathánia, Guleria, Sibaya, Katoch, Kotlehria, Mandiál, Suketar, Kahlúria, Hindúria, Sarmauria, Malkotia.

*2nd grade.*—Luddú, Dod, Ghorewáha, Chándla, Jariál, Sonkla, Manhás, Bhanot.

Of the first grade many are not found in this district. Besides Tika Ragnáth Singh, the representative of the Rajás of Jaswan, there are some Jaswáls owning a few villages in the northern half of *tahsil* Una. The Dadwáls are found in the neighbourhood of Datárpur, the seat of their former sovereignty, and on the south-west face of the Siwálíks near Dholbaha and Janauri in the Hoshiárpur *tahsil*. The other clans of the first grade are not ordinarily met with in this district.

Of the second grade the Luddús are found in *talukas* Una, Jaijon, Babhaur, Núrpur, and Takhtgarh. The heads of their families are styled Rai, the chief of whom is the Rai of Babhaur. The Dods are almost entirely confined to the *Bit* tract in the Siwálíks, their head being the Ráua of Mánaswál.

The Ghorewáhas are found in *tahsil* Garhshankar ; near Balachaur they have adhered to Hinduism ; further north, in the direction of Garhshankar, they are Musalmáns. The Jariál Rajpúts are in greatest numbers in the northern part of the Dasúya *tahsil*, principally in the plains. There are a few Manhás villages in Una ; and the

Bhanots occupy a tract of land immediately north of Garhshankar. The Bhanots are the same as the Nāru Rajpúts who are Muhammadans. Among the clans of Hindu Rajpúts the Biháls are rather numerous in the hill villages of Dasúya. The Musalmán Nārus are the most numerous of any of the Rajpút clans in this district. Practically, the whole of the Rajpúts in the plains of the Hoshiárpur *tahsil* are Nārus, and they are also found in some numbers in the south and north-west of Dasúya. One of the principal families of the Nārus is that of Bhangála, now represented by Rai Wazir Khan, who owns eight villages in Dasúya. There are also many old *Chaudri* families, notably those of Khauaura, Ajráin, Shám, and Hariána. The head of the house of Hariána is styled Rána, the present representative being Muhammad Baksh Zaildar. The *Chaudris* of Garhshankar, Balachaur, Bana Taunsa, and Saron of the Ghorewáha clan are also well known. Of the other Muhammadan clans, besides the Ghorewáhas, noticed above, a few Manj and Bhatti Rajpúts are found in different parts of the district, and a cluster of Khokhar villages (called *Khokharain*) lies in the south-west of Dasúya and in the Kapurthala territory adjoining it. An account of the intricate marriage customs of the Rajpúts has been given elsewhere. As a tribe they are proud of their birth and make good soldiers. By the pressure of circumstances, they are overcoming their aversion to agriculture, and even Jaswáls and Dadwáls are now to be found who have taken to the plough, and I have seen a Nāru Rajpút spade in hand, and drawers tucked up, turning up the soil of his field which had become covered by sand, a laborious process called *sírna*. They are still, however, very much below the Jats in industry and care as cultivators, and prefer letting their land to tenants to cultivating it themselves. Moreover, they are under the great disadvantage of not having the help of their women in out-door work. The whole of the field work must be done by the men, and *jítwars* (water-carriers) must be employed to draw water for the family, and to take the daily food out to the fields. Thus the Rajpúts must make use of many more village servants than the lower tribes, and must, therefore, pay away a larger share of the outturn of their fields, while their marriage expenses and general style of living are much higher.

The Rajpút *Akbari* families of this district are those of Garhshankar (Ghorewáha) and Hariána (Nāru).

59. The Brahmins are extensive land-owners in the hills, especially in *talukas* Jandbári, Amb, Pámra, Lohára, Dharui, Panjál, and Talhatti. They are not numerous in the plains, except as traders in the towns; a few villages are owned by them on the south-west face of the Siwálíks. They labour under many of the Rajpút disadvantages, being unable to use their women in field work, &c. As cultivators they are not very good; but there are very few land-owning Brahmins now left to whom the stigma of being *halbáh* (ploughman) cannot be applied. As traders they are almost as numerous and as sharp as Khutris.



60. The great majority of the Khatrias in this district are money-lenders or traders; very few are land-owners, except by recent purchase. Some Khatri villages, however, are to be found in *taluka* Jandbári, and there is a cluster of them in Dasúya near Hájipur. As a race they are extremely thrifty and may be depended upon to make the most of money. They are also the principal recipients of Government education, and many enter Government service of all kinds, except the army. The following are a few of the common sayings relating to this tribe:—

Je Khakha sir khe páwe,  
Ta bhi khakha khat láwe.

Or

If a Khatri puts ashes on his head,  
He is sure to extract profit from it.

Or again in conjunction with other tribes:—

Rajia Jat, utháwe kal.  
Rajia mainhan na bagda bul.  
Rajia Khatri jáwe tal.  
Rajia Bahman, painda gal.

Or

When a Jat is well off he makes a noise.  
When a buffalo is fat he refuses to plough.  
When a Khatri is well off he still cringes.  
When a Brahmin is well off he is ready to quarrel.

61. Gujar are found in the alluvial lands of the Bías and in the Siwálik range. In the Siwálik villages they are in some places proprietors, in some tenants.

But wherever they are is sure to be grazing for their numerous flocks and herds. Most of them profess the Muhamínadan religion, but Hindu Gujar are found in the Garhshankar *tahsil*. In the *Kandi* villages in the neighbourhood of the towns Gujar are the principal purveyors of wood, grass, milk, and *ghi*, and every day strings of men and women may be seen coming down from the hills to the towns with these articles on their heads for sale. Some Gujar will not allow their women to go into the towns with milk, and they look upon themselves as superior to those who allow this practice, and will not give their daughters to them in marriage. The custom, by which the women go about without restraint, has given rise to a general idea of their loose morality, which is embodied in the following couplet:—

Zamin ba yak sál banjar shawad;  
Gujar ba yak nukta kanjar shawad.  
Land in one year becomes waste;  
By adding one dot the word Gujar becomes *Kanjar*, (the prostitute class).

The Gujar women are famous as wet nurses, and dwellers of towns frequently put out their children to nurse with them for a year or more; the plan is a cheap one for the parents, and the children grow up strong and healthy. It is also a common practice for Gujar to keep the cows and buffaloes of merchants and allow them to graze with their cattle, the proceeds from the sale of their produce being equally divided. The Gujar of the hills are hardy and fairly indus-

trious. Their houses always look neat and clean, and their numerous flocks and herds supply plentiful manure for their land. In alluvial villages on the Biás they are poor cultivators, and subsist principally on the produce of their flocks and herds, and on what they can make from cattle-stealing.

62. The Patháns are evidently the descendants of colonists located by the Afghan conquerors of India. Most of their villages are in the shape of small masonry fortifications, and their situation is evidence of their origin, the great majority lying in a long line stretching from near Hariána southwards to the border of the Garhshankar *tahsil*, at a distance of four or five miles from the Siwálik range; there is little doubt they were thus located to resist raids from the hills at a time when the plains only had been conquered and the hills were still independent. Again, another cluster of Pathán villages is found at Tánda and Miáni, very possibly with a view to guard the Sri Gobiindpur ferry on the Biás. The Patháns are proud and do not make good cultivators. Most of their villages in Hoshiárpur have fine mango groves, but many of these have been cut down of late years for the payment of their debts. The principal Pathán families are the Surkhs of Jahánkhelán in Hoshiárpur, the Bakhtiars of Urmur, the Ghilzais of Ghilzián, and the Momands of Miáni and Tánda.

63. Mr. Kensington in his Assessment Report of the Garhshankar *tahsil* writes regarding the Mahtons: "Ethnologically the most interesting of the people are the Mahtons, who were originally Rajpúts, but have long since degraded in the social scale, owing to their custom of making *karewa* marriages with widows. They hold a cluster of important villages in the extreme north-west of the *tahsil*, and from their isolated social position have a strongly marked individuality, which makes them at once the most interesting and the most troublesome people to deal with. As farmers they are unsurpassed; and as they have at the same time given up the traditions of extravagant living, by which their Rajpút ancestors are still hampered, their villages are now most prosperous. At the same time this very prosperity has caused them to increase at an abnormal rate, while their unfortunate inability to live in harmony together has driven them to subdivide their land to an extent unknown among other castes. How minute this subdivision is may be realised from the fact that while 4 per cent. only of the *tahsil* is in their hands, they own 13 per cent. of the holdings." Practically, the whole of the Mahton villages lie in a cluster in the north-west of the Garhshankar *tahsil* and in the adjoining Kapurthala territory. There are only one or two villages in other parts of the district. The subdivision of their lands is so minute that sometimes there is not room for more than two or three furrows of a plough in their long narrow fields. They are small of stature, and very quarrelsome and litigious. They are great cultivators of the melon, and when ripe they subsist almost entirely upon it, even cooking and eating the seeds.

64. The Kanets have much the same origin as the Mahtons, that is, they are said to have degenerated from the Rajpút caste by adopting widow marriage. There are comparatively few Kanets in this district; they are only found in the Jandbári *taluka*, where they divide the ownership of the land with the Brahmins. They are fairly prosperous and industrious, but still retain many of their Rajpút ideas, and are not, therefore, very good farmers.

65. The Raiens and Sainis have apparently the same origin, the former being Muhammadans, the latter Hindus. They are the great market gardeners, and there are few towns or large villages where they are not found cultivating small plots in the rich manured lands, which they irrigate by means of *kacha* wells with the *dhingli* or lever apparatus. There are also several strong village communities of these tribes. Raien villages lie in some numbers in the neighbourhood of Dasúya; and there are some thriving villages of Sainis near Tándá, also between Hariána and Hoshiárpur. They are most industrious and careful cultivators, and where they take to ordinary farming, in place of market gardening, are equal in intelligence and industry to Jats and Mahtons. Sainis have the same minute subdivision of land as the Mahtons. Some good stories are told of the thrift of the Sainis. A Saini of Múnak returning home one November evening with a bundle of rice on his head, his path lay across the *chhamb* in which he got bogged; he had the alternative of putting his bundle down and extricating himself, or waiting till some one came to help him out. But if he took the former alternative the rice would be spoilt, so he decided to take the latter and spent the cold November night in the bog until extricated next morning. The family is called *khuban* (or bogged) to this day. Again, a Saini widow woman, who owns land on a public road, has lately started a small guest-house, where she entertains carriers who stop for the night with their cattle or donkeys, and having supplied food to the men appropriates the manure of the cattle for her fields. But her hospitality is given with discrimination; a foot passenger who has no animals to supply manure goes supperless to bed.

There are also some sayings about the Raiens.

Raien te chandúr, mariye zarúr;  
Wuh kare chughli; wuh pate angúr.  
Take care to kill the Raien and the *chandur* (a bird);  
The one backbites, the other eats the grapes.

Again :

Je tu banda Saín da  
Basah na khaín Raien da.  
If you are a worshipper of God  
Put no trust in a Raien.

66. The Awáns inhabit the high level plain near Mukerián, and are found scarcely anywhere else in the district. They are indolent and poor cultivators, and a good deal in debt. All profess the Muhammadan religion.

67. The Dogars are another Muhammadan tribe owning a cluster

Dogars. of villages near the Awáns, in the Dasúya *tahsil*, between the end of the Siwálík range and the town of Dasúya. In general character they resemble Awáns, but are perhaps rather better cultivators. They are given to stealing cattle.

68. The Báhtis and Chángs are found chiefly in the hills, and are the same as the Girths of Kángra. They are a quiet, inoffensive people, diligent, and well thought of as cultivators. They own some villages in the Dasúya hills, but are generally found as tenants. They are in the hills equivalent as cultivators to the Sainis in the plains.

#### E.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

69. The village communities of the district are of the same nature as those of the Punjáb generally. There are 2,181 estates, from each of which separate engagements of land revenue are taken. Very few estates are now held on the old communal system, and even those holding their lands and paying revenue according to ancestral shares are becoming fewer year by year. The tendency everywhere is to severalty, and in the highly cultivated parts of the plains many of the villages have absolutely no common land left, except what is required for the village site and roads. As a consequence there is little common income to account for. But in the hills, where there are special items of miscellaneous receipts, such as the sale proceeds of the *harar* fruit, grass preserves, &c., these receipts are generally divided rateably among the proprietary body according to the proportions in which the Government revenue is paid.

It is a matter for regret that the ties of the village community appear to be getting looser year by year, and the village proprietors often think more of their individual interest than of the good of the community. There is a great want now of corporate action. I have often advised the people to undertake protective works, such as the planting out of *nara* (*Arundo donax*), *kharkána* (*Saccharum sara*), &c., to prevent the encroachments of *chohs* on their villages and lands, but in almost every case the greatest apathy is evinced; those whose lands are immediately threatened are ready enough to do something, but the rest say it is no concern of theirs, and so nothing is done.

70. The following figures show the number of *zaildars* and village headmen in the several *tahsils* of the district :—

Tahsil.		Zaildars.	Village headmen.
Hoshiárpur	...	18	903
Una	...	19	767
Garhshankar	...	18	904
Dasúya	...	20	917
TOTAL		75	3,491

The village headmen succeed to their office according to the usual rules, that is, by hereditary right, subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner; they are responsible for the collection of revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime.

Chief headmen were appointed in the hills when that portion of the district was under revision of settlement, but no remuneration could then be arranged for them. It has now been decided to abolish the post both in the hills and plains. The original nominees of 1872 have received life-grants equivalent to 1 per cent. of the revenue of their villages. In course of time these grants will all lapse to Government.

The *zaildars* were appointed about the same time throughout the district. Those of the hills were appointed with due deliberation, and no change has been made in their circles. The appointments in the plains were made on the principle of having only those men who were already in the receipt of *Sufed poshi* allowances, there being then no other means of remunerating them. The result was that some of the nominees were by no means the best men, and the circles were of unequal size. These appointments have been recently thoroughly revised.

The head-quarters of the *sails*, with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown below. The land-revenue is that payable in 1883, and includes the revised assessments of only the hill portion of the district.

Tahsil.	ZAIL.	No. of villages.	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing Caste or Tribe.
			Rs.	
KOHILGARH.	Isbar Dás (Jat) ...	32	17,762	Jat.
	Shib Singh " ...	23	20,143	Ditto.
	Kishn Singh " ...	24	24,905	Rajpút and Jat.
	Muhammad Bakhsh (Rajpút) ...	20	22,557	Ditto.
	Jhanda Khán " ...	31	23,268	Ditto.
	Fatih Jang " ...	22	26,125	Ditto.
	Manohar Singh (Jat) ...	39	26,464	Jat.
	Ghamanda Singh (Rajpút) ...	38	16,158	Rajpút.
	Hukma Singh " ...	54	15,497	Miscellaneous.
	Ali Bakhsh " ...	25	12,851	Rajpút and Gujar.
	Jaláudin Khán (Pathán) ...	44	25,526	Miscellaneous.
	Jawáhir (Saini) ...	19	9,589	Saini.
	Hira Singh (Jat) ...	20	13,764	Jat.
	Gurmukh " ...	37	20,512	Ditto.
	Warám Singh " ...	18	19,959	Rajpút and Jat.
	Ghulám Ghous " (Rajpút) ...	18	21,325	Ditto.
	Sultán Mahmúd " ...	13	28,519	Rajpút.
	Udhi Bakhsh (Rajén) ...	17	17,386	Rajpút and Jat.
	<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>503</b>	<b>3,57,580</b>	
-	Phina (Brahmin) ...	40	21,721	Brahmin and Rajpút.
	Gobind Rám " ...	18	16,143	Rajpút.
	Narain (Rajpút) ...	11	16,020	Ditto.

Tahsil.	NAME.	No. of villages	Annual land revenue.	Prevailing Caste or Tribe.
UNA.	Jaimal Singh (Rajput)	21	11,394	Rajput.
	Thakar Das (Brahmin)	42	25,990	Brahmin.
	Kanshi Ram "	4	5,381	Brahmin and Rajput.
	Talsi Ram "	11	6,830	Brahmin.
	Hasi Singh (Rajput)	8	13,080	Rajput.
	Wasira "	12	18,694	Ditto.
	Rai Uma Chand "	31	18,169	Miscellaneous
	Rai Bidi Chand "	40	20,974	Rajput and Gujar.
	Ahmed Hosein (Gujar)	22	16,989	Jat and Gujar.
	Rai Shib Chand (Rajput)	31	10,254	Jat and Rajput.
	Bhagwan Singh "	65	16,766	Kanet and Gujar.
	Jai Dial (Brahmin)	31	16,123	Brahmin and Rajput.
	Jawahir Singh (Rajput)	36	13,755	Rajput.
	Indar Pat. "	14	13,775	Ditto.
	Faujdar Singh. "	83	9,126	Rajput and Brahmin.
	Gholu "	21	16,954	Rajput.
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2,82,637</b>	
GARGHAWA.	Fattu (Mahton)	16	21,955	Mahton.
	Hira Singh (Jat)	30	21,573	Jat.
	Achhar Singh "	21	21,721	Ditto.
	Nagina Singh "	42	26,546	Ditto.
	Jawahir (Rajput)	34	24,987	Rajput and Jat.
	Hira (Jat)	28	22,568	Jat.
	Atar Singh "	14	13,281	Ditto.
	Jangi (Rajput)	18	20,632	Rajput.
	Rai Chhajju Khan. "	19	16,436	Rajput and Jat.
	Imam Bakhsh "	38	22,527	Ditto.
	Ghulam Jilani "	19	17,657	Ditto.
	Fais Bakhsh "	23	18,111	Rajput, Jat and Gujar.
	Wasir Khan "	20	20,412	Jat and Rajput.
	Bhola (Gujar)	45	20,328	Gujar.
	Rai Purn Chand (Rajput)	25	20,664	Rajput and Jat.
	Sardar Rajindar Singh (Jat)	58	26,819	Ditto.
	Rai Fatih Khan. (Rajput)	32	13,812	Ditto.
	Rai Singh "	16	10,546	Rajput.
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>3,59,575</b>	
DAGRA.	Jaikarn (Rajput)	73	31,621	Rajput.
	Bhaga "	40	20,462	Miscellaneous.
	Kharak Singh "	42	23,846	Rajput and Khatri.
	Natha Singh "	61	27,718	Rajput.
	Idu Khan (Awam)	43	21,972	Awam.
	Rai Wasir Khan (Rajput)	36	20,703	Rajput.
	Sultan Bakhsh (Jat)	29	16,358	Jat and Rajput.
	Ghulam Nabi (Awam)	30	14,580	Awam and Rajput.
	Fasal Ahmad (Rajput)	34	23,765	Miscellaneous.
	Kali (Dogar)	43	20,489	Jat and Dogar.
	Sultan Muhammad Khan (Pathan)	32	21,310	Miscellaneous.
	Sultan Ali (Gujar)	40	19,261	Gujar.
	Faujdar "	23	12,111	Ditto.
	Sherazam Khan (Pathan)	36	22,105	Pathan.
	Fatih Khan. (Rajput)	21	18,348	Rajput.
	Sher Khan (Pathan)	21	22,615	Miscellaneous.
	Abdulla Khan (Rajput)	17	15,429	Rajput and Jat.
	Narain Das (Jat)	13	16,345	Jat.
	Jaimal Singh (Saini)	22	18,710	Saini.
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>3,72,744</b>	

71. Rather less than half the total cultivated area of the district is held by tenants. The following statement gives a few details on the subject :—

TAHSIL.	AREA UNDER TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY; PERCENTAGES IN ITALICS.		AREA UNDER TENANTS-AT-WILL; PERCENTAGES IN ITALICS.		Percentage of total cultivated area under tenants.
	Cash rents and rent-free.	Rents-in-kind.	Cash rents and rent-free.	Rents-in-kind.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Hoshiárpur ...	23,581 40	2,404 4	18,203 31	14,641 25	39
Una* ...	47,418 47	19,508 19	9,689 10	24,251 24	56
Garhshankar ...	22,236 44	1,590 3	14,344 29	11,900 24	29
Dasúja ...	40,237 42	9,277 10	17,747 19	23,144 29	47
TOTAL ...	133,472 44	32,774 11	59,983 20	78,936 25	43

Thus, roughly speaking, two-thirds of the land under tenants in the hill *tahsil* is held by tenants with right of occupancy, while in the plain the proportion is half or less than half. Moreover, in Una a considerable area under occupancy tenants pays rent-in-kind; these kind rents are mostly at  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the gross produce, called *paintális pachwanja*, the proprietor taking 45 and the tenants 55 maunds in the 100. This is in fact a two-fifth rent *plus* two sers per maund *kharch* or extra seignorage. The cash rents paid by occupancy tenants throughout the district are, as a rule, at the revenue rates of the village with additional seignorage dues, ranging from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 25 per cent. calculated on those rates.

The kind rents paid by tenants-at-will in the greater part of the district are half produce, but in the poorest lands the rate is two-fifths or one-third. The cash rents vary enormously according to the quality of soil and demand for land. In the hills a comparatively small area pays pure competition cash rents. In the plains for fairly good land the ordinary rate is Re. 1 per *kanal*, equal to about ten rupees an acre; very good plots will rent for two, three, and even five rupees a *kanal*; on the other hand, some land will scarcely fetch the revenue assessed on it. The rents are highest where there are most industrious castes, and for this reason the cash rents of the Hoshiárpur and Garhshankar *tahsils* are the highest.

72. Agriculturists sometimes club together to cultivate land.

\* Including 23 villages of Bit Manaswál belonging to *tahsil* Garhshankar.

Agricultural partnerships and servants. The terms of partnership vary according to circumstances ; ordinarily each partner furnishes an equal amount of labour, bullocks, &c., the profits being equally divided. The farm servant (*háli*) usually gets food and clothing and Re. 1 a month as wages. The clothes consist of a *chadar*, *sáfa*, and *pagri*, and a pair of shoes every six months. Bedding and a blanket are also provided, but these are returned to the master when the *háli* leaves his service. In some cases, instead of wages, the servant gets a share of the produce at harvest time, generally one-fifth or one-sixth. In both instances the servant only provides manual labour, the cattle, seed, implements, &c., being all supplied by the master.

73. In most villages are found petty grants made by the proprietors to persons who render service, in return for which the proprietors pay the revenue of the land. These grants seldom amount to more than a quarter of an acre, often less. They are granted to *parohits*, *imáms* of masjids, custodians of shrines or guest houses ; also to the village carpenter, blacksmith, *chamár* and barber. Service is the essence of the grant, and the right of the proprietors has always been recognised to oust the grantee and appoint some one else if the service is not rendered. At the first Regular Settlement numbers of these grants were treated as revenue assignments from Government and entered in the records as such. In the present Settlement most of them have been resumed, and it has been left to the discretion of the village proprietors to continue them or not as they like.

74. The two most important village servants (*kamíns*) are the blacksmith (*lohár*) and carpenter (*tarkhán*). Village servants. Some industrious castes, such as Sainis, have scarcely any *kamíns*, but even they are dependent on these two artisans, whose business it is to make and repair all ordinary agricultural implements, the materials being supplied to them. Each takes dues at harvest, averaging about one ser per maund of produce, and they are also entitled to one day's picking in their employer's cotton fields. The blacksmith gets a handful of corn in the ear (called *phera*) every time he goes out to the fields at harvest time to sharpen the sickles ; and the carpenter gets special dues while sugar-pressing is going on (see paragraph 90.)

Next in importance is the *chamár*, who assists in a good deal of field work, such as hoeing and winnowing, and has to do all leather work. Besides the work connected with ordinary agricultural implements, he supplies a pair of shoes for his employer every six months. For these duties he gets dues equivalent to the carpenter and blacksmith, viz., about one ser per maund. Bodies of dead animals are considered his perquisite, but a custom has sprung up of late for the owner of a dead beast to require two or three extra pairs of shoes in return for the skin.



*Chamárs* are required to do all kinds of *begar* work ; they collect the people at marriages ; and on these occasions and at deaths they get small fees.

*Chúhras* also help in the field operations, clean the houses and cattle-sheds, prepare the dung-cakes in houses where the women are of too high caste to do so, and carry manure to the dung heap. In the houses of non-agriculturists the sweepings and manure are the perquisite of the *chúkra*. His dues amount to about half a ser per maund. *Chúhras* often sell and mortgage to each other the right to perform the services in, and take the perquisites from, certain houses. The masters of those houses must, perforce, accept the changes thus made, for no one else will do the work if the right has been mortgaged to a particular *chúkra*.

The water-carrier (*jhtwar* or *kahár*) is employed in high caste families to supply water to the household and carry food to the men working in the fields. If the well is close at hand the usual charge for supplying water is 20 sers (*khám*) every harvest, equal to eight sers imperial weight, for every large vessel (*gharra*) filled morning and evening. If the well is at a distance the charge is higher. The *jhtwar* also carries the *dooli* in the marriage procession, and supplies water at marriages and funerals. He does not usually get a fixed share of the produce, but is paid according to the work done.

The washerman (*dhobi*) is another servant only employed by the higher castes. His dues are equivalent to about half a ser per maund.

The potter (*kumhár*) supplies the necessary household vessels, and gets from a quarter to half a ser per maund. When the pots (*tind*) for a Persian wheel are supplied he is paid extra.

The barber (*nai*) shaves his masters, serves the women of the household, and takes messages on births, marriages, and deaths. The *nais* are always entertained by each other when on these messages, and never require to take cash for journey expenses with them. Their most profitable time is at a marriage ; their regular dues are not more than those of a potter, but most of their income is from extra fees.

The above are the regular village servants ; but, as before remarked, they are not all employed in every household. The higher castes require all, those of lower social standing, the carpenter, blacksmith, and, generally, the *chamár*, so that it is difficult to lay down a hard-and-fast rule regarding the number of village servants, and the share of the produce appropriated by them. It may be said, however, that about one-tenth of the produce is used in paying these men. *Mirasis*, *Brahmins*, and *mullaks*, and beggars also, come in for something from the threshing floor.

75. The statistics collected during the present Settlement give

Sales and mortgages of the following figures for sales and mortgages of land during the last 30 years:—

Tahsil.	Detail.	AREA ALIENATED.			Total price.	Average price per acre.	Average price per rupee of revenue.
		To agricultural- ists resident in village.	To others	Total.			
		Acrea.	Acrea.	Acrea.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
HOSHIARPUR—	Sales ...	2,919	6,371	9,290	8,93,386	42	25
	Mortgages ...	9,232	15,997	25,229	15,76,749	62	33
	Total ...	12,151	22,368	34,519	19,70,135	57	31
UNA—	Sales ...	3,000	4,685	7,685	1,34,551	18	21
	Mortgages ...	10,489	30,341	40,780	8,23,619	20	18
	Total ...	13,489	35,026	48,465	9,60,207	20	19
GARHSANKAR—	Sales ...	1,491	1,874	3,369	2,46,356	73	26
	Mortgages ...	4,767	8,882	13,649	9,75,183	71	34
	Total ...	6,258	10,760	17,018	12,21,439	72	34
DASUYA—	Sales ...	3,403	7,501	10,904	2,48,482	23	17
	Mortgages ...	10,734	25,439	36,173	13,03,233	36	22
	Total ...	14,137	32,940	47,077	15,51,715	33	21
TOTAL—	Sales ...	10,813	20,435	31,248	10,22,682	33	24
	Mortgages ...	35,172	80,659	115,831	46,80,814	40	26
	Total ...	45,985	101,094	147,079	57,03,496	39	25

The revenue of the land sold and mortgaged amounts to Rs. 2,25,613, and the total price paid aggregates four times the revenue of the district. The prices are highest in Garhsankar and Hoshiarpur, and lowest in the hill tracts of Una. The sale price being lower than the mortgage price is accounted for by the fact of a number of sales of land in the beginning of British rule merely for

\* Including 22 hill villages of Garhsankar.

the Government revenue. The people in those days were unaccustomed to fixed cash payments, and the general peace after the previous turbulent times lowered prices so much that many proprietors, unable to pay their revenue, absconded, and their shares were sold to outsiders for the revenue due. It should also be observed that both the price of land and the number of sales and mortgages have risen very much in the last decade. Land now fetches a price averaging about 40 times the Government revenue.

It is impossible to view these extensive alienations of land without considerable anxiety. On the other hand it is an encouraging fact that nearly one-third of the land sold and mortgaged has been taken up by resident agriculturists, and has not passed out of the hands of the village proprietary body, while some of the remaining two-thirds also is in the hands of men who are outsiders certainly, but who belong to the agricultural classes, and are not mere money-lenders.

It should be remembered, however, that the above statistics of mortgages refer only to mortgages with possession. It has been found impossible to record, with any degree of certainty, the collateral mortgages by which land is pledged for debts payable by certain dates. This species of mortgage (*ar rahn*) is generally said to equal in amount the mortgages with possession, and if to this is added the immense number of debts for which land is not given as security, the total indebtedness of the people of the district reaches an amount which is somewhat appalling. In frequent conversation with the people, I have not met one person who does not say that the short limitation allowed by the present law is answerable for a great deal of the debt. The result of the short limitation is not always, as might theoretically be supposed, that the debtor is constrained to clear himself of his debt before the expiry of the period of limitation; the more common practice is for him to give his creditor a fresh bond for the old principal with new interest added, with interest running on the new bond; and so the matter goes on till the debt is so large that there is no hope of the debtor extricating himself. The old rule for debts used to be—

Dam dúde Jins dúne,

that is, half as much again for cash and twice as much for grain. Now-a-days a cash debt is soon trebled and quadrupled.

#### F.—LEADING FAMILIES.

Leading families. 76. The principal persons of note in the district are :—

- (1.) Mian Ragnáth Singh, Jaswál.
- (2.) The Bedi of Una.
- (3.) The Sodhis of Anandpur.
- (4.) The Rai of Babhaur.
- (5.) The Ráná of Mánaswál.

(6). Sardār Rajindār Singh of Kāthgarh.

(7). Sardār Būr Singh of Mukerian.

(1.) *Mian Ragnath Singh, Jaswāl*, is the great-grand-son of Rāja Umed Singh of Jaswan, who rebelled against the British Government in 1844, as described in paragraph 23. He was deported to Kumaon, where both he and his son Jai Singh died; Rām Singh, son of Jai Singh, was allowed by the Government to reside in Jammu, the Mahārāja having given his daughter in marriage to his son Mian Ragnāth Singh. In 1877, on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage, the Governor-General, acceding to the request of the Mahārāja, restored to his son-in-law the *jagir* originally held by Rāja Umed Singh. This *jagir* consists of 21 villages in the Una *tahsil* as per margin, and besides these he has obtained in proprietary right revenue-free the garden at Amb, which originally belonged to the family, and the ruined buildings at Rājapura, the old palace of the Rāja. The buildings are being repaired and will soon be habitable, and it is to be hoped that Ragnāth Singh, whose head-quarters are at present at Rānkot in Jammu territory, will take up his residence permanently in the district, and exercise an influence for good in the parts of the Dān where the name of the Rāja of Jaswan is still revered.

1. Panjāwar.	
2. Pandoga	
3. Daulatpur.	
4. Ispur.	
5. Kharl.	
6. Guglahr.	
7. Bāthauri.	
8. Ladoli.	
9. Nagauli.	
10. Bitan.	
11. Jatoli Haroli.	
12. Dharnpur.	
13. Sannāl.	
14. Singha or Sūrkala.	
15. Kuthār.	
16. Gobindpur	Tarf
Bāla.	
17. Gobindpur	Tarf
Jaichandl.	
18. Lalari.	
19. Babhar or	Gan-
grāhi.	
20. Akrot.	
21. Chutehr Behr.	

(2.) *Bedi Sujān Singh of Una* is the son of Bedi Bikrama Singh, who also rebelled in 1848 (see paragraph 23), and lost all his possessions. Bedi Bikrama Singh died at Amritsar, and his elder son Sūrat Singh having died, the second son Sujān Singh has succeeded to the inheritance of this celebrated priestly family. Sujān Singh is allowed a pension of Rs. 2,300 per annum and resides in Una, where he does well as an Honorary Magistrate. Bedi Bikrama Singh's *jagirs* in this district were found, on annexation, to amount to Rs. 86,813 per annum; of this Rs. 31,212 per annum was confirmed to him for life, and the village of Una his residence in perpetuity. But he was too proud to take anything from the British Government. Again in 1848, a pension of Rs. 12,000 was offered him, but he preferred to join the revolt. Mr. Roe writes about this family that, "Kala Dhāri," (the great-great-grand-father of the present Bedi), "having many disciples at Una migrated there from Dera Baba Nānak, and received a grant of 72 ghumaos from the Jaswāl Rāja, Rām Singh. In Sambat 1860, Rāja Umed Singh gave to Sahib Singh the whole of the Una *taluka*, a grant confirmed by Ranjit Singh in Sambat 1872; about the same time he received the Nūrpur *taluka* from Sardār Būdh Singh. He died in Sambat 1891 (A.D. 1834), and was succeeded by Bikrama Singh, to whom Mahārāja Sher Singh gave the Talhatti *taluka* in Sambat 1898." The mausoleum of Bedi Sahib

Singh is a conspicuous object at Una, and its dome with golden point is visible from a great distance.

(3.) *The Sodhis of Anandpur* are numerous, and to write their history and give the various legends connected with them, would, as Mr. Roe observes, be the work of a life time. They claim descent from Rám Das, the fourth Sikh Guru. Some of them possess *jagirs* in other districts and more especially in the territory of the Maharája of Patialá; the principal members of the family at Anandpur receive large pensions from the British Government. A great part of the income of the Sodhis is derived from the offerings made at the *Holi* festival at Anandpur. Harnarain Singh, the *Bari Sirkar* or present head of the Sodhis, is a minor. Sodhi Harnám Singh, one of the leading Sodhis, and an Honorary Magistrate, has lately died; his son Ishar Singh is an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(4.) *Rai Ratan Chand of Babhaur*.—With regard to this family and that of the Ránás of Mánaswál it will be well here to quote Mr. Roe again. He says: "In all probability the first form of social order in this tract was the existence of a number of independent village communities. There is no record of such a period, but in the great majority of cases the ancestors of the present holders of the land are spoken of as having driven out previous owners. The earliest facts of which we have any actual knowledge is the pre-eminence of petty local chiefs, whose representatives exist down to the present day in the persons of the Ránás of Mánaswál and Rai Ratan Chand of Babhaur. Whether the founders of such houses were cadets of royal houses of other countries, or whether they simply emerged from their fellows by natural selection, it is impossible to say. They were never able to exert any supremacy over any villages, except those of their immediate neighbourhood, nor could they offer any serious resistance to an organized Government; but their support was always worth buying, and the ruling power has always in some way or other acknowledged their position. The rights retained by Rai Ratan Chand and the Ránás directly represent rights which were once sovereign; but their little territories can hardly be said to have had any history of their own." There are eight branches of the family of Babhaur, the head of each having the title of Rai. The Babhaurias are Luddú Rajpúts, claiming to be an offshoot of the Katochs of Kángra, but separated off more than 100 generations back. The family settled first in various places, then in Nangal, where it remained for three generations, and then in Babhaur 27 generations back, when the country of the Basdwal Rajpúts was occupied by Rai Binni Chand. Of the seven junior branches of the family each inherited part of the ancestral domains, as follows:—

Tappa Lál Singhi 12 villages, Nagnur 15 villages, Basáli 27 villages, Jhándian 17 villages, Soron or Káhnpur 18 villages, Pálakwáh 8 villages, and Nangal 5 villages. With Babhaur itself remained 70 villages, but the *taluka* of that name now consists of only 52. The heads of the eight families salute each other with the salutation of

*Jaidya.* The present Rai of Babhaur is Ratan Chand, who enjoys a *jagir* of the two villages of Babhaur and Bangarh for life, half to descend to lineal heirs (male) in perpetuity. The only rights now possessed by the Rais and their relations, beside their immediate proprietary lands in the villages where they reside, consist of certain *talukdāri* dues, heretofore taken in kind from the villages of their *tappas*, but now converted into cash.

(5.) *Rana Lehna Singh of Mánaswāl.* The Ránás of Mánaswāl are Dod Rajpúts, and inhabit a quite unique tract of country called Bít Mánaswāl, a flat tableland in the Siwálik range opposite Garhshankar. Mr. Roe says that the earliest knowledge we have of this family shows it in the position of tributary to the Jaswāl Rája, receiving half the Government revenue, and remitting half. Ranjít Singh afterwards confirmed the Ráná's half, on condition of his furnishing a contingent of 15 sowars. The British Government confirmed the *jagir* in eight villages, half to descend to lineal heirs (male) in perpetuity. The present Ráná, who succeeded his brother in 1881, enjoys half of the following villages :—

Sekhowál, Tubba, Haibowál, Maira, Kot, Majári, Mahdpur, and Nainwán. He is entitled to the salutation of *Jaidya*.

Connected with the Ránás of Mánaswāl are the Ránás of Kunrat in the neighbouring tableland, which is also called Bít, but lies in *tahsil* Una. This family is of very small importance, the present Ráná, Atar Chand, being merely a respectable zamindár, enjoying a *sufed poshi* allowance of Rs. 150.

(6.) *Sardar Rajindar Singh of Káthgarh.*—Jhanda Singh, the great-grand-father of Rajindar Singh, first came to the Doáb about Sambat 1816 (A.D. 1759,) and appropriated some parts of the Garhshankar *tahsil*. His grand-son, Khushal Singh, rose to considerable power, and was related by marriage to Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. Khushal Singh was, however, very unpopular in the tract over which he ruled, and died soon after the British annexation in 1854, a victim to intemperance, leaving two sons, minors, of which only the elder, Rajindar Singh, survived. For some time Rajindar Singh's affairs were under the Deputy Commissioner, but he has now been managing his own property most efficiently for some time, and is an Honorary Magistrate, Civil Judge, and Sub-Registrar with jurisdiction in the Balachaur *thána* of the Garhshankar *tahsil*. He is a most active and loyal subject of Government and enjoys a *jagir* of the following villages :—

In <i>tahsil</i> Garhshankar	{ Cháhal. Lohgarh. Sobowál.
In <i>tahsil</i> Hoshiárpur.	{ Bassi Kalán. Saido Patti. Shamaspur. Barikian Tatoran.

besides plots of land revenue-free in some other villages.

(7.) *Sardár Búr Singh of Mukerian.*—The rise of the family dates from the supremacy of the Kanhya Misl. Ruldú Rám, father of Sardár Búr Singh, a Kahár by caste, was a faithful servant to Máí Sada Kaur, widow of Gurbakhsh Singh, whose daughter married Ranjit Singh, and accompanied her both in prosperity and adversity. When Ruldú Rám retired from active service, his sons succeeded him, and the two eldest, Búr Singh and Búdhi Singh, were for some time in charge of Shahzada Sher Singh. When Sher Singh, after coming to the throne, was assassinated, Búdhi Singh was slain with him, and Búr Singh wounded; afterwards Búr Singh held offices of trust under the British authorities, when it was thought advisable to confine the Ráni Jindan at Shekhupura, and when the youthful Maharája Dalip Singh was sent to Farakhabad. His brother Súdhi Singh was a commander of troops under the Sikh Government, and afterwards, with his brothers Nidhán Singh and Mián Singh, did good service in the Mutiny. The brothers Búr Singh, Súdhi Singh and Nidhán Singh hold *jagirs* in the Gurdáspur district. Sardár Búr Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar, and a most loyal servant of Government. He has adorned the town of Mukerian with many charitable works, the principal of which are a fine tank and a *serai*.

Among the families of minor note may be mentioned the following Sikh *jagirdars* :—

- (1.) The Sardárs of Ghorewáha in Dasúya.
- (2.) The Sardárs of Sús and Pathrálián in Hoshiárpur.
- (3.) The Sardárs of Bachhauri in Garhshankar.

The principal *Chaudri* families are :—

*In tahsil Una* the Rajpút *Chaudris* of Agampur and Ambota, and the Brahmins of Takarla in Tulhatti ;

*In tahsil Dasúya* the Awáns of Mukerian, Bihál Rajpúts of Badla, the Jariál Rajpúts of Jandwál, the Náru Rajpúts of Bhaugála, and the Patháns of Miáni ;

*In tahsil Hoshiárpur* the Hindu Rajpúts (Dadwál) of Dholbaha and Janauri, and Musalmán Rajpúts (Náru) of Hariána, Sham, Ajrán, and Khanaura, the Pathán family of Jaháukhelán, and the Jat *Chaudris* of Garhdiwala.

*In tahsil Garhshankar* the Ghorewáha Rajpúts of Garhshankar, Saron, Balachaur, and Bana Taunsa, and the Jat *Chaudris* of Mahpur.

## Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

### A.—AGRICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

77. The soils throughout the district have been classified during this Settlement, as far as possible, according to the local nomenclature. Unirrigated land in
- Soils.

the hills is generally divided only into double crop (*dofasli*) and single crop (*ekfasli*), while the poorest land, which is obliged to lie fallow for two or three years before yielding even one crop, is called *bahnbanjar*. In the plains the names of soils are numerous; they are as follows:—

*Tahsil Hoshiarpur*.—*Niai* (or *Lakri* in the hills.) Manured land near the village site or in the neighbourhood of outlying houses or cattle pens. This is scarcely a separate soil, as it has not so much to do with the kind of land as with the facilities of applying manure.

*Rohi*.—Loamy clay. With propitious rains a most fertile soil.

*Chhal*.—Land which has received a fertile deposit from a stream. As long as the effect of the deposit continues this soil will bear crops of the highest class without artificial manure.

*Jabar*.—Moist low-lying land, very good for sugarcane and rice.

*Maira*.—Sandy loam. This is the commonest soil. It is productive both with an excessive and deficient rainfall. The admixture of sand appears to keep it cool in dry years, and to enable surplus water to percolate through when there is much rain. Ordinarily the outturn is scarcely so good as on *rohi* or *chhal*.

*Rohi Kalari*.—*Rohi* with an admixture of saltpetre.

*Maira Kaluri*.—*Maira* with an admixture of saltpetre.

*Maira Retar*.—Very sandy *maira*.

*Chhal Retar*.—Very sandy *chhal*.

In the hill villages other names of soils are as follows:—

*Bára*.—Low-lying moist land on the edge of a stream, called *bára* because of the *bár* (or hedge) put outside it to protect it in floods and from cattle. It is generally sandy, but being moist is fairly productive.

*Bhet*.—Barren sloping land on a hill side.

*Tiba bangar* or *panga*.—Flat tableland on the tops of hills. Requires much rain; but is slightly better than *bhet*.

*Danda*.—Very stony land, generally on a slope.

*Rakar*.—Dry sloping land cut up by water action.

*Rar* or *raur*.—Very dry and thirsty; generally has *kankar* cropping up in it. Bears gram and moth well in propitious years.

Many of these names are common to the other two plains *tahsils* also. Those peculiar to them, and not already mentioned, are given below.



*Tahsil Garhshankar.*—*Rara, Moti, or Pathiali.* The same as *maira*, but with a larger proportion of clay; gives wonderful crops with good rain, but is liable to fail in dry years. Is in fact much the same as *rohi*.

*Dabri.* A still heavier clay, found only in the neighbourhood of the Bein; varies with cultivation from a fine deep soil to an almost unworkable waste; requires constant watering.

*Jalal or Seba,* much the same as *Jabar*.

*Bhassi.* Old *chhal*.

*Sir and Khisar.* Very poor sandy soil.

*Tahsil Dasuya.*—*Chagar, Chhamb, or Pabhan.* Much the same as *Jabar*. The principal rice-growing land.

*Ghassu.* The same as *Bhassi*.

*Mand Chhal and Mand Ghassu.* *Chhal* and *Ghassu* in an island in the river.

*Pail.* Moist *rohi*, usually watered by a stream which may or may not be perennial.

*Pathrakal or Bati.* Land which is both stony and sandy.

*Rakar.* This name in *Dasuya* denotes a thin coating of soil on a substratum of sand.

*Chahn or Dibar.* Ill-drained low-lying land of poor quality, often water-logged.

*Kaur Chhamb.* Like *Chahn*, but with an admixture of salt-petre.

The soils of the district are so mixed up that it is not possible to say, beyond the following general observations, that certain soils will be found in any particular directions.

The *nai* or *lahri* is always found near a village, and the land recorded as such is in most villages rather below an average of an acre per plough. Stiff clay soils are found near the *Chhamb* and in other marshy lands. The remainder of the land is generally stony in the hills and sandy in the plains, and the quality of the soil is judged according as stones or sand are found in greater or less quantities. The usually abundant rainfall, and the naturally moist (but not water-logged) soil are the causes of the great fertility of the district, and of the possibility of growing some of the highest classes of crops without irrigation.

78. The following statement shows the increase of irrigation during the last thirty years:—  
Irrigation wells, &c.

Tahsil.	Detail.	Irrigated by wells.	Irrigated by canals and streams.	Total irrigated area.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hoshiarpur	Former ...	2,616	1,378	3,994
	Present ...	4,396	2,606	7,002
Una	Former ...	.....	.....	2,010
	Present ...	1,100	2,328	3,428
Garhshankar	Former ...	7,953	203	8,156
	Present ...	12,532	.....	12,532
Dasuya	Former ...	1,796	7,991	9,787
	Present ...	2,210	11,432	13,642
TOTAL	Former ...	12,365	9,572	23,947
	Present ...	20,238	16,428	36,664

In the Una *tahsil* irrigated land of all kinds was shown under one head at the last Settlement, and details of well and stream irrigation cannot be given. There is most well irrigation in Garhshankar, and most canal irrigation in Dasuya. The total irrigated area of the district, however, bears a very insignificant proportion to the cultivated area. Thirty years ago it amounted to 3 per cent., and even now it is not more than 5 per cent. The number of masonry wells has increased from 2,530 to 4,665. Some of the well irrigation is carried on by *kacha* wells with the *dhingli* or lever pole and large watering vessel; such wells can only water about a quarter of an acre, and are generally used only by Sainis and Raiens for market garden cultivation. In the Garhshankar *tahsil* the irrigating capacity of the masonry wells near Mahipur and along the Jullundur border is good; there are good springs of water, and the area watered by a well averages 12 or 15 acres; but in the rest of the district the wells are generally worth little, the water being supplied by percolation rather than by springs, and the average irrigated area is not more than two or three acres per well. The method of working wells in the south is by the *charas* or leather bag, and in the north by the Persian wheel. The former system is only possible where there is a good spring, for, although requiring more labour, it draws much more water, and a *charas* will soon work a poor well dry. The water level, as might be expected in a submontane tract, varies throughout the district. Except near the hills it generally lies at 12 or 14 feet from the surface and thus *dhingli* irrigation is rendered possible.

Numerous small streams issue from the hills and are utilised for irrigation, and in the north of the Dasuya *tahsil* the water of the Bias is utilised for several canals; the only one of importance being the *Shah Nahr* alluded to in paragraph 7. The irrigation customs on the streams and canals have been carefully recorded during this Settlement.

79. The agricultural implements in ordinary use are of the usual simple and primitive description. The  
 Agricultural implements.      plough is the ordinary light country plough

called *mona*, and is fairly well adopted to the light soils of the district. It is doubtful if heavy ploughs for deep ploughing will come into much favour here, for the holdings are small, and a heavy plough means larger cattle, and more food for feeding them. The sugar press is the *belna* in ordinary use in the Punjab; further reference will be made to it later (paragraph 90). The other agricultural implements in ordinary use are:—

NAME OF IMPLEMENT.	TIME IT LASTS.	COST AND BY WHOM MANUFACTURED.
1. Trowel ( <i>ramba</i> or <i>khurpa</i> ).	6 months ...	Made by the village blacksmith as a part of his contract work, the iron and charcoal being provided.
2. Sickle ( <i>dātri</i> or <i>dāti</i> )	Ditto ...	Ditto.
3. Spade ( <i>kahi</i> ) ...	2 years ...	Ditto.
4. Clod crusher ( <i>so-hāga</i> ).	4 years ...	Made by the village carpenter as above, the wood being supplied.
5. Hoe for sugarcane ( <i>bugūri</i> ).	1 year ...	As No. 1.
6. Four-pronged fork ( <i>tangli</i> ).	2 years ...	Costs 4 annas, the leather thong that binds the fork to the handle being supplied by the village <i>chamār</i> .
7. Two-pronged fork ( <i>sānga</i> or <i>salanga</i> )	Ditto ...	As No. 4, the leather thong being supplied by <i>chamār</i> .
8. Iron for digging holes ( <i>gandālu</i> or <i>khuti</i> ).	Ditto ...	As No. 1.
9. Earth board ( <i>karāh</i> )	4 years ...	As No. 4.
10. Large rake ( <i>dan-drāl</i> ).	Ditto ...	Ditto.
11. Wooden rake without teeth ( <i>phaora</i> ).	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12. Axe ( <i>kulhāri</i> ) ...	Ditto ...	As No. 1.
13. Adze ( <i>bahola</i> or <i>tesa</i> ).	4 years ...	Ditto.
14. Chopper ( <i>gandāsa</i> )	2 years ...	Ditto.
15. Frame-work drawn by bullocks treading out corn ( <i>phala</i> )	1 year ...	As No. 4.
16. Board for making irrigation beds ( <i>janda</i> ).	4 years ...	Ditto.
17. Ox goad or whip ( <i>parain</i> ).	Ditto ...	Handle made by village carpenter, iron point by blacksmith, and leather thong by <i>chamār</i> .
18. Tube for sowing with the plough ( <i>por</i> ).	Ditto ...	Made by village carpenter and <i>chamār</i> .
19. Rope net for carrying <i>bhūsa</i> , &c. ( <i>tangar</i> ).	Ditto ...	Made at home. If purchased costs Re. 1.
20. Winnowing basket ( <i>chhāj</i> ).	1 year ...	Made of reeds by the village <i>chūhra</i> .
21. Basket for manure ( <i>tokra</i> ).	Ditto ...	Made of twigs at home. If purchased costs one anna.
22. Ox muzzle ( <i>chhāki</i> )	Ditto ...	Made at home. If bought costs one anna.

It will be observed that, as a general rule, wood and iron are supplied by the agriculturist, and the implement manufactured by the village servant, who is under a contract to make and repair all such articles, in return for which he receives a share of the produce at each harvest.

The plough is made in the same way, but the sugar press is an extra, and ordinarily costs about Rs. 30.

80. Most agricultural operations are conducted according to time-honoured customs, and it must be acknowledged that in the generality of cases these customs are the best adapted to the people and the country. Given the like conditions of a small holding, rude implements, and small cattle, it is hard to say how the agricultural operations of an industrious Jat or Saini can be improved upon. He puts so much steady manual labour into his land that its tilth is perfect; and frequent hoeings keep all weeds and foreign growths away from it. An improvement certainly might be made in the better selection of seed. Maize is the only crop for which any trouble is taken to preserve the best cobs for seed. In the case of most other crops there is general carelessness not only in the selection of good seed, but in preventing mixtures of other seeds. Farm-yard manure is carefully preserved and plentifully applied to the land; in the plains unfortunately some of it is required for fuel; in the hills trees supply the necessary fuel, and for manure both dung and leaves of trees are available. The rules regarding rotation of crops are few and simple. The best manured lands, should the rain be propitious, generally bear two crops every year, such as maize and wheat; other plots are set apart for sugarcane and cotton cultivation, but these are changed from year to year; the generality of the outlying fields are preserved in the greater part of the plains for wheat and mixtures of wheat, gram, and barley. In the hills the outlying fields, if very poor, are often not cultivated for two or three years, and then only with a coarse autumn crop like *kulth* (*Dolichos uniflorus*). The outlying fields in the plains, if of fair quality, are sown with the same spring crops year after year with little or no application of manure, until the land is exhausted, when an autumn crop of *chari*, *moth*, or *másh* is sown immediately after the wheat, and the land then lies fallow for a year, to be again sown with wheat as before. In lands of poorer quality, and especially in the high lands near Mukerian, the two-year course is followed; that is wheat, followed by *moth*, *másh*, or *chari* one year, and fallow the next year, to be followed by the same course year after year. A plough of land is a very variable quantity, the expression being often used to denote a fixed share in a village. A yoke of oxen will ordinarily plough 10 or 12 *ghumaos* of land, equivalent to eight or nine acres.

81. The common wheat grown in the district is a reddish bearded variety called *káthi*. Other kinds are also  
 Wheat, . . . . . cultivated in particular localities, such as the

*dáúdkhani*, or white wheat, for which the villages of Siprian and Sabár at the foot of the Siwálíks in the Dasúya *tahsil* are celebrated; and the *badának*, or white wheat with a long beard, grown in irrigated lands. *Kanku* or *mundri* is a white beardless wheat coming into favour, and usually only grown for export; but very little is at present exported from the district. A curious fact about the *kanku* is that when grown near the hills it is white, but if sown at some distance from the hills it becomes reddish. *Dhamúri* is another red wheat, not thought so well of as *káthi*, but well adapted for *chhal* lands, in which ordinary wheats are often laid by the high winds in March; the *dhamúri* has a firm stalk and root and is not easily stirred. But by far the largest area is under *káthi*, the kind mostly used for mixtures with gram and other crops. The people say its outturn is greater than of other kinds, and it is the ordinary food of the agriculturist in the summer months, especially when mixed with gram. The number of ploughings given to wheat land varies according to the crop that precedes it. If it follows maize, the time for ploughing is short and not more than three or four can be given. If the two-year course is followed, continuous ploughings can be given for ten months; but even so the majority of farmers do not plough more than eight or ten times. The best time for sowing is from the middle to the end of October, but wheat can be sown up to the end of December. In the rivernain villages the land is often not dry enough to sow till November, and if the seed is sown too early it is eaten by a small grasshopper called *toka*. The subsequent operations are simple. The field should be occasionally weeded in November and December, the most common weed being a kind of wild leek called *piáji*.

The saying is—

*Khet piáji,*

*Mulk doraji ;*

or a field with *piáji* in it is like a country with two kings.

After December nothing need be done besides the protection of the crop from stray animals till it is ripe in April. The first of *Baisákh* (about the middle of April) is the proper day to begin reaping the wheat harvest. When cut it is tied into sheaves and left in the field for a day or two, and then brought to the threshing floor. After 10 or 12 days the threshing begins, and is effected by bullocks treading it out and dragging after them a frame-work of wood (*phala*) covered with thorns and stones. The winnowing is done by lifting the wheat and chaff high over the head in baskets and letting them fall gradually to the ground, so that the wind separates the chaff from the grain.

The crop returns prepared for assessment statistics showed an area of 251,898 acres under wheat alone, and 130,903 acres under mixtures of wheat and gram, and wheat and barley. Extensive experiments have been carried out in the last five years to ascertain the outturn of the principal crops. The results for wheat are given below by *tahsils* :—

TAHSIL.			Area under experiment.	Total produce.	Average pro- duce per acre.
			Acres.	Sers.	Sers.
Hoshiárpur	...	...	159.7	51,979	326
Una	...	...	110.9	18,512	167
Garhshankar	...	...	218.2	81,289	381
Dasúya	...	...	229.8	62,098	270
Total			718.6	213,873	300

The greatest number of experiments was made on second class unirrigated land, which is *the* principal wheat-growing soil. The results seem to show that in the best plains tahsils the average produce is eight or nine maunds an acre; in Dasúya about seven maunds; and in the hills only four maunds. The good lands in the Una valley will certainly produce an average of seven or eight maunds; but the average given includes the outturn for poor hilly lands. In the same way the southern parts of the Dasúya tahsil will produce at least as good an outturn as the best tracts of Garhshankar and Hoshiárpur. Of course the difference is enormous between the outturn of the best manured lands and that of the poorest sandy soils; but I think the above results may be given as fair averages for the whole district taken together.

Wheat is not liable to many diseases. Rust (*kungi*) attacks it in very rainy or cloudy weather, but soon disappears with a warm sun. After the sowings rain is required three or four times with intervals of about a month, too much rain is apt to make it run to stalk to the detriment of the grain.

82. Barley is usually cultivated only in irrigated or moist alluvial lands. It is sometimes grown alone, sometimes mixed with wheat or *masar*. Barley and *masar* (*bejar*) is the more favorite mixture, because the two crops ripen at the same time. When sown with wheat the mixture is called *goji*. The method of cultivation is the same as for wheat, but it can be sown later, that is, up to the beginning of January, and it ripens 10 or 12 days sooner. It is a common practice to cut patches of barley just as it is ripening, extract the grains, and make *sattu* of it, that is, to grind it and make a kind of porridge of it. The area recorded under barley was 30,151 acres: 67.6 acres were experimented on, and the average outturn was 332 sers, or rather more than eight maunds per acre. This I should say would be a very fair average for the district. The outturn is generally rather more than that of wheat, and it is seldom sown in the poorest lands as wheat is. Barley will thrive with more rain than wheat, and is often cultivated in rather marshy land. Experiments on 35.5 acres of barley and

*masar* mixed give an average outturn of 413 sers per acre. This is perhaps rather in excess of the average; nine maunds would be more accurate.

83. Gram is seldom sown alone in this district; the total area recorded is only 23,121 acres, while that under wheat and gram (*berra*) amounts to 129,047 acres. It likes rather a dry soil, and is sown in the end of September or beginning of October if cultivated alone; the mixture of wheat and gram is sown in October as for wheat alone. The crop requires little moisture, and rain is especially destructive when the plant is in flower, when an insect called *sundi* attacks the pods and prevents the grains from forming. In a good year the outturn is very large, and the *bhusa* of gram is very well thought of. If rain comes early in the year and the plant is inclined to run to stalk, it is sometimes topped by hand, or cattle are let into the field for a short time. Experiments were carried out on 76.5 acres of gram alone and the average outturn was 156 sers, the fact being that the last five years have not been good gram years. Probably five maunds an acre would be a good general average for the district, counting bad years and good together; but in a good year the produce would be double this. The experiments on wheat and gram together were as follows:—

TABLE.			Area under experiment.	Total produce.	Average produce per acre.
			Acres.	Sers.	Sers.
Hoshiarpur	...	...	144	42,647	296
Una	...	...	18.8	4,184	223
Garhshankar	...	...	214.6	74,212	346
Dasúya	...	...	53.7	20,274	378
Total			431.1	141,317	328

It may be generally stated that the average produce of wheat and gram mixed is rather more than that of wheat alone, and about equal to barley alone. Gram is more often sown mixed with wheat under the belief that whatever the year, one of the two crops is sure to give a good yield; another reason is that the mixture is the common food of the agriculturist, and is more satisfying than wheat alone.

There is a common belief that lightning destroys gram when in flower, and a line of linseed (*alsi*) is sometimes sown round a gram field, with the idea that its blue flower protects the gram.

84. *Saron* or *sarshaf* (*Brassica campestris*), a kind of mustard, though cultivated in small patches, is a very important winter crop, for its leaves supply

vegetables in October, November, and December, until the various wild vegetables appear. It is generally sown in September in manured lands, either by itself in small patches, or in lines among other crops in the ordinary fields, and ripens in March. Oil is extracted from the seeds. Experiments were made on 5·8 acres which gave an average outturn of 241 sers, or about six maunds per acre.

85. 2614 acres are recorded as under tobacco. It is generally cultivated in small plots in the best manured lands, and requires constant irrigation. It can be sown at any time from January to March as land is available. If it follows a maize crop

Tobacco.

it is sown comparatively early, but it often follows a wheat or barley crop cut green, and thus cannot be sown till February or March. The land should be first carefully prepared and heavily manured. The seed is sown first in small beds, and the seedlings are then transplanted. After this constant weeding and watering are required. When the blossoms appear they are topped off, except from those plants which are required for seed. The earlier sowings ripen in April, the later in May. After being cut the tobacco is left lying in the field for a couple of days; it is then buried in a hole in the ground for a week, and after being beaten with sticks is made into twists, in which form it is sold. Experiments were made on 7·7 acres, the average outturn being 1,217 sers, or about 30 maunds an acre. The tobacco of Garhshankar and the neighbourhood, and also of Talāora, a village near Babhaur in the Una *tahsil*, is considered especially good, and sells at a high price. The tobacco of the district is said to be of three kinds:—*Desi*, formerly the most common kind, but now going out of favour. *Gobi*, said to be stronger than *desi* and more popular. *Dhatura*, the strongest and most liked; its cultivation is on the increase. It is supposed to be good for goitre, and, therefore, a good deal is exported towards the hills. The outturn of *dhatura* is larger than that of *gobi*, and it is this kind which is principally cultivated in Garhshankar and the neighbourhood. Land suitable for tobacco ordinarily rents at about Rs. 20 an acre, and if well manured yields three crops, maize in the autumn, wheat cut green, lastly tobacco. I have known good land in the neighbourhood of Garhshankar rent for Rs. 50 an acre.

86. The area under safflower (*kasumba*) was 6,722 acres. It is

Safflower.

cultivated principally in *tahsils* Garhshankar and Una, especially in the northern part of the former. It is sometimes grown alone, sometimes in lines in a gram field. It seems to grow best in rather sandy soil; the ground is not very elaborately prepared, and the seed sown at the end of September. The flower, from which a dye is made, is picked by women, who get a fifth share as their wages. The seeds are separated afterwards by beating the pods with sticks, and from the seeds an oil is extracted.

87. The other *rabi* crops are linseed (*alsi*), principally grown in

Other *rabi* crops.

damp riverain lands; *masar* (*erum lens*) not often cultivated alone, but generally mixed



with barley; poppy, cultivated in small irrigated plots; *senji*, a fodder crop grown near wells, or in moist lands; vegetables, including potatoes, grown in highly manured and irrigated land near towns; *keu*, a kind of bean grown in marshy lands, often mixed with barley; *chardal*, a pulse only cultivated in poor alluvial lands; and *matar*, also an inferior pulse. As no very large area of these crops is cultivated, no special remarks about them are necessary. Melons may also be considered a *rabi* crop. They are a good deal cultivated in the neighbourhood of towns, and, as before remarked (para. 63), in Malton villages.

88. Maize (ver. *makki* or *chhali*) is the principal *kharif* crop of the district; 140,345 acres are recorded as under this crop, 52,527 acres being in Una alone. Good manured land is absolutely necessary; the more manure the better the outturn; if irrigation is available so much the better. The land is not usually prepared with more than three or four ploughings. The seed is sown after the first fall of rain in June or July; but in the hills it is sometimes sown in the end of May. The crop requires constant weeding and hoeing; when a couple of feet high the ground between the plants is ploughed up, this process being called *halud*. A hairy red caterpillar called *kutra* is very destructive to the young shoots, but fortunately it only appears for 12 or 14 days in the beginning of the rains, and then disappears. Moderate and constant rain, with alternating sunshine, is best for maize; both drought and much rain do harm. If the first sowings are destroyed by drought or wet it is resown, and can be sown up to the middle of August; but the end of June or beginning of July is the best time. Near towns, where irrigation is available, it is often sown in March or April, and cut in June or July. When ripening the crop requires constant guarding from the depredations of both men and animals, and wherever maize is grown night is made hideous with the cries of watchers keeping off jackals, wild pigs, &c. The crop ripens in September and October, when it is cut and left in sheaves in the field for a day, after which the sheaves are stacked at the threshing floor, and left for 10 or 12 days. The cobs are then taken off and the grains separated by beating with sticks, and spread out on the flat roofs of houses or other places exposed to the sun. The best cobs with their encasing sheaths are generally preserved for seed.

The following experiments have been made:—

Tahsil.			Area under experiment.	Total produce.	Average produce per acre.
			Acres.	Sera.	Sera.
Hoshiarpur	...	...	107	53,769	503
Una	...	...	82.9	32,854	396
Garhshankar	...	...	130.6	61,307	469
Dasuya	...	...	96	37,487	391
Total	...	...	416.5	1,85,417	445

I believe that 10 or 12 maunds an acre may be taken as a fairly correct average outturn; the fact is maize is scarcely ever cultivated, except in good soils, otherwise the average would be much lower.

**Sugarcane.** 89. Five kinds of sugarcane are grown in this district :—

- (1). *Chan*. A thin reddish juicy cane with a thin peel.
- (2). *Dhau*. Whiter, thicker and rather more easily peeled.
- (3). *Ekar*. Resembles *dhau*, only with dark-colored lines; the peel is harder, and there is less juice.
- (4). *Kandara*. White, very soft and juicy.
- (5). *Pona*. The thickest and most juicy variety.

The kind almost always sown, except in the *kohla* or stream irrigated lands in the hills, is *chan*. Its juice is considered superior to that of any other kind for making sugar; it is also less liable to injury from frost than *dhau*; but the latter is sometimes to be found mixed with *chan*. *Ekar* is not much thought of, being the hardest and least juicy variety, and some cultivators cut it down directly they recognise it in a field. *Kandara* is generally only cultivated in the hills; it is very soft and juicy, and the people have a saying that very little of it reaches the sugar press, most being chewed by the men working in the fields; the quality of its juice also is inferior to that of *chan*. *Pona* is never pressed, and is only grown near towns for chewing. A new kind of cane called *kahá* has lately been introduced for experiment from the Gurdáspur district; it is thick and juicy, but it has not been tried long enough for any definite opinion to be formed of it. The people seem to think the *chan* is the best kind for sugar, and I do not know of any better species. Sugarcane requires a good soil, but is seldom grown in the highest mauured lands; the soils in which it is usually sown are *chhal*, *rohi*, *jabar*, *maira*. The greater part of the land under sugarcane in this district is unirrigated; the rainfall is good, and the soil has an inherent moisture which precludes the necessity for irrigation; *chhal*, *jabar* and *maira* will stand a little drought without much harm; *rohi* requires more rain, but with good rain or irrigation the outturn is splendid. The area recorded under sugarcane is 29,117 acres, of which only 3,553 were irrigated.

There are two ways of preserving the seeds—

(1). When the pressing begins the top joints of the canes are cut off, to the length of four or five knots and tied up into bundles called *pula*, each sufficient for sowing one *marla* of land (about 23 square yards); these bundles are then buried upright in the ground till required. The top joints are closer together and the outturn in number of canes from such seed is probably greater than if the whole cane were cut up; but the size and strength of the cane in the latter case are greater.

(2). The number of canes required for seed are left standing in the field till wanted, when the whole cane is cut up and sown.

Where sugarcane is liable to injury from frost the latter plan cannot be followed, and this appears to be the only reason in some parts of the district for the seed being cut early and buried in the ground. The *pona* cane seed is always buried, being most easily frost bitten. The top shoots of the cane, called *ág*, form good fodder for cattle, and are considered the perquisite of those who cut and strip off the leaves from the canes. As a general rule a cultivator keeps some of his best canes for seed. A Jat cultivator devotes a great deal of time and manual labour to the cultivation of this crop, and I doubt if his mode of tillage can be improved upon. Sugarcane is generally sown upon land which has had wheat in it the previous year, so as to allow nine or ten months for preparation of the soil; but it sometimes follows an autumn crop of maize in dry lands, or of rice in marshy. In some special plots the old roots of the cane are taken up immediately after the crop is cut, and the same land immediately resown. When it follows wheat, ploughing is begun in May and continues at intervals, according to time and means available, through the rainy season, till the wheat sowings are commenced in September and October. After an interval one or two more ploughings are given, and then all hands are required for working the sugar presses. Ploughing operations are begun again in January and February, and continued till the seed is sown in March. The *sohága* or clod crusher is used after every two or three ploughings. The people say land should be ploughed 100 times for sugarcane, but it seldom gets more than 25 or 30 ploughings.

Satin siwen gájrán ;  
 Sau siwen kamád,  
 Jyun jyun vahiye kanaknu  
 Tyun tyun dewe sawád.

Seven ploughings for carrots,  
 A hundred ploughings for sugarcane,  
 The more you plough for wheat,  
 The greater will be the profit.

Great importance is attached to the pulverisation of the soil after the ploughings. The seed is sown in March in the following way: A furrow is made with a plough, and a man walking behind drops the seed in and presses it down with his foot at intervals of a foot between each seed. The furrows are made as close as possible to one another. Afterwards the *sohága* is passed over the field to cover up the seed. The soil is then constantly loosened and weeded with a kind of trowel (*bagúri*) until the cane attains a height of two or three feet in the rains. This hoeing, called *godí*, is very important, and the more labour expended on it the better is the outturn of sugarcane. After the canes are two or three feet high nothing more is done until they ripen in November or December. Sugarcane is always sown thick, and no attempt is made to strip off the lower leaves when it has grown up. The quantity of seed required is about two maunds per *kanal* or 20 maunds an acre. The price of seed varies, but averages about

Rs. 5 an acre. The cane is liable to various diseases and ravages of insects, the local account of which is as follows :—

(1.) White ants attack the layers when first set, especially if the land is not well weeded at first. There are also destructive insects called *garúna* and *bhond*, the latter a kind of black beetle, which attack the young shoots. The cane sown earliest is most liable to attacks of white ants.

(2.) *Tela*, a small insect, comes on the full grown canes in dry years.

(3.) Frost is also destructive under the same conditions as *tela*. Sugarcane is more liable to injury from frost in *chhal* land.

(4.) Rats do much damage. For a remedy the tops of the full grown canes are tied together in lots of 15 or so. This gives light below and checks the wandering instincts of the rats. The tying together of the canes is also a preventive against frost bite, and supports canes which have attained to any size. In good *chhal*, where fresh alluvial deposits can be depended on, the roots of the cane are sometimes left in the ground and produce two or three and sometimes more years in succession; this system is called *monda*. The outturn the second year is almost equal to that of the first; the third year a fourth less, and after that still less. *Monda* saves a great deal of trouble, but is only feasible in good alluvial lands. After the canes have been cut the land is ploughed a few times to loosen the earth round the roots, and the usual weeding and hoeing take place. As a rule little or no fresh manure is applied. A not uncommon practice when sugarcane is quite young is to cover the field with the leaves of the *chhachra* (*Butea frondosa*) to keep the soil cool during the hot months of May and June. The leaves rot in the rains and add to the fertilisation of the soil. Very little irrigation is required in this district. *Jabar* and *chhal* are not irrigated at all; in other soils, if available, water is applied first before sowing and afterwards three or four times until the rains set in. After that the land is only irrigated if the rains are deficient.

90. The sugar press used is the *belna*, of which an illustration is given at page 305 of Powell's "Punjab Products." Three pairs of bullocks are generally required to work it at one time, and if worked night and day nine pairs are necessary. There are, however, smaller *belnas* worked by only two pairs of bullocks. A *belna* costs Rs. 30 and lasts about seven years, but its rollers have to be constantly renewed. The village carpenter takes Rs. 2 for setting it up every year as well as four canes a day while the pressing is going on, and a drink of the juice every third or fourth day. Another of his perquisites is half a ser (*kucha*) of *gur* for every large vessel (*chúti*) of juice expressed. The bullocks cost from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 each and last five or six years. An iron boiling pan (*karáh*) is also required, costing from Rs. 16 to Rs. 20; if

hired it costs Rs. 4 a year. The number of hands required to work a sugar press are :—

- (1.) A man or boy to drive each pair of bullocks.
- (2.) A man to put the bundle of canes between the rollers, called *dokra*.
- (3.) Another to pull out the canes on the other side and pass them back, called *mohra*. The canes are tied in bundles of 50 or 60, called *datha*, and are passed through the press 30 or 40 times until the juice is all extracted. The dry stalks or cane trash, called *pachhi*, are useful for making ropes and mats, and for tying sheaves of corn in the spring harvest. A *belna* is generally worked by partners, who help each other in stripping the leaves of the cut canes and preparing them for the press, and in providing bullocks to work it. The juice, as it exudes, flows into an earthen vessel called *kalari*, from which it is carried to the boiling pan.

91. The next process is the boiling of the juice, and it differs according to the article required. The cultivator makes either :—

- (1.) *Gur*. Coarse undrained sugar, or compost.
- (2.) *Shakar*. Coarse undrained sugar dried.
- (3.) *Mdl rdb*. The material from which drained sugar is made.

For the first two the boiling process is the same. In making *gur* the boiled juice is emptied into a flat dish called *gand*, and allowed to cool, when it is worked up into round balls. For *shakar* the cooled substance in the *gand* is well worked with the hands into a powder. *Gur* and *shakar* will not generally keep good for more than a few months; they deteriorate in the damp weather of the rainy season and lose their colour, but are still saleable at a reduced price for a year or two. In making *mdl rdb* the cane juice is not boiled so much as for *gur* or *shakar*, but during the process a material (called *suklai*) consisting of a gummy preparation of the bark of the *pola* (*Kydia calycina*), and sometimes of the *dhaman* (*Grewia oppositifolia*), is dropped into the boiling pan to clarify the juice. The scum is taken off as it rises, and when the juice has been boiled sufficiently it is emptied into open vessels, and when cool into large earthen jars called *matti*. The plan of using three or four separate boiling pans, as in the North-West Provinces, is not followed here, except in one village in Dasuya (Hardo Khandpur), where the method has been introduced by a man from the south. The leaves and refuse of the cane are used for feeding the fire, which is tended by a man called *jhoka*. The boiling and straining are superintended by one of the partners of the *belna* if *gur* or *shakar* are being manufactured, and in the case of *mdl rdb*, by a servant of the trader, who has agreed to purchase the *rdb*, and called *rdbia*.

92. The making of drained raw sugar (*khand*) is generally

Refinement of coarse sugar. carried out by a regular trader. The process requires a great deal of superintendence, and few cultivators proceed further than the making of the first crude substances above

mentioned. In making *khand* the *māl rāb* is emptied into large vats (*khānchi*) lined with matting, capable of holding from 80 to 400 maunds of *rāb*. At the bottom of the vat are a number of small channels leading to reservoirs outside, and on this flooring are placed pieces of wood, on which is a reed mat, over that a piece of coarse cloth (*pal*), the sides of which are sewn to the side mats in the vat. After a time the molasses (*shīra*) exudes through the cloth and matting at the bottom to the reservoirs outside, and is thence collected in earthen jars. After the *rāb* has been in the vat about ten days, and the mass has hardened sufficiently to bear a man's weight, it is worked up with an iron trowel so as to break up all lumps, and smoothed with a flat dish previously rubbed with *ghi*. Then layers of *jāla* (*Potamogeton*), a water-plant, are placed on the top, and after every few days the *jāla* is rolled up, and the dry, white sugar at the top of the mass taken off, and fresh *jāla* put next to the *rāb*, the old *jāla* being placed over that; so that as the sugar is extracted the superincumbent weight of *jāla* increases. Towards the end, if it is found that the weight of *jāla* is carrying sugar as well as molasses through the *pal*, some of the old *jāla* is taken off. It takes three or four months to empty an ordinary vat by this process. If begun when the weather is cold it is customary to light fires in the room containing the vats before putting on the *jāla*, in order to make the molasses drain off quicker. The sugar taken off is spread out on a piece of coarse canvas on a hard piece of ground in the sun, and well trodden with the feet until it has been reduced to a dry powder. This substance is called *khand*, and sometimes *chūni*, and is the ordinary coarse drained sugar sold in the market.

The other forms of sugar are:—

*Búra*.—Made from *khand* boiled in water and clarified with milk. When the substance has become a sticky mass, it is taken off the fire, and well worked with a piece of wood until it becomes a dry powder. Another kind of inferior *búra* is made in the same way from the sugar which adheres to the *jāla* in the vats.

*Misri*.—Also made from *khand* mixed with water and boiled to evaporation. It is then put into a flat dish called *tawī*, and when set, placed in a slanting position for the moisture to drain off.

*Kúza misri*.—Prepared as *misri*, only with the best *khand*. After boiling, the preparation is poured into little round earthen vessels in which threads are placed, and when the sugar has set the vessels are inverted. The crystals adhere to the sides of the vessels and the threads, and the moisture drains off. The vessels are then broken, and the sugar taken out. This is the ordinary candied sugar.

*Talauncha*.—Coarse, moist, red sugar, being either that left at the end of the draining process in the vat, or molasses containing sugar and boiled and drained a second time, also called *dopak*.

*Pepri*.—The treacly sugar that adheres to the pieces of wood or the reed mat at the bottom of the vat.

93. It is difficult to put down the real cost of cultivation, as Estimated cost of culti- sugarcane is only one of many crops grown by vation. the cultivator, and nearly all the labour expended on it is that of his own hands and of his family and servants. But the following is an average estimate for four acres of sugarcane, which is about the amount that one *belna* can press :—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Seed	...	...	20	0	0
Manure	...	...	8	0	0
Field labour	...	...	30	0	0
Carpenter	...	...	2	0	0
Hire of boiling pan	...	...	4	0	0
Average annual cost of <i>belna</i>	...	...	4	0	0
<i>Jhoka</i> or fireman	...	...	6	0	0
Other labour at the sugar press	...	...	8	0	0
Government revenue	...	...	14	0	0
TOTAL			96	0	0

or an average of Rs. 24 per acre.

The results of experiments made as to the outturn of sugarcane are given below :—

Year.	Detail.	Area under ex- periment.	Total outturn of per.	Average outturn per acre.	Character of harvest.
		Acres.	Maunda.	Maunda.	
1879	Irrigated ...	6	102 3	17.1	Average.
	Unirrigated ...	21.8	404.1	18.5	
1880	Irrigated ...	7.4	20	13.1	Good.
	Unirrigated ...	23.4	643.5	19.3	
1881	Irrigated ...	6.3	150.5	25.7	Very good.
	Unirrigated ...	40.9	830.2	20.3	
1882	Irrigated ...	4.5	97.1	21.5	Average.
	Unirrigated ...	26.6	460.3	17.2	
Total	Irrigated ...	19.1	287.7	20.3	
	Unirrigated ...	124.7	2366.6	19.0	
	Total ...	143.8	2756.3	19.2	

In every case the outturn of *gur* has been taken, not boiled juice or *ráb*. It is curious that the average produce on unirrigated lands, on which the majority of experiments has been carried out, should be higher in two years than that on irrigated. The fact is that scarcely any irrigation is required in this district; the great sugar-growing tracts have a naturally moist soil, and even where irrigation is available it is often not used. From the above statistics I think we are justified in taking 19 maunds of *gur* as a good all-round average per acre. Assuming the price current to be 16 sers per rupee, the value of the outturn on four acres would be Rs. 190, or Rs. 47-8 per acre, and the net profit of the cultivator Rs. 23-8 per acre. The profit should be much the same if *mál ráb* is made, as the rather larger outturn of this commodity as compared with *gur* and the lower price counterbalance each other. But, as a rule, *ráb* is more profitable, as the cultivator gets ready-money for it at once. In the case of *gur* he has to consider the market in selling, and meanwhile some of it is eaten in the family, and some must generally be given to friends and relations. I have also had an experiment carried out, in order to show a statement as given in Appendix II, Government of India Resolution, No. 505 A., dated 30th May 1882, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

The results are given below :—

			Percentage on		
			Outturn per acre.	Cane.	Juice.
					<i>Ráb</i> .
			<i>Maunds.</i>		
Cane	...	...	296	...	...
Juice	...	...	149	50·3	...
<i>Ráb</i>	...	...	84	11·5	22·8
<i>Gur</i>	...	...	25½	8·7	17·2
Khand	...	...	9½	3·2	6·4
Shíra	...	...	20½	6·9	13·8

The outturn of *gur* here is much larger than the average given above for the whole district. Even so the outturn per acre is only about three-fifths of that given for the Shahjehanpur district, though the relative percentages between the different manufactured commodities are much the same. Canes are never sold in the bulk, because the growing and pressing are done by the cultivator; only near towns are they sold separately for chewing. The estimated outturn per acre is about 300 maunds, equivalent to 10 tons and 14 cwt.

The average market prices of the different kinds of sugar are as follows :—

English equivalent.	Native name.	Price.
Boiled cane juice	... <i>Mál ráb</i> ...	19 sers per rupee.
Undrained sugar	... { <i>Gur</i> ...	16 "
	... { <i>Shakar</i> ...	13 "



<i>English equivalent.</i>	<i>Native name.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
Common drained sugar ...	<i>Khand</i> ...	4 sers per rupee.
Better sorts of drained sugar ...	<i>Búra</i> ...	3 "
... {	<i>Misri</i> ...	2½ "
Candied sugar ...	<i>Kúza misri</i> ...	1½ "
Very coarse red sugar ...	<i>Talauncha</i> ...	8 "
... {	<i>Pepri</i> ...	Not ordinarily sold.
Molasses ...	<i>Shíra</i> ...	32 sers per rupee.

As a rule, the cultivator is under no obligation to the money-lender during the period of cultivation; nor in the pressing if only undrained sugars (*gur* or *shakar*) are made. If *mál ráb* is made, the trader often gives an advance when the pressing begins, calculated on the probable outturn, and accounts are settled after the whole has been delivered. Interest at 24 per cent. is usually charged only on the balance if the outturn has been over-estimated. The refinement of sugar is very seldom attempted by any but the most opulent cultivators. Probably not more than 2 or 3 per cent. of cultivators proceed further than the making of *gur*, *shakar* or *mál ráb*.

94. The average profits of the trader, who makes the ordinary drained sugar (*khand*) may be put down as follows, taking the same quantity of four acres as in calculating the profits of cultivation:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Pay and food of <i>rábia</i> ...	20	0	0
„ of servants employed at sugar refinery for taking up and rubbing the sugar ...	20	0	0
Cost of miscellaneous articles, such as mats, cloth, &c., &c., in the refinery ...	10	0	0
Price of 80 maunds <i>mál ráb</i> at 19 sers per rupee ...	168	6	9
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>218</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Price of 24 maunds common drained sugar, being 30 per cent. of the <i>mál ráb</i> at four sers per rupee ...	240	0	0
Price of 48 maunds molasses, or 60 per cent. of the <i>mál ráb</i> at 32 sers per rupee ...	60	0	0
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

This gives a profit of Rs. 82 or 37·6 per cent. But the actual profit is generally not so much; the *mál ráb* may be of inferior quality, and scarcely any *khand* may be obtained from it, and some loss must be allowed for carelessness or dishonesty of servants. It will be seen also that I have calculated the outturn of *khand* as 30 per cent. of the *mál ráb*, though it is seldom more than 28. I have no means of ascertaining the total capital engaged in the manufacture of sugar in this district. A man generally requires some Rs. 1,000 to enable him to set up an ordinary sugar refinery or *kháncchi*; though no doubt many manufacturers have a much larger capital.

95. This is *par excellence* a sugar-producing district, and the supply is much greater than the demand. The surplus sugar in the form of *gur*, *shakar*, or *khand* is exported from the Una valley to the hills, and from the plains to such marts as Amritsar, Jullundur, Bhiwani, and Rohri in Sind. Foreign competition has as yet had no appreciable effect here. The Shahjahanpur sugars are coming into fashion with the well-to-do inhabitants of towns, but the great mass of the people eat the ordinary native made sugars, and it is generally acknowledged that the sugar trade has made a considerable stride during British rule.

96. I fear I have not the requisite knowledge to be able to say much on improvements already effected, or that may be possible. The ordinary *belna* is a great improvement on the *kohlu*, but is inferior to the Bihia mill. A few of the latter kind of mills have been lately introduced into the district, but have not yet been worked long enough for an opinion to be given as to their popularity or the reverse. The original cost of the Bihia mill is three times as great as that of the *belna*, and it destroys the cane fibres (*pachhi*) which are used for many purposes. On the other hand, it expresses the juice more effectively and quickly, and the labour and draught required are less than half that used in the native mill. In the further processes after pressing a decided improvement might be effected in greater cleanliness. The vessels which hold the fresh unboiled juice are not cleaned as often as they should be, and the juice, therefore, is very liable to acidification, while the general disregard of the ordinary rules of cleanliness in the sugar refineries is beyond description. No doubt many improvements might be effected in the system of refining, but on this question I do not feel myself competent to give an opinion.

97. The area under cotton is 22,550 acres, of which half is in the hills. It is generally sown in land of average quality, which is not too damp or too heavily manured. It is prepared by seven or eight ploughings, and the seed is sown either in March, when it is called *chetri*, or after the first rains in June or July, when it is called *watri*. The seeds are generally steeped in water, and then rubbed with dung to prevent their adhering together. Soon after the crop appears, it should be weeded three or four times, and the plough is often used (*halud*) as for maize. The seed should not be sown close together.

Kanak kamādi kangni,  
Did tapāsi kangni,  
Dāng o dāng kapāh,  
Lef di bukal mārke  
Chhaliau vichi ja.

Or—

Sow wheat and sugarcane close,  
Kangni at the distance of a frog's jump.  
Cotton at the distance of a long staff.  
Let a man wrap himself in his sheet  
And walk through a field of maize.

But this good advice is often disregarded, the result being that the cotton plants run to stalk, and produce little. Moderate rain is required, and rain at night in *Bhadon* (the middle of August to the middle of September), when the plant is in flower, is said to be bad. The picking begins in October, and goes on at intervals till the middle of December, the pickers getting one-fifth share as wages. Experiments made on 100 acres give an average outturn of 168 sers (or about four maunds) the acre of uncleaned cotton. Cleaned cotton is about one fourth of uncleaned.

98. The several kinds of rice grown in the district may be divided as follows :—

Rice.

1st class.—*Básmati, Chahora, Begami.*

2nd class.—*Jhona, Ratru, Sukhchain, Munji, Sathi, Kalona, Kharsu.*

The total area under rice is 33,656 acres; of this more than half is grown in the *Dasúya tahsil*, and the area under first class rice in that tahsil is 4,085 acres. Unfortunately no classification of rice was made in *Una*; but the total area under first class rice in the district is probably over 5,000 acres. Rice is cultivated only in marshy land or in land copiously irrigated by a canal or stream. In one large village in *Garhshankar* (*Moráuwáli*) it is grown in well irrigated land, but this is most unusual, and the reason here is that the land is *dabri*, well-suited for rice cultivation, and the water only three or four feet from the surface, so that as much water as is necessary can be given to the crop with very little labour. First class rice requires a constant flow of water; for the second class it is sufficient if plenty of water is given; if it stagnates no harm is done. Heavy floods, if they top the plant and cover it for two or three days, destroy it; but the mere passing of a flood over a crop does it no harm. The land is prepared by three or four ploughings. *Munji* (the commonest rice) is sown in March or April, the other kinds in June or beginning of July. Rice may be sown either broadcast or after raising seedlings in small beds. The broadcast sowings are of two kinds: (1) *waṭrán*, when the moisture has sufficiently subsided to allow of ploughing and sowing; (2) *kadwán* or *kadu*, when the seed is steeped in water for two or three days, and then scattered broadcast in the mud. When sown by raising seedlings the process is called *láb*, and this, though more laborious, is more profitable. The best kinds are always sown by the *láb* method. *Sathi* or *kalona* are always sown *kadwán*; the other kinds may be sown in any way it pleases the cultivator. Some weeding is required for rice sown broadcast; that sown by *láb* requires none. The earliest sowings ripen in September, the later ones in October and November. *Sathi* is supposed to ripen in sixty days.

*Sathi pake sathín díní,  
Je páni milé athín díní.*

*Sathi ripens on the sixtieth day,  
If it gets water every eighth day.*

*Kharsu* is a very coarse rice, grown in poor alluvial soils, where the river has deposited some soil, but not yet sufficient for the better crops. Grasshoppers (*toka*) are fond of the young shoots; and pigs, which abound in the high grass of the *chhamb*, do much harm by uprooting the fields of rice. High winds also are considered bad when the plant is nearly ripe. The crop should be cut before the grains are quite ripe (*hargand*), otherwise much of the grain is lost. Threshing is done by the treading of oxen without the wooden frame (*phala*) used in ordinary threshing. The rice straw is of little use, except for bedding and litter; it contains no nourishment, and cattle will not eat it unless very hungry. The grains are husked by pounding them in a large wooden mortar (*akhál*) with a pestle (*mohla* or *músal*). Experiments were made on 41·8 acres, the result being an average outturn of 378 sers (or about 9½ maunds) an acre. I am unable to give the average outturn of the different classes, but most of the experiments were made in *munji*, *jhona*, *sathi*, *básmati*, and *chahora*. Mr. Temple considered that some of the best rice-growing villages produced 60 maunds an acre; this appears to me quite incorrect; even if *kacha* maunds were meant, a produce of 25 maunds an acre is an excessive average, though special plots may grow as much. I am inclined to think that ordinary rice-growing land will not produce more than nine or ten maunds, and the better *básmati* and *chahora* lands about twelve maunds.

99. The area recorded as under *másh* (*phaseolus radiatus*), *mung* (*phaseolus mung*), and *moth* (*phaseolus aconitifolius*) is 51,722 acres, the greater part being in the Darúya and Una *tahsils*. They are grown principally in the high level land round Mukerian, in fact where the two year course (para. 80) is followed; under that course it is almost invariably one of these crops or *chari* which follows wheat. No great amount of labour is bestowed on them. The land is ploughed two or three times after the spring crop has been cut and the seed sown in the beginning of the rains. No weeding or hoeing are done, and the crop is cut in November, the *bhúsa* being well thought of. *Mung* is not often met with; *másh* is sown in rather better lands than *moth*, which is cultivated in some of the poorest lands and on dry sloping hill sides. Both *másh* and *moth* thrive best in years when the rainfall is rather scanty. The experiment returns show an average of 117 sers (or about three maunds) an acre on 19 acres of *másh*, and of 70 sers (or under two maunds), on 33·2 acres of *moth*. It may be generally stated that three or four maunds is a fair average for *másh*; and two and half or three maunds for *moth*.

100. *Chari* (*sorghum vulgare*) is only grown for fodder, and is always sown close. It is often found in lands under the two-year course, and, as is the case with *másh* and *moth*, very little labour is bestowed on it; it is cut for the cattle in September or October. Like maize it requires moderate and constant rain, and drought in July and August affects it so that it becomes poisonous for cattle. The total area under *chari* is 38,579 acres.

It is considered one of the *zabti* crops, and cash rates are usually charged for it. It apparently exhausts the soil, for a spring crop is scarcely ever sown in a field from which *chari* has been lately cut; if sown the outturn is poor.

101. The other *kharif* crops are *sawdnk* (*oplisminus frumentaceus*), *chána* (*pauicum miliaceum*), *koda* or *mandal* (*elensine corocana*), hemp (*san*) and *sankukra* (*hibiscus canabimus*), *til* and *tili* (*sesamun indicum*), *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*), *kangni* (*pennisetum italicum*), *bájra* (*penicillaria spicata*), *raung* and *kulth* (*dolichos uniflorus*).

Hemp is sown in a good soil close together, and the fibre separated from the stalks after steeping in water. *Sankukra* is a kind of inferior hemp cultivated on the edges of fields, especially those under sugar-cane. *Bájra* is not much cultivated, except in a few sandy tracts. *Kulth* is grown on the poorest hill slopes, which look as if they could produce nothing but stones. *Til* or *tili* are grown for their oil-seeds, the former being generally sown far apart in a field with some other crop, the latter close together in a field by itself. The other crops are minor ones, which ripen quickly and are eaten by the poor. *Chána* is also sown as a *rabi* crop.

102. Reference has already been made (paragraph 13) to the mango groves, and the large receipts from them in favorable years. In the northern end of the Siwálíks and part of the Chintpurni range many villages get a considerable income from their *harar* and other fruit trees such as the *bahera* and *amla*. The dye obtained from the *kamlla* is also of some value. Residents of the hill villages stack their grass, and sell what is not required for their cattle. The *kharkána* grass is a valuable property in the hills where houses are thatched, and in the internal distribution of village assessments the people have generally imposed a rate of a few annas on their *khur-belas* in Una. In the plains there is less demand for the grass, and some villages near the hills have more of it than they can dispose of.

103. The district as a whole is well-wooded, especially the hill slopes on both sides of the Jaswan Dún; but the outer slopes of the Siwálíks are very bare. In the plains numerous mango groves are found, and in many villages the people have planted groves of *shisham* and other trees. There are four large reserved forests owned by the Government, the area of each being—Lohára 7,237 acres, Panjal 1,204, Karaupur 3,804 acres, Bindra-ban 2,452. These were regularly demarcated, and finally established as Government forests in 1873; for further details regarding their constitution, reference should be made to paragraph 100 to 111 of Mr. Roe's report of the revised Settlement, and for a fuller description, to his detailed Report published as a supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette of June 19th, 1873. It should be noted that under the rules

of 1855 pine (*chil*) trees wherever found are held to belong to Government. There are also two small Government *skisham* plantations on the bank of the Biás in the village lands of *mauzas* Bágrian and Mulánwál. They are under the Forest Department, which pays the proprietors a rent for occupying the land. A waste tract, called Ban Nandpír, in the northern end of the Siwálik hills, was separated off at the first Regular Settlement from the surrounding villages, recorded the property of Government, and leased to *Chaudri* Bhága of Badla for Rs. 10 a year. The lease has now terminated, and not been renewed; arrangements have been made for the grazing rights of the neighbouring villages; and it is to be hoped that trees and vegetation will again appear in it. Its area is 1,809 acres.

#### B.—DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

104. The statistics of cattle are as follows :—

TAHSIL.	Plough cattle.		Other cattle.		Total.	
	30 years ago.	Now.	30 years ago.	Now.	30 years ago.	Now.
Hoshiárpur ...	42,828	42,762	57,825	30,043	100,653	72,805
Una* ...	59,810	56,079	1,03,366	71,436	163,176	127,515
Garhshankar ...	39,838	52,173	63,161	97,873	102,999	150,046
Dasúya ...	40,529	57,028	68,932	79,024	109,461	136,035
Total ...	183,005	208,042	293,284	278,376	476,289	486,418

The number of cattle has diminished in Hoshiárpur and Una, and increased in the other two tahsil especially in Garhshankar; the total increase being about 10,000. I fear, however, that neither the statistics of the former nor those of the present Settlement are much to be relied on. Whatever may have been the case at the beginning of British rule, the tendency now is, I think, to a diminution in numbers, the cultivated area being reduced by *clach* action, and the grazing area in the hills denuded of grass and vegetation. The cattle of the district are not celebrated. They are mostly small and weak, especially in the hills. They are worked from four years old, and cost from Rs. 12 to Rs. 25; some of the better farmers purchase good cattle at the Amritsar and other fairs for Rs. 50 to 70. Bullocks seldom get any grain to eat; they pick up what they can in grazing, and are occasionally given cut fodder, such as *chari*, green wheat, *senji*, &c. Milch buffaloes are better fed, and are very profitable on account of their rich milk, which is made into *ghi*

\* Including 22 hill villages of Garhshankar.

for sale. There are at present 14 Government bulls distributed over the district; they are prized by the people, and the benefit of their presence is already apparent in the better stock obtained from them. But as long as a buffalo is looked upon as the most profitable of milch kine, the old indifference about bringing up good cows will continue, and the breed of cattle will accordingly not improve as fast as it might otherwise do. Many agriculturists keep carts for hire now, and ply them on the public roads in the intervals of their agricultural operations. The keeping of small carts for manure, &c., is also very common. No cattle fairs are held in this district.

105. There are no very reliable statistics of sheep and goats.

Sheep and goats.

This is not a sheep-breeding district, and though there are two Government rams, very little attention is paid to them by the people. Most villages have a few of the common black, long-tailed sheep; and in the winter the Gaddis bring down their flocks to the low hills to graze, especially to the northern end of the Siwálíks. Numbers of goats are kept in the hills by Gujars, and they, more than anything else, are responsible for the denudation of the Siwálik range. A common village sheep costs Rs. 2 or 3, a goat Rs. 3 or 4, but a good milch goat will fetch Rs. 7 or 8.

106. This district is not celebrated for its horses. There is at

Horses.

present one Government stallion, and a few *zamindárs* bring their mares to be covered by him. There are also two donkey stallions, which are rather more popular; probably because the mares of the district are generally small, and a good price can be obtained for mules.

107. Camels are kept by the residents of a few villages, but not

Other animals.

to any great extent. Donkeys are kept by the potters (*kumhár*,) who do a good deal of the carrying trade between Pálapur and Hoshiárpur. Poultry is bred near Dasúya and Tánda for the Simla market, and most of the breeders are under a contract to send all their fowls up there. In the hills, the residents being nearly all Hindus, poultry is very scarce.

108. Bees are kept in many of the hill villages bordering on the

Apiculture.

Kángra district. The same method of domestication, as found by Moorcroft in Kashmir, is followed here also. In building a house a space of about one-half foot by one foot is left in the wall, opening inwards, and having a little round hole outside. The inner opening is covered with a basket or flat tile stuck on with mud. When the comb is ready the basket or tile is carefully removed and a smouldering whisp of straw held in front of it. As the bees retire from the smoke the comb is taken out and the aperture again closed up. The same colony of bees will sometimes continue a long time in the same place. The people of the country never eat the comb with the honey. The honey alone sells at about four or five sers for the rupee, and the wax at about two or three sers.

109. As regards sericulture, Mr. Coldstream, late Deputy Commissioner of the district, made experiments for the domestication of the tasar silk worm; but arrived at the conclusion that it could not be domesticated. He also tried to encourage the ordinary silk industry, and one or two enterprising *zamindars* have started small filatures; but the industry is at present quite in its infancy in this district.

Mr. Coldstream has left a memorandum regarding the tasar silk worm, which may be of interest to some readers: "The tasar cocoon is met with in the wild state extensively throughout the submontane districts of the Punjáb. As far as I have observed, it is found in this part of the country only on the *beri* tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*), but in the other parts of India it is found on a considerable number of trees of different species. It is of a shape not exactly oval, but more that of a short cylinder, with rounded ends from one to two inches long. It is of a dull white or yellowish colour and of a hard and rather rough texture. This hardness is owing to the large quantity of gummy matter with which the silk is matted together in the substance of the cocoon, and which has to be dissolved out before the threads can be wound off. The cocoon is spun by the worm in July and September, and is most easily found in the cold weather, when the people cut the leaves and branches for fodder and to form thorn hedges. By telling the villagers to look out for them they can be procured. In June and the beginning of July, when the *beri* tree, the natural food of the worm, has a flush of fresh leaves, after the first shower of rain, the cocoons will begin to burst. They can be laid for the purpose of hatching in large cages of bamboo work, or on shelves in a verandah enclosed with netting. The cocoons almost always burst in the evening between 7 and 9 o'clock. Towards sunset the cocoons, which are to burst that evening, though they have been for eight months hard and dry, begin to be moist at one end; and soon the moth begins to bore his head through the matted silk of the cocoon; gradually he emerges, disengaging himself from his prison; and immediately seeks to cling to some surface with his feet uppermost, so as to allow his wings, now in a moist and undeveloped state, to fall and expand in the proper direction. They rapidly spread out downwards and backwards, and harden; and in a few hours the beautiful insect has reached its perfect state. A full-sized specimen measures from five to six inches across the wings. The female is larger than the male; her wings are of a light yellow colour, with darker bands, sometimes of a light purple or pinkish colour, and sometimes of an ashen grey, the colour of light ink-stains. The male is of a light red or brick colour, sometimes pinkish. Both have round transparent ocelli on their wings. The species I find is recognised at the British Museum as *Antherda Siwálíka*; under Captain Hutton's classification it used to be *Antherda Paphia*. When the proper season has arrived during July numbers of cocoons will burst every evening. The males appear to come out first. The moths should be kept, as they are hatched, in a large open-work cage made of the splints of bamboo, or in a netted verandah. They will pair the first



or second night. If they are kept in a netted verandah the females will cling to the net, and attract wild males during the night. When the couples have separated in the morning, the females should be put into small baskets separately, or with only one or two companions to lay their eggs. Each female will lay from 150 to 185 eggs within four or five days after she has paired. She will then die. Neither male nor female moths appear to eat anything during their short lives. The eggs should be collected, placed in some small receptacle, such as a *duni*, or small vessel made of a leaf or two leaves, in which natives carry curds, &c., and this receptacle, with about 100 eggs in it, should be hung on to a *beri* tree in the open. The worms will hatch out in from seven to nine days; they are brownish, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch long, but rapidly increase in size. They will crawl on to the branches of the *beri*, and attack the succulent young leaves. The worm is a very handsome one; it is light peagreen with silvery spots at the spiracles along each side of its body. A full grown worm is between four and five inches long and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick. Like the Chinese silk worm it is most voracious, and gets through an immense quantity of leaves. During this time the worm has many enemies. Crows and squirrels attack it; the black ants swarm up the tree to them, and a species of hornet stings the worm and kills it in numbers. I have nevertheless had about 200 cocoons off one *beri* tree in the open. Several little baskets of eggs, such as I have described above, can be hung on one full-sized *beri* tree. Much may be done to protect the worm while roaming over the tree feeding. The trees selected to hang the eggs on, and eventually to form the natural feeding ground of the worm, should be small and compact. It would be well if a number of trees were planted together, and the whole covered by a net. Each tree, on which worms are reared, should be surrounded by a ring of white ashes, laid on the ground close round the trunk. This will prevent ants ascending the tree. The worms will spin in 25 or 30 days. The cocoons can then be gathered. Moths will hatch out of these cocoons again in September. The second crop of moths is hatched five or six weeks after the first or parent crop is hatched out. I have tried, and unsuccessfully, to bring up the worms by hand like ordinary silk worms, by keeping them in baskets with fresh cut leaves. It does not answer; the species *will not domesticate*. This has been Captain Coussmaker's experience also in Bombay. The plan above suggested, which I have myself tried with satisfactory results, is a kind of semi-domestication. The worm will not thrive under cover; it seems to need the dew of heaven and the freshest of leaves. Collecting the cocoons, getting their eggs, and hanging them on to selected trees out in the open as above described, appears to promise the best results. I believe Captain Coussmaker has found a similar plan answer in the Bombay Presidency. The plan here described was suggested to me by the late Mr. F. Halsey, but it was recommended more than 20 years ago by Sir Donald McLeod, then Financial Commissioner, in a preface to a small volume, entitled "Miscellaneous Papers on Silk," printed at the Lahore Chronicle Press in 1859. It seems not improbable that following this system a kind of cottage cultivation of tasar might

be carried on by the people in such districts as Hoshiárpur, Kángra, and Gurdáspur with most remunerative results."

### C.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

110. The following information has been taken from the district Census Report\*. Those who derive their living directly from the land and are of an age to work number 201,153 persons, or 22·3 per cent. of the total population. Those devoted to other industries, both male and female, are 17·7 per cent. The balance, 60 per cent., represents women and children who do not work at any industry, and men without any occupation. But Mr. Coldstream observes that the proportion of females who labour in agriculture has probably, from natural feelings of delicacy, been under-estimated. I have already remarked on the agricultural industries (paragraph 74). Of other occupations the profession of weaving is most widely followed. Some castes have abandoned their hereditary occupations and taken to weaving, *e.g.*, the Rámdásis; many *mochis* also are weavers now. About 1 in 27 of the population is engaged in this industry, including about 20,000 men and 8,000 women. The following are the occupations, which engage more than 5,000 persons :—

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Weavers ... ..	20,309	8,013	28,322
Beggars ... ..	11,264	1,981	13,245
Shoemakers ... ..	8,957	754	9,711
Water-carriers ... ..	5,252	3,850	9,102
Grocers ( <i>dukánparchán</i> ) ... ..	7,889	...	7,889
Sweepers ... ..	3,998	2,971	6,964
Carpenters ... ..	6,284	...	6,284
Corn-grinders ... ..	934	5,117	6,051
Cotton-spinners ... ..	...	7,404	7,404
Coolies (porters) ... ..	4,716	455	9,171

Large numbers of labourers and artisans leave the southern and eastern part of the district in the summer months for Simla, where they are employed as carriers, carpenters, &c. Women engage in all agricultural operations, except ploughing, among Raiens, Sainis, Chángs, Bahitis and Chamárs; they also render a good deal of help among Jats and Gujars. Among Brahmins, Khattris and Rajpúts, they do no field work. Among weavers and turners women take a great share of the work, and often earn more than their husbands. The proportion of women who follow the occupations of water-carrier, sweeper, singer, wood-seller, and bamboo basket-maker is large. In the

\* The figures have been corrected from the General Census returns of the province.

following professions the women employed largely exceed the men :— Grinding corn, parching grain, selling vegetables ; while they exclusively engage in spinning cotton and woollen thread, and embroidering (*chikan* and *phulkari*).

111. The principal manufacture of the district is in cotton fabrics, for which the chief emporium is Khánpur, a suburb of Hoshiárpur. The main trade is in *lungis* (colored turbans) and *súsis* (cloth of coloured stripes) ; the annual value of the trade from Khánpur alone is said to amount to three or four lakhs of rupees. The trade has, however, fallen off of late owing to imitations of Indian *súsis* and prints being imported in large quantities from England. Coarse blankets are made in considerable quantities in and about the town of Hariána. A good deal of rope is made from the *munj* (*saccharum sara*) and *bagar* grass (*andropogon involutus*) which grow in the district ; ropes and coarse canvas are also made from hemp : baskets, trays, sieves, &c., are made from bamboo. The carpenters of the district are celebrated, but most of the best workmen seek employment out of the district on the railways, and other public works, and at Simla. Brass and copper vessels are made at Bahádpur, a suburb of Hoshiárpur. A good deal of dyeing is done from the safflower, and also from lac, which grows on the *ber* trees. The propagation of the lac insect on trees is becoming very common ; the lac dye is used for dyeing wool, and a good deal is exported to Kashmir. *Chapra*, or shell-lac, is used for ornamental work on wood ; and the lacquered articles of this district, especially toys, have attained to some celebrity.

Another occupation is the inlaying of ivory on wood. Some carpenters of Hoshiárpur and the neighbourhood are proficient at this work, and the late Exhibition at Lahore has given a considerable stimulus to the industry. Shoes are manufactured in large quantities in Hoshiárpur and the neighbourhood, and exported to Delhi, Calcutta, and other places. The trade is principally in the hands of Shekhs. Good pottery is made at Táuda, where a fine kind of clay is obtained. *Sarahis* and ornamental vessels are made, also the large earthen jars, called *matiti*, for holding the boiled and undrained juice of the sugarcane (*mál ráb*). Carpets of good quality are made at the industrial school started at Hoshiárpur by Mr. Goldstream a few years ago.

112. Most of the trade of the district is in the hands of Khattris and Brahmins ; the Súdís, Bhábras, and Shekhs of Hoshiárpur are also great traders. The profession of *Saukar*, or money-lender, is very common, and although only 3,058 persons recorded themselves as such at the last Census, the real number is probably greater. They are by degrees getting more and more of the land into their possession.

113. The principal imports are cotton from Umballa ; English cloth, spices, and medicines from Delhi and Amritsar ; grain from Ludhiáúá and Ferozepur ;

rice and turmeric from Kángra, and cattle from Amritsar and the south. The exports consist of sugar in various forms, rice, hides, shoes, oil, tobacco, the fruit of the mango and harar trees, and lacquered and inlaid wood-work. The grain grown in the district barely suffices for the wants of the people, and when there is a short harvest a good deal is imported. The principal article of export is sugar, of which a much larger quantity is produced than is required for local consumption.

#### D.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

114. The question of agricultural prices has been dealt with in Appendix IV D. of the recent assessment report for Una, and detailed information should be sought from that document, which has been printed and bound with the other assessment reports of the district. During the first 15 years of British rule, owing to unprecedented peace and good harvests, prices fell very low. Towards the end of that time the improved communications established by the Government began to be utilised, and the scarcity of 1860-61 in other parts of the country drew away most of the surplus stores of the district. Since then prices have maintained a fair equilibrium and have never gone down so low as they ruled before 1860. For the purposes of the new assessment the Settlement Commissioner authorised me to take the average prices of 17 years, from 1862 to 1878, as the basis of the assessments. The difference between the average prices of the first 15 years of British rule and of the 17 years adopted for assessment calculations will be apparent below :—

*Sers per rupee.*

RABI PRODUCE.				KHARIF PRODUCE.			
		Average value during 15 years ending 1860.	Average value, 1862-78.			Average value during 15 years ending 1860.	Average value, 1862-78.
Wheat ...	...	51	33	Maize ...	...	61	25
Wheat and Grain ...	...	60	37	Mash and Moth ...	...	39 & 50	29
Wheat and Barley ...	...	60	37	Chari ...	...	56	37
Barley ...	...	68	43	Husked Rice..	...	29	19
Gram ...	...	60	37	Unhusked Rice	...	55	33
Masur ...	...	56	33	Cotton with seed	..	17	13
Sarson (mustard) ...	...	33	20	Edjra ...	...	65	25
Safflower ...	...	3½	3	Til seed ...	...	21	13
Tobacco ...	...	24	21	Gur ...	...	21	16

These are the prices realised by agriculturists at the harvest seasons. The prices quoted in the books of grain merchants are much higher; for instance where the average price realised by agriculturists for wheat is 33 sers per rupee, the average trade price is 24; the same data for maize are 35 and 27 sers respectively. But it is evident that in calculating prices for assessments to be paid by agriculturists, we must take the prices realised by agriculturists themselves, not those realised by grain merchants in their dealings after they have taken over the grain from them. The above figures will show how much prices have risen; and considering the continued improvement of communications by means of railways and roads and the foreign wheat trade now springing up, there is no likelihood of the prices of cereals falling again to any great extent.

The wages of labour have risen in like manner. Much of the labour performed in the villages is still paid in grain; but it is becoming more common to demand cash. Agricultural servants (*hālī*) used to be content with food and clothing and 8 annas a month cash; the common rate of cash now is one rupee, and sometimes more. The pay of an ordinary day labourer is now 2½ or 3 annas, it used to be 1 or 2 annas. The wages of all artisans have risen proportionately.

115. The linear and square measures used in the district are as follows:—

The unit of measurement is the *hālī*, or the length taken from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger. This is supposed to be 18½ inches.

3 <i>hālīs</i> , or 56 inches	...	...	...	= 1 <i>karam</i> .
3 <i>karams</i> , or 14 feet	...	...	...	= 1 <i>kān</i> .

The square measure is—

1 <i>kān</i> square	...	...	= 1 <i>marla</i> , or	Square yards. 257
20 <i>marlas</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>kanāl</i> , or	435.40
8 <i>kanāls</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>ghumao</i> , or	3485.20

This is the correct local measure. The survey standard used in the present Settlement differs slightly from this, and corresponds with that employed when the records of rights were revised in the hill portion of the district 12 years ago. By it a *karam* is 57½ inches, and the further measures are—

3 <i>karams</i> , or 1 <i>kān</i> square	...	...	= 1 <i>marla</i> or	Square yards. 22.96
20 <i>marlas</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>kanāl</i> or	459.20
8 <i>kanāls</i>	...	...	= 1 <i>ghumao</i> or	3673.60

In other words, the *ghumao* now used in the Government records is 43.60 square yards more than three-quarters of an acre. It is a pity that the length of the *karam* was not fixed at 57½ inches. This would have made the *ghumao* exactly three-quarters of an acre, and would have been a sufficient approximation to the local *ghumao*. Nevertheless, this improvement has been made now that one standard of measurement is employed in the Government records throughout the district instead of four. Mr. Melvill shows in his Settlement Report, paragraphs 15 to 18

how the measurements of the first Settlement were carried out. In the whole of the present Hoshiárpur and Garhshankar tahsils, except in *taluka* Mánaswál and in part of tahsíl Dasúya, the Hindustáni *bígha* was employed. In the rest of the district the *ghumao* was the standard. But as the length of the *karam* was not the same in different parts of the district, the size of the *ghumao* also was not uniform. The proportional shares borne by the *bigha*, and the different *ghumaos* to the acre, are—

Shahjeháni <i>bigha</i> ...	... = .625 of an acre.
<i>Ghumao</i> used at first Settlement in <i>talukas</i> Una, Babhaur, Takhtgarh, Núrpur, Jandbái and Mánaswál ...	... = .669 „
<i>Ghumao</i> used in the remainder of the district at the first Set- tlement ...	... = .750 „
<i>Ghumao</i> now in use ...	... = .759 „

There is properly no measure of capacity in this district. Everything is sold by number or weight. It is usual in measuring the grain on a threshing floor to use an earthen vessel called *mep*; but for this there is no fixed size; the contents of one *mep* being weighed, the total quantity measured is calculated accordingly. The measures of weight are as follows :—

The unit to start from is the *sirsai*, which is equivalent to two *tolahs* imperial weight.

2 <i>sirsais</i>	= 1 <i>adh pao</i> or 4 <i>tolahs</i> .
4 <i>sirsais</i>	= 1 <i>pao</i> „ 8 „
8 <i>sirsais</i>	= 1 <i>adh ser</i> „ 16 „
16 <i>sirsais</i>	= 1 <i>ser</i> „ 32 „
5 <i>ser</i> s	= 1 <i>panj seri</i> or <i>bati</i> .
10 <i>ser</i> s	= 1 <i>dhari</i> .
40 <i>ser</i> s	= 1 <i>man</i> .

The country *ser* (called in official language *ser kham*) is two-fifths of the imperial *ser*; and in like manner the country *man* (or *man kham*) is two-fifths of the imperial *man* or maund, and equal to 16 imperial *ser*s. In some parts of the district sugar is sold by the *chautál*, equivalent to 3 times 44 (*chautáls*) country *ser*s, or 3 maunds 12 *ser*s.

#### E.—COMMUNICATIONS.

116. The Sutlej is navigable by flat-bottomed country boats below Rupar; the Biás is navigable in the same manner from the point where it enters the district, but its navigation is rendered slow and
- Navigable rivers and ferries.

tedious by shoals and the windings of the main stream. There are no bridges on either river, but the weir across the Sutlej at the canal head-works at Rupar enables foot passengers to walk over dry shod in the winter months.

The following is a list of the ferries under the charge of the authorities of this district :—

*On the Bids—*

Káthgarh	..	...	...	Mauli.
Biánpur	...	...	...	Bágrian.
Pakhowál	...	...	...	Bhetan.
Naushera	...	...	...	Sri Gobindpur.

*On the Sutlej—*

Kíratpur	...	...	...	Bahrámpur.
Anandpur	...	...	...	Jandbári.
Sainsowál	...	...	...	Nangal.

Dhaulkháni.

117. There is no line of railway in the district; the nearest stations of the Sind, Punjáb, and Delhi Railway are Phagwara 20 miles from Mahipur, Jullundur 25 miles from Hoshiárpur, and Kartárpur 19 miles from Tánda.

A telegraph line connects Hoshiárpur with Jullundur; its expenses have been guaranteed by the District Committee and the Municipalities of Hoshiárpur and Hariána.

Roads and camping grounds.  
pur are :—

118. The only metalled roads in the district, beside those about the station of Hoshiárpur are :—

- (1.) The Jullundur and Dharmśálá road, metalled from the borders of the Jullundur district to the town of Hoshiárpur, eight miles.
- (2.) Parts of the Hoshiárpur and Hariána road, and of the Jullundur and Naushera ferry road which goes *viâ* Tánda, Dasíya and Mukerian. But the metalling on these roads is mere patchwork, and they will be found below in the list of unmetalled roads. The unmetalled roads are numerous and fairly good, but much cut up by mountain torrents, and from this cause are, in some places, notably in the Una tahsíl, impracticable for wheeled traffic. There are two main arteries of communication running parallel in the direction of the length of the district at an average distance of 14 or 15 miles from each other, one on the south-west, the other on the north-east, of the outer Siwálik range. They both connect the Biás with the Sutlej; that on the south-west is described as No. 1 in the sub-joined table, and that on the north-east as No. 2.

No.	FROM	VIA	To	TOWARDS	Length miles.
1	Naushera Ferry, Biás river ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mukerian ...</li> <li>Dasúya ...</li> <li>Garhdiwála ...</li> <li>Hariána ...</li> <li>Hoshiárpur ...</li> <li>Mahlpur ...</li> <li>Garhshankar ...</li> <li>Balachaur ...</li> </ul>	Asron, near the Ru- par ferry on the Sutlej.	Umballa district	93½
2	Mirthal Ferry, Biás river ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hájpur ...</li> <li>Talwára ...</li> <li>Daulatpur ...</li> <li>Mubárikpur ...</li> <li>Amb ...</li> <li>Churru ...</li> <li>Una ...</li> <li>Nangal Ferry, on Sutlej ...</li> <li>Anandpur ...</li> <li>Kiratpur ...</li> </ul>	Kaliánpur ...	Ditto ...	98
3	Sri Gobindpur Ferry, Biás river.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tánda ...</li> <li>bulowál ...</li> <li>Hoshiárpur ...</li> <li>Ahrána ...</li> </ul>	Mehtiána ...	Phagwára ...	40
4	Hoshiárpur ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mangowál ...</li> <li>Gagret ...</li> </ul>	Bharwain ...	Dharmasála ...	28½
5	Daulatpur ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gagret ...</li> <li>Jádla ...</li> </ul>	Pandoga ...	.....	23
6	Hoshiárpur ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mengarwál ...</li> <li>Nangal Jaswálan ...</li> <li>Bhadar Káli ...</li> <li>Chintpurni ...</li> </ul>	Bharwain ...	Kángra district	28½
7	Pír Nigáh ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Una ...</li> <li>Badhera ...</li> <li>Maili ...</li> <li>Mahlpur ...</li> </ul>	Kot Fatúhi ...	Phagwára ...	33½
8	Una ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Santokhgarh ...</li> <li>Bhalán ...</li> <li>Núrpur ...</li> </ul>	Awánkot Ferry ...	Umballa district.	32½
9	Shám ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hariána ...</li> <li>Dholbáha ...</li> <li>Daulatpur ...</li> <li>Prithipur ...</li> </ul>	Jaurbar ...	Dáda Siba Terri- tory, Kángra district.	38
10	Anandpur ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thána Ferry ...</li> <li>Nasár Gháta ...</li> <li>Ror Mazára ...</li> <li>Garhshankar ...</li> </ul>	Border of Jullundur district.	Jullundur dis- trict.	27
11	Ditto ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Núrpur ...</li> <li>Kata Sabaur ...</li> <li>Bhaddi ...</li> <li>Balacheur ...</li> </ul>	Garhi Kámungoán	Jullundur district	25½
12	Hájpur ...	Nangal ...	Dasúya ...	.....	13½



No.	FROM	VIA	To	TOWARDS	Length miles.
13	Dasúya ...	Pandori ...	{ Bhetan Ferry, Bias river.	{ Gurdáspur dis- trict.	8½
14	Pandori ...	{ Alampur Kotla Míáni ...	{ Pulpukhta ...	{ Meets the Sri Gobindpur road.	7½
15	Hájpur ...	.....	Mukerian ...	.....	8½
16	Mukerian ...	Bhandála ...	{ Mirthal Ferry, Bias river.	{ Gurdáspur dis- trict.	9½
17	Míáni ...	Dhanon ...	Kolian ...	{ Meets Mukerian and Naurhara road.	10½
18	Ditto ...	.....	{ Bhetan Ferry, Bias river.	{ Gurdáspur dis- trict.	4
19	Khudda ...	Budhipind ...	Khandála ...	{ Meets the Tán- da road.	9
20	Tánda ...	.. ..	Dholbaha ...	.....	15
21	Reh Ferry, Bias river	Namoli ...	Datárpur ...	.....	7
22	Talwára ...	.....	Ghátí Banno ...	Kángra district...	1½
23	Chintpurni ...	Dharmóla ...	Jaurbar ...	{ Dada Siba Terri- tory, Kángra district.	5½
24	Gagret ...	Amb, Joár ...	Kaloh ...	Kángra district...	12½
25	Nára Dáda ...	Jádla, Thathal ...	Duhki ...	Ditto ...	18
26	Mawa ...	.....	Amb ...	.....	2½
27	Ispur ...	.....	Maili ...	.....	9
28	Una ...	Polian ...	Jaijon ...	.....	11
29	Polían ...	Nangal ...	Santokhgarh ...	.....	8½
30	Santokhgarh ...	Sanoli ...	Bahrámpur ...	.....	5
31	Ditto ...	Báthú ...	Garshankar ...	.....	15
32	Ditto ...	.....	Babhaur ...	.....	5
33	Abiána ...	.....	Taunsa ...	.....	11
34	Garshankar ...	.....	{ Border of Jullun- dur district.	{ Banga, Jullun- dur district.	4
35	Jián ...	.....	Jaijon ...	.....	11
36	Nasár Ghátá ...	.....	Rakrán ...	Jullundur district.	6
37	Dasúya ...	Urmur ...	{ Border of Jullundur district.	Jullundur district.	14
38	Hoshiárpur ...	Chak Sádhdú, Pandoga	Una ...	.....	25
				TOTAL ...	725½

The camping grounds are shown below :—

ROAD.	Name of camping ground.	Detail of serais and wells.	REMARKS.
Hoshiarpur to Rupa Ferry.	Mahipur ... Garhshankar ... Masári ... Bhartala ...	Well ... Well and serai ... Well ... Well ...	{ There are a serai and well at Balachaur between Masári and Bhartala.
Hoshiarpur to Nau-shera Ferry.	Hariána ... Garhdiwala ... Dasúya ... Mukerian ...	Well and serai ... Well ... Well and serai ... Well ...	{ Sarfar Búr Singh and Tába Shah have constructed serais at Mukerian at their own expense. There is also a serai at Nau-shera.
Awámkot Ferry to Há-jipur.	Abiána ... Nurpur ... Bhalán ... Santokhgarh ... Una ... Churru ... Daulatpur ...	Well ... Well ... Well ... Well ... Well and serai ... Well ... Well and rest-house for natives ...	{ Rest house for Europeans. Rest-house for natives at Há-ngarh between Daulatpur and Talwara. Rest-house for Europeans.
	Talwára ... Hájipur ...	Well and serai ... Well and serai ...	{
Hoshiarpur to Sri Gobindpur Ferry.	Bulowál ... Tánda ...	Well and serai ... Well and serai ...	{ There is a serai at Rara near the ferry.
Hoshiarpur to Mehtiana.	Mehtiana ...	Well ...	{
Hoshiarpur to Bharwain.	Manguwál ... Gagret ... Bharwain ...	Serai, tank and well ... Serai and well ... Serai and well ...	{ Dák Bungalow. Dák Bungalow.
Hoshiarpur to Una	Hoshiarpur ...	Serai and well ...	{ There are also serais at Bankhandi half-way to Una, and at Pandoga.
Mahipur to Una	Damsá ...	.....	

Stage Bungalows, Rest-Houses, Horse Dáks, &c. 119. There are three staging bungalows, viz., at Hoshiarpur, Gagret, and Bharwain, on the Jullundur and Dharmsálá road.

The Police rest-houses are at the following places :—

Hariána	...	...	Mubárikpur.
Garhdiwála	...	...	Una.
Dasúya	...	...	Anandpur.
Tánda	...	...	Núrpur.
Mukerian	...	...	Balachaur.
Hájipur	...	...	Garhshankar.
Mahipur.			

In addition to these there are rest-houses for civil officers at—

Bharwain	...	...	Talwára.
Churru	...	...	Nangal near Bhabaur.

Small rest-houses, with accommodation for native travellers, will be found at—

Pandoga	... Dehlan	... Rámgarh.
Raipur	... Talwára	... Mengarwál.
Amb	... Daulatpur	... Bhangála.

A horse dák plies on the metalled road between Hoshiárpur and Jullundur. There is no Government bullock train connecting the two places, but a private agency undertakes to forward parcels and packages.

120. There is an imperial postal line between Jullundur and Postal lines and Post Dharmśálá crossing the district *via* Hoshiárpur Offices. and Bharwain. There are also small branch imperial lines to Amb, Miáni, Jaijon, Datárpur, Bajwára and Khánpur, branching off from either imperial or district lines.

The district lines are as follows :—

- (1.) From Hoshiárpur to Núrpur *via* Una and Anandpur.
- (2.) From Hoshiárpur to Balachaur *via* Bassi Kalán, Mahlpur, and Garhshankar.
- (3.) From Hoshiárpur to Talwára *via* Hariána, Garhdiwála, Dasúya, and Mukerian.

From Garhdiwála a branch district line goes to Tándá, which is extended as an imperial line to Miáni.

The following is a list of the Post Offices :—

Imperial Offices.			District Offices.		
Hoshiárpur	...	M. O. & S. B.	Anandpur	...	M. O. & S. B.
Amb	...	M. O. & S. B.	Balachaur	...	M. O. & S. B.
Bharwain.	...		Dasúya	...	M. O. & S. B.
Bajwára.			Garhdiwála	...	M. O. & S. B.
Jaijon.			Garhshankar	...	M. O. & S. B.
Khánpur.			Hájpur	...	M. O. & S. B.
Miáni	...	M. O. & S. B.	Hariána	...	M. O. & S. B.
Shám.			Mahlpur	...	M. O. & S. B.
			Mukerian	...	M. O. & S. B.
			Núrpur	...	M. O. & S. B.
			Tándá	...	M. O. & S. B.
			Una	...	M. O. & S. B.
			Bassi Kalán.	...	M. O. & S. B.

## CHAPTER V.—Administration.

121. The Hoshiárpur district is under the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur, assisted by an Additional Executive and Judicial Commissioner. The ordinary head-quarter staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial

Assistant, one or two Assistants, and three Extra Assistant Commissioners. Each tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar, assisted by a Naib; the Naib-Tahsildar in the Una tahsil is stationed at Amb. The village revenue staff is shown below\* :—

TAHSIL.				Registrar Kanungos.	Munsarim Kanungos.	Patwaris.
Hoshiarpur	...	...	...	1	5	121
Una	...	...	...	1	5	101
Garbhankar	...	...	...	1	5	121
Dasuya	...	...	...	1	5	123
Total				4	20	466

There are seven Munsiffs, viz., three at the head-quarters of the district, one at each of the tahsil out-stations, and one at Tanda in the Dasuya tahsil.

Sardar Rajindar Singh of Kathgarh is also an Honorary Civil Judge.

122. The executive staff of the district is supplemented by the following Honorary Magistrates :—

Criminal, Police and Gaol. Sardar Rajindar Singh of Kathgarh with 2nd class powers within the police jurisdiction of Balachaur.

Sodhi Harnám Singh† of Anandpur with 3rd class (special) powers within the police jurisdiction of Anandpur.

Bedi Suján Singh, of Una, with 2nd class powers within the police jurisdiction of Una.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent and one Assistant. The strength of the police force, as given in Table I of the Police Report of 1882-83, is shown below :—

CLASS OF POLICE.	Total strength	DISTRIBUTION.	
		Standing guards.	Protection and detective.
District (Imperial) ...	397‡	67	330
Municipal ...	91	...	91
Total ...	488	67	421

In addition to this force, 1,613 village watchmen are entertained and paid, some in cash, some in kind, by collections made rateably from

\* The figures given in this statement are according to the proposals under the new scheme. Full sanction has not yet been received.

† Died on 8th August 1883.

each house in every village. Their arms and uniform are provided from the *malba*, and each watchman is armed with a spear and sword.

The *thánas* or principal police jurisdictions, and the *chaukis* or police outposts, are distributed as follows:—

*Tahsil Hoshiarpur*.—*Thánas* Hoshiárpur, Hariána, Garhdiwála. *Chauki*. Patrolling road post at Nasrála.

*Tahsil Garhshankar*.—*Thánas* Garhshankar, Mahlpur, Balachaur.

*Tahsil Dasúya*.—*Thánas* Dasúya, Tánda, Mukerian, Hájpur.

*Tahsil Una*.—*Thánas* Una, Mubárikpur, Núrpur, Anandpur. *Chaukis*. Bharwain and Gagret.

There is a cattle-pound at each *thána*, and also at Pandain, Bringli, and Bágrián; the last three being under the management of the Forest Department.

The district lies within the Lahore Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General at Lahore.

The district gaol at head-quarters is more of the nature of a lock-up than a gaol, and all but very short-term prisoners are sent to Jullundur. It contains accommodation for 37 prisoners.

The *Sánsis* and *Hárnis* are proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, and the number of each on the register in 1882 is shown below:—

TRIBE.				Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.
<i>Sánsis</i>	...	...	...	87	81	71	239
<i>Hárnis</i>	...	...	...	208	198	167	573

The *Sánsis* are the gipsies of the Punjáb; they have no fixed occupation, but wander from place to place subsisting on what they can obtain by theft, begging, or hunting, and a customary due called *birt* taken from the *Jats* towards whom they hold the same position as that of *Mirásis* and *Dúms* among other tribes. Each *Jat* family has its *Sánsi*; and among the *Jats* of the *Málwa* and *Mánjha* the *Sánsi* is supposed to be a better authority on genealogy than the *Mirási*; for this he takes a fee at births and marriages. If the fee is not paid he retaliates effectually by damaging crops or burning ricks. They are an active and hardy tribe and keen hunters, and have practically no religion.

The *Hárnis* profess the Muhammadan faith and claim descent from *Jats* and *Rajrúts*, but are very loose in their religious observances. In this district they own land in a few villages in the *Tánda* police jurisdiction of the *Dasúya* *tahsil*, but are very poor cultivators, and subsist chiefly on theft. There are two clans, *Gonimar* and *Jangli*, the latter being the bolder and more given to daring robberies and dacoities.

The Criminal Tribes Act has had a most beneficial effect in reducing the crime committed by these two tribes, but there is no reason to suppose that they are as yet inclined to settle down to a more honest livelihood. An attempt was made a short time ago to induce some Sausi mothers to allow their sons to be apprenticed at the industrial school at Hoshiárpur to learn carpet-making. But objections were raised on the ground that the boys were required for herding cattle, and none were induced to try the experiment.

Revenue Taxation and  
Registration.

123. The following table shows the income in 1882-83 for Excise, License Tax and Stamps :—

Excise.		License tax.	Stamps.
Intoxicating drugs and opium.	Distilleries.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,308	7,722	14,093	1,83,361

There are registration offices at the following place :—

*Tahsil Hoshiárpur.*—Hoshiárpur, Hariána.

*Tahsil Una.*—Una, Anandpur.

*Tahsil Garhshankar.*—Garhshankar, Káthgarh.

*Tahsil Dasúya.*—Dasúya, Tánda, Mukerian.

The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquor are situated at Hoshiárpur, Una, Garhshankar, and Dasúya.

The income and expenditure from district funds in 1882-83 were as follows :—

				Rs.
<i>Receipts</i> —				
	Balance of previous years	...	...	54,333
	Receipts of current year	...	...	1,27,319
			Total	1,81,652
<i>Expenditure</i>	...	...	...	1,11,192
	Balance	...	...	70,460

The District Committee at present consists of 41 members, selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsils* and of the Civil Surgeon and District Superintendent of Police as ex-officio members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President.

The Municipalities and their income are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income and expenditure from provincial properties in 1882-83 were as follows :—

DETAIL.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat bridges ...	...	...
Ferries without boat bridges ...	12,083	2,063
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	663	1,156
Encamping grounds ...	1,768	120
Cattle pounds ...	4,367	1,760
Nazul properties ...	67	153

The ferries, bungalows and encamping grounds have already been noticed in paras. 116, 118 and 119, and the cattle pounds in para. 122. The Nazul properties in this district are not of any great value.

Education. Government 124. There is a district school at Hoshiárpur. The following statement shows the figures for the middle and primary schools :—

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.			PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		
Tahsil.	Locality.	No. of scholars.	Tahsil.	No. of Schools	No. of Scholars.
Hoshiárpur ...	Hariána ...	236	Hoshiárpur ...	24	1,318
	Dasúya ...	154	Dasúya ...	16	839
Dasúya ...	Tánda ...	153	Garshankar ...	16	715
	Mukerian ...	131	Una ...	17	665
	Urmur ...	104			
Garshankar ...	Garshankar ...	159			
Una ...	Mahlpur ...	138			
	Una ...	136			
		1,209			3,537

There is also in Hoshiárpur an industrial school where Persian carpets are made. The Mission girls' school has been alluded to in paragraph 35.

The district lies within the Lahore Circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Lahore. The statistics regarding the indigenous schools have already been given in paragraph 54.

125. The medical staff at the head-quarters consists of a Civil Medical Staff and Dis- Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon. The pensaries. first class dispensary at Hoshiárpur is in charge of the Assistant Surgeon assisted by a Hospital Assistant. The

other dispensaries, at the following places—Dasúya, Tánda, Garkshankar, Una, and Anandpur—are of the second class, and are each in charge of a Hospital Assistant.

126. There is a small church in the civil station at Hoshiárpur capable of holding about 30 persons. A church was built in the cantonments at Hoshiárpur in 1852, but, on the withdrawal of the troops about 1857, it was unroofed and the doors and windows bricked up. It now stands in the midst of a field looking very picturesque, with trees growing out of the centre. The present church was built by Government, assisted by private subscriptions, in 1869. There is no resident chaplain at Hoshiárpur, but the chaplain of Jullundur holds service there once a quarter.

127. The imperial roads and public buildings are under the charge of the Executive Engineer at Jullundur, who is controlled by the Superintending Engineer of the Umballa Circle. The Telegraph line is controlled by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Punjáb Division at Umballa, and the Post Offices by the Inspector of Post Office at Jullundur. The forests are under the charge of the Deputy Conservator of the Biás Division, whose head-quarters are at Dharmasálá.

---

## CHAPTER VI.—Towns and Municipalities.

---

128. There is no large city in this district of pre-eminent importance, but there are a number of fair sized towns mostly well built, and the centres of a certain amount of trade. The principal are—

*In tahsil Hoshiárpur*, Hoshiárpur, Hariána and Garhdiwála.

*In tahsil Dasúya*, Dasúya, Urmur, Tánda, Miáni, and Mukerian.

*In tahsil Una*, Una and Anandpur.

*In tahsil Garhshankar*, Garhshankar.

A separate account of each will be found below. Short accounts have also been added of Bajwára (*tahsil Hoshiárpur*) and Jaijon (*tahsil Garhshankar*), more on account of their former greatness than of any importance that they now possess.

The only other places with any pretensions to the name of a town are as follows :—

*In tahsil Hoshiárpur*.—Shám, called Shám Chaurási on account of its having been the head-quarters of a subdivision of 84 villages. It is situated on the border of the Jullundur district, and most of its trade, consisting of sugar, is with that district. It contains 3,611 inhabitants.



**Bassi Kalan.** There is a small bazar here. The trade is insignificant. Its population is 1,480 souls.

*In tahsil Dasuya.*—Datárpur, situated at the foot of the Siwálik range, numbering 1,518 inhabitants. The traders of the place have extensive dealings with the villages in the northern end of the Siwálíks. The fine *Thakardwára* alluded to in paragraph 42 is at this place.

Hájipur and Budhipind have no present importance. Both were occupied as cantonments for British troops at the annexation of the Jullundur Doáb, and the former is at present the head-quarters of a police subdivision.

*In tahsil Una.*—Amb. The Rájás of Jaswál had their palaces on a hill above this place; the garden is a very old one, and has been lately restored to the present representative of the Jaswáls (see paragraph 76). The Naib-Tahsildar of Una has his head quarters-here.

**Santokhgarh.** There are here a small bazar, and the ruins of the former residences of the once powerful Sardars of Santokhgarh. The population numbers 1,081 souls; the trade is of no importance.

**Nurpur.** The head-quarters of a police subdivision. Here also is a small bazar, and there is a fair trade in sugar. The population is 2,565.

*In tahsil Garhshankar.*—Mahipur, the head-quarters of a police subdivision, with 2,641 inhabitants. This place is also the head-quarters of the Bains clan of the Jat tribe. It is on the whole a thriving place.

**Balachaur,** also the head-quarters of a police subdivision, with 2,820 inhabitants. There is no trade of importance.

129. The town of Hoshiárpur lies in latitude  $31^{\circ} 31' 15''$ , and longitude  $73^{\circ} 6' 57''$ , and contains, with its suburbs of Bahádarpur, Khánpur, Bassi Khwájú, and the Civil Lines, a population of 21,363 souls. It is situated about five miles below the foot of the Siwálik hills, and its northern boundary is formed by a broad sandy *choh*, one of the largest torrents which bring down the drainage of that range. From time to time buildings situated on the edge of the *choh* have been washed away by floods. To obviate this danger an embankment was erected for the purpose of arresting the action of the water. Major Saunders Abbott relates in "Eight Years British Rule in Hoshiárpur" how the embankment consisted of piles driven into the sand intertwined with brushwood and the spaces filled with earth; this embankment stood for two seasons and was eventually carried away. The next scheme consisted of "a pier head, formed of blocks of masonry, sunk into the sand, and through it into the clay, in which they were embedded at eleven feet below the bottom surface. This was connected with the shore just above the town at right angles by the bank of an earthen dam of sloping sides covered with mats and brushwood." The work was completed before the rains of 1853, at a cost of

Re. 8,857. "The rains of 1854 tried it severely. It stood several floods, but towards the end of the rains two of the extreme blocks got undermined and fell bodily forward into the stream, indicating their solidity by the large masses of masonry that fell unbroken. One large block was carried 220 feet down the flood, by which some estimate may be formed of the vastness of the torrent." There are now no traces of this embankment, nor has the danger to the town appeared of late years so serious. The body of water in the *choh* seems to have diminished, and even in years of heavy floods little or no damage is caused to the town. The hill drainage has apparently been diverted to other channels. Nevertheless, an attempt is being made by planting out *kharkana* (*saccharum sara*), and *nara* (*arundo donax*) on the town side of the torrent to avert future floods should they again assume a threatening aspect.

The buildings of the town are, for the most part, of burnt brick cemented with earth, and, in the principal streets, two or three stories high. The main street is thirty feet wide; the smaller streets range from six to fifteen feet in width, and mostly end in *culs-de-sac*. The broader streets are paved with *kankar*; the smaller almost all with brick; the drainage runs in open side drains. The sewage is emptied into the sandy bed of the *choh* near Bassi Khwāju. The water-supply is derived from numerous wells.

The civil station, situated less than a mile from the town, is very picturesque with its thatched houses situated in pretty gardens; the roads are shady and have not that rectangular regularity so common to British stations. The old cantonments, which were located two miles to the south of the present civil station, were abandoned after the mutiny, and all that remains of them consists of a few tumble-down tenantless houses, a cemetery, and a roofless church, the doors and windows of which have been bricked up.

Tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to two parties; first to Hargobind and Rām Chand, Divāns of the Emperor Muhammad Tughlak *alias* Alaf Khān, who reigned some 550 years ago; second to Hoshiār Khan, a resident of Bajwāra, who lived about the same period, and after whom the town was named. During the Sikh period it fell into the hands of the Sardārs of the Faizullapurīa Misl, of whom Bhūp Singh is noted as having had encounters with Rāja Sansār Chand of Kāngra. In 1809 Ranjit Singh seized the town, and Mīr Rūp Lāl, when Governor of the Doāb, made it his residence. During his time, and in that of the Shekhs his successors, it increased in importance, and at the present time some of the best houses are those of the Shekh family. A considerable cantonment was maintained near the town throughout the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors, and for some years by the British Government after the annexation. It is evident, however, that the town was of no importance till the present century. It is not mentioned in the Ain Akbari, and was probably included in the *mahl* of Bajwāra.

The following statement shows the population of the town, and its suburbs in 1868 and 1881 :—

Town and its suburbs.	Population of 1881.			Population of 1868.		
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Hoshiárpur ...	13,263	7,070	6,193	12,964	7,000	5,964
Khánpur ...	3,632	1,874	1,758	4,167	2,109	2,058
Bahádarpur ...	2,844	1,540	1,304	2,979	1,588	1,391
Barrá Khwájá ...	899	531	368	756	425	331
Civil Lines ...	725	568	157	...	...	...
Total ...	21,363	11,583	9,780	20,868	11,122	9,746

The detail of the inhabitants by religions is as follows :—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalmán.	Others.	Total.
9,968	290	405	10,641	59	21,363

The number of occupied houses is 3,263 and of persons per 100 houses 655.

The Civil Surgeon has supplied me with the following vital statistics for the last five years :—

DEATHS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Cholera ...	2	3	...	198	1
Small-pox ...	30	29	1	...	1
Fevers ...	550	455	300	324	261
Bowel Complaints ...	139	127	92	91	81
Other causes ...	497	283	274	308	349
Total ...	1,218	897	667	921	693
Death rate per 1,000 ...	57·01	41·05	31·22	43·15	32·44
Births ..	916	578	824	905	540
Birth rate per 1,000 ...	42·88	27·06	38·57	42·4	25·28

The Municipality of Hoshiárpur was first constituted in 1864. It consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon

District Superintendent of Police and Tahsildar as ex-officio members, and nine other members. The Municipal income for the last five years was as follows :—

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs.	27,691	35,274	33,974	29,843	29,774

It is chiefly derived from the octroi tax on grain and cloth. The principal trade of the town and its suburbs, and the value of that trade according to the latest returns, is as follows:—

	Rs.
(1.) Grain, including wheat, gram, maize &c. ...	2,90,608
(2.) Cloth—	
(a.) English piece goods { Hoshiárpur ...	3,68,198
{ Khánpur ...	200
(b.) Country-made cloths { Hoshiárpur ...	94,000
{ Khánpur ...	2,95,000
(3.) English thread, called <i>Púrabi Sút</i> ...	2,25,000

The last named article is exempt from taxation. The principal manufactures are country-made cloths, wood-work, both lacquered and inlaid with ivory, country-made shoes, brass and copper vessels, and lac, both as a dye and as shellac. Good Persian carpets are also made at the Industrial School, and a good deal of embroidery work is done by the Hindu and Bhábra women. The principal public buildings in the town are the Government school house and branch school attached, the charitable dispensary and a small Municipal Hall. Outside the town are the district court houses, the treasury, jail, *tahsil*, *serai* and *dák bungulow*. The last named building is situated in a small but well kept public garden.

130. Hariána, with a population of 6,472 souls, is the head quarters of a police subdivision. It is situated eight miles from Hoshiárpur on the road to Dasúya, and is celebrated for its fine mango groves. A small perennial stream runs to the south of the town, and the surrounding scenery is very picturesque. A great part of the town is built of burnt bricks; the majority of the streets are paved and have open drains for carrying off the drainage. The population of the town has decreased by 1,273 inhabitants since 1868, apparently the result of sickness and the emigration of some of the poorer inhabitants. The detail of the present population by religions is :—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Musalmán.	Others.	TOTAL.
4,270	244	1,957	1	6,472

The number of occupied houses is 1,379 and of persons per 100 houses 469. The proprietors of the land of the township are Musalmán Náru Rajpúts, the head of whom is ordinarily styled Ráua;

there are also some wealthy Hindu bankers resident in the town ; and some families of Mughals, living in a separate street, engage in collecting and refining beeswax.

The vital statistics are as follows :—

DEATHS.				1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Small-pox	...	...	...	13	16	1	...	...
Fevers	...	...	...	114	209	59	185	123
Bowel Complaints	...	...	...	96	15	6	6	7
Other causes	...	...	...	193	108	157	77	83
Total				416	348	323	268	223
Death rate per 1,000				64.12	53.40	34.61	25.96	34.30
Births				814	178	237	215	268
Birth rate per 1,000				48.52	27.50	35.77	50.22	41.41

The Municipality was first constituted in 1874, and consists of five members.

The income of the Municipality for the last five years was :—

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs. 2,362	2,937	2,559	2,679	2,596

There are a good many sugar refineries (*khānchī*) in the town, and the trade in sugar is considerable. The fruit of the numerous mango groves is exported in large quantities, and coarse blankets are made for export to the hills.

There are no public buildings of any particular note; the police station, with a room for civil officers in one of the bastions, occupies the old *tahsil* building, and there are besides a serai and a Government middle school.

131. Garhdiwāla is the head-quarters of a police subdivision and has a population of 3,438 inhabitants. It is situated 17 miles from Hoshiārpur on the road to Dasūya, and, like Hariāna, has numerous fine mango groves. A great part of the town is built of burnt brick with paved and drained streets, and there are some fine houses belonging to wealthy bankers. The population which was 3,611 in 1868 has decreased by 173. The religions of the present population are as follows :—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	TOTAL.
2,037	337	40	1,024	3,438

The number of occupied houses is 621, and of persons per 100 houses 554.

The proprietors of the land are Jats of the Sahota clan, and are counted among the Akbari houses (see paragraph 57). There are also some well-to-do Hindu bankers. The tradition is that the town was built in A.D. 1443 by Garhia, a Jat, and named after him, and that the addition of *diwāla* was made in 1812 on account of the incarnation of the goddess Devi having appeared in the town, in honor of which event Sardār Jodh Singh Rāmgarhia built a temple; this *diwāla* is said to be either a contraction for *Deviwāla* or the word *diwāla*, a temple. Sardār Mansa Singh and his descendants held the place in *jaqir* for three generations, till Sardār Jodh Singh Rāmgarhia occupied it in 1829 and built a fort.

The vital statistics are :—

DEATHS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Cholera ... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	54	1	...	1
Fever ... ..	81	50	78	44	30
Bowel Complaints ... ..	30	21	25	51	20
Other causes ... ..	25	18	19	20	21
Total ... ..	137	153	123	116	72
Death rate per 1,000 ... ..	39.85	44.31	35.28	33.74	20.94
Births ... ..	155	80	131	107	134
Birth rate per 1,000 ... ..	45.08	25.40	38.10	57.30	38.98

The Municipality was constituted in 1874, and consists of five members.

The income for the last five years was—

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Ra.	1,429	2,205	1,684	1,557	2,746

A great deal of sugarcane is grown in the surrounding villages, and the principal trade of the town is in sugar. There is a police station in the town with a small rest-house for police officers on the top.

132. Bajwāra, a town situated two miles south-east of Hoshiārpur, contains 2,548 inhabitants. It was doubtless in former times the great city of these parts, and "cloth weavers and pious Brahmins." It is said to have been founded in ancient times by three immigrants from Ghazni, one of whom, Bājū Baora, famous as a singer, gave his name to the
- Bajwāra.  
was celebrated for its  
Abbott's Eight Years' British Rule in Hoshiārpur.

town. It once occupied a very much more extended area than it does now, and tradition says it was 12 *kos* (about 18 miles) in circumference. Todar Mal, Akbar's minister, is said to have broken the town up into small divisions as a punishment for the inhabitants not receiving him with proper respect. In later times the town was held by Sardār Bhūp Singh, Faizullapurī, who was ousted in 1801 by Rāja Sansār Chand. The latter built a fort here, which was taken by Ranjit Singh in 1825. Since then the town has declined and its ruins have been largely used for road metal. The fort was used as a military prison in the earlier years of the British administration, but was afterwards dismantled, and at the present time only two of its ruined bastions are in existence.

133. Dasūya, situated 25 miles north-west of Hoshiārpur on the road to the Naushera and Mirthal ferries on the Biās, is the head-quarters of a *tahsil* and police subdivision. The town is built on a mound on the edge of a marsh, which has heretofore given the place an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness; a great part of this marsh has lately been drained, and no doubt the general health of the town will be much improved; the drainage work has also had the effect of reclaiming a large area of good land. The population of Dasūya, with its suburb of Kaithān, has decreased from 8,453 persons in 1868 to 6,248 in 1881, in great measure owing to sickness, and to the emigration of some of the poorer inhabitants. The vital statistics are—

DEATHS.					1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Cholera	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	1	...
Fever	...	...	...	...	280	229	202	153	87
Bowel Complaints	...	...	...	...	33	25	30	8	17
Other causes	...	...	...	...	123	87	103	102	81
Total Deaths					440	346	335	266	185
Death rate per 1,000	...	...	...	...	70.42	55.38	53.61	42.57	29.61
Births	...	...	...	...	236	162	214	342	247
Birth rate per 1,000	...	...	...	...	37.77	25.93	34.25	54.74	39.53

The detail of the present population by religions is—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	TOTAL.
1,819	43	19	4,367	6,248

The number of occupied houses is 1,033, and of persons per 100 houses 605.

The landed proprietors are Musalmán Rajpúts, Raiens, and Patháns, and there are some well-to-do Hindu bankers, who have dealings with the surrounding villages.

Tradition says that Dasúya was founded 5,000 years ago, and was the capital of Rája Viráta mentioned in the Mahabhárat. The Hindus still call it *Virát ki nagri*; and this is one of the places about which there is a superstition (see paragraph 41) against pronouncing its name before breakfast; thus a Hindu speaking of it early in the morning will generally call it *Virdt ki nagri* instead of Dasúya. It was in the service of Rája Viráta that the five Pándus engaged during the thirteenth year of their banishment and the supremacy of the Kúrus. There is an old fort to the north of the town; it was in great part demolished in 1848, but two of the towers still remain. It is mentioned in the Aiz Akbari, and was afterwards one of the strongholds of the Ráingarlíás. In A.D. 1817, it was annexed by Maharája Ranjit Singh, who kept it for 14 years, and then bestowed it, with the surrounding villages, on Shahzáda Tára Singh.

The Municipality, constituted in 1874, consists of five members.

The income for the last five years was—

	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs.	1,919	2,197	1,881	2,149	2,212

The trade of the town is principally in grain and tobacco. Besides the *tahsil* and *thána* buildings, there are a Government middle school, serai, dispensary, and a very fine tank to the east of the town. There is also a police officers' rest-house.

134. The towns of Urmur and Tánda are situated within a mile of each other, and with their suburbs, Ayapur and Dála, form one Municipality. The following is a detail of the population :—

Towns and Suburbs.			Population in 1868.	Population in 1881.	
Tánda	...	...	} 5,257 {	1,185	
Dála	...	...		1,990	
			5,257	3,175	
Urmur	...	...	} 9,632 {	4,608	
Ayapur	...	...		2,512	
			9,632	7,120	
Total of Municipality ...			14,889	10,295	



The decrease in population is very large, and can only be accounted for, as in Dasúya, by sickness and emigration. The details of the present population by religions is—

TOWNS.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musal- mán.	TOTAL.
Tánda and Dála ...	969	30	131	2,045	3,175
Urmur and Ayapur ...	3,016	117	96	3,891	7,120
TOTAL ...	3,985	147	227	5,936	10,295

There are 2,061 occupied houses, and 490 persons per 100 houses.

The principal landed proprietors are Patháns, of the Bakhtiár clan in Urmur, and of the Momand clan in Tánda.

The vital statistics for the whole Municipality are—

DEATHS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Cholera ...	1	...	...	1	...
Small-pox ...	...	3	...	...	...
Fevers ...	467	440	320	352	165
Bowel Complaints ...	80	32	25	24	31
Other causes ...	126	106	84	160	73
TOTAL DEATHS ...	683	581	433	537	269
Death rate per 1,000 ...	68.34	56.41	42.06	52.16	26.13

Births ...	432	235	349	514	339
Birth rate per 1,000 ...	41.96	22.83	33.90	49.93	32.93

The towns are situated near marshy ground, which probably accounts for a good deal of their unhealthiness, and the number of deaths from fever. A large *chok*, however, has of late filled up a good deal of low marshy land with sand. Possibly in time this may improve the health of the town, though destroying some good culturable land. The greater part of the houses are of burnt brick, and most of the streets are paved and drained.

The Municipality established in 1874 consists of six members.

Its income for the last five years was as follows:—

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs. 3,977	1,300	2,212	3,788	4,489

The towns are of no particular trading importance, except as an *entrepot* for country produce and cotton goods. Good pottery is made

here. Collectively the towns are generally known by the name of Tándá, which is 19 miles distant from Hoshiárpur.

There is a police station here, and the other public buildings consist of a dispensary, serai, rest-house for civil officers, and Government middle schools, both at Urmur and Tándá. A munsiff is stationed here for the disposal of civil suits of half the *tahsil* of Dasúya. There is rather a famous Muhammadan shrine of the Saint Sakhi Sarwar at Ayapur, at which an annual fair is held (see paragraph 38).

A metalled road connects the place with Jullundur, distant 19 miles.

135. Miáni, with 6,499 inhabitants, is a small town near the Biás, about 23 miles from Hoshiárpur and four from Tándá. Its population has decreased by 1,207 souls since 1868 for the same reasons as in Dasúya and Tándá. The detail of its present population by religious is—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalmán.	TOTAL.
1,253	25	32	5,189	6,499

There are 1,038 occupied houses and 626 persons per 100 houses.

The proprietors are a few families of Momand Patháns, but the greater part of the land of the township is cultivated by Raien and Jat tenants with right of occupancy. A number of butchers reside here, and carry on a trade in cattle with the neighbouring riverain and *chhamb* villages. Other trade consists principally of wheat, sugar, and hides. The Municipality constituted in 1874 consists of five members. Its income for the last five years was as follows :—

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs. 1,404	1,496	1,318	1,512	1,810

136. Mukerian, a Municipality constituted in 1874, is situated about ten miles north of Dasúya, and 35 miles from Hoshiárpur. The roads to the Nanshera and Mirthal ferries branch off from this place. The town, the greater part of which is built of burnt brick, is situated in the middle of a high level plain, and is the head-quarters of a police subdivision.

Local tradition relates that it was founded by Chandri Dára Khán, an Awán, in A.D. 1754. It was afterwards enlarged and improved about 1768 by Sardár Jai Singh, Kanhya, who held possession of it, and whose influence was permanent in the Punjáb about 1784. His daughter-in-law was Mai Sada Kaur, well known as

guing and ambitious woman. Ranjit Singh slew in battle Mai Sada Kaur's husband, Gurbaksh Singh, son of Jai Singh, and married her daughter Malitab Kaur. This union gave Ranjit Singh the co-operation of the Kanhya Misl, and enabled him to consolidate his power. About 1822 he quarrelled with his mother-in-law and threw her into prison. She was afterwards granted a small estate south of the Sutlej. Ranjit Singh is said to have acquired the neighbouring fort of Atalgarh in 1819. There is a fine tank near this fort called after Mai Sada Kaur. Malitab Kaur gave birth at Mukerian to Ranjit Singh's reputed son, Sher Singh, who afterwards became Maharaja.

The population of Mukerian with its suburb of Tikhawal was 5,678 in 1868 and only 4,116 in 1881.

Here also sickness and emigration have caused a decrease. The details of the population are—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalmán.	Others.	TOTAL.
2,089	173	86	1,763	5	4,116

There are 830 occupied houses and the number of persons per 100 houses is 496.

The vital statistics are—

DEATHS.			1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Fevers	...	...	88	121	77	218	88
Bowel Complaints	...	...	8	15	6	5	22
Other causes	...	...	64	85	74	87	83
TOTAL DEATHS			155	221	157	305	193
Death rate per 1,000	...	...	37·65	53·69	38·14	74·10	46·89
Births	...	...	161	131	152	215	157
Birth rate per 1,000	...	...	39·12	31·83	37·17	52·24	38·14

The Municipality consists of five members, and its income for the last five years was:—

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs. 1,639	2,194	3,942	2,185	2,550

The trade is principally in grain and cotton goods. Sardár Búr Singh, an Honorary Magistrate, resides here with his brothers, and has built a very fine tank and a large serai with a room for Europeans, all of well built masonry. Another serai for travellers has been constructed by Tába Sháh, a resident banker. Sardár Búr Singh's house is an imposing looking building, and there are some good gardens near the town. Besides the police station, on which is a small rest-house for police officers, there is a Government middle school.

137. Una, situated in the Jaswan Dún, 25 miles distant from Hoshiárpur, is the head-quarters of a tahsil and of a police subdivision. The population of the town in 1881 was 4,389, being an increase of only ten on that of 1868. It owes its chief importance to being the residence of a branch of the Bedi family (see paragraph 76), and was founded by Bába Kála Dhári, the ancestor of the present Bedi, and further enlarged by Bedi Sahib Singh. The only private buildings of any importance are the residence of Bedi Suján Singh, and the mausoleum of Bedi Sahib Singh, situated on a high terrace overlooking the valley. The *thasíl* and *thána* buildings were also once the property of former Bedis. There are also a serai, rest-house for civil officers, and dispensary. There is no trade of any importance.

The town is built on the side of a hill near the Sohán; there is one main street of shops, mostly built of masonry; most of the remaining houses are of mud. A fine flight of stone steps leads down from the town to a stream on the east.

The Municipality was constituted in 1874 and consists of four members.

Its income for the last five years was—

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs. 1,493	1,461	1,994	2,001	1828

The detail of the present population is as follows:—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalmán.	TOTAL.
3,122	812	20	435	4,389

The number of occupied houses is 969, and of persons for 100 houses, 453.

The vital statistics are—

DEATHS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Cholera ..	...	9	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	2	...	...	...
Fevers ...	52	58	41	50	32
Bowel Complaints ..	8	10	11	14	18
Other causes ...	25	35	55	65	49
<b>TOTAL DEATHS ...</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Death rate per 1,000 ...</b>	<b>19·37</b>	<b>25·97</b>	<b>24·38</b>	<b>29·39</b>	<b>22·56</b>
<b>Births ...</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>111</b>
<b>Birth rate per 1,000 ...</b>	<b>20·96</b>	<b>15·95</b>	<b>19·59</b>	<b>38·73</b>	<b>25·29</b>

138. Anandpur Mákhowál, usually called Anandpur, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej in *taluka* Jandbári, and is the head-quarters of a police subdivision. It is in many respects the most interesting town in the district. Picturesquely situated near the foot of the hills, the celebrated peaks of Naina Devi rise over it at a distance of about eight miles. The town itself contains many Sikh shrines, and the residences of various members of the Sodhi family, one of the principal branches of which has its head-quarters here. It is also the head-quarters of the Nihang sect, which has separate quarters near the shrine of "Anandpur Sahib." This sect is said to have been founded by Gurbakhsh Singh six generations ago in A.D. 1665. The town is said to have been founded by Guru Tegh Bahádar, whose nephew, Dhip Chand, is the ancestor of the Sodhis of Anandpur. Tegh Bahádar having left Bakála in the Amritsar district came to these parts and purchased land from the Rája of Biláspur, who then held *taluka* Jandbári. It is said that there was previously a village here called Mákhowál when Tegh Bahádar settled, and that the town which sprang up round the residence of Guru Gobind Singh, son of Tegh Bahádar, was called Anandpur (the abode of bliss). The legendary account of the names given by the Sodhis is as follows: On the site of Anandpur there lived a cruel demon called Mákho, who had occupied the place for 700 years before Tegh Bahádar came. Tegh Bahádar determined to expel the demon, but the latter promised to depart of his own accord, only asking as a favor that his name might be associated with the name of the place where he had lived so long. The Guru replied that Sodhis would call the place Anandpur, but that hill men and others would call it Mákhowál. At Anandpur Guru Gobind Singh

established a retreat, where he resorted during the troublous war that he carried on with his hill neighbours and the Mughal troops. After his contest with the Rájá of Náhan, when he slew the young warrior, Hari Chand of Nálagarh, with his own hand, the Guru moved back on the Sutlej and strengthened Anandpur. He formed an alliance with Bhím Chand of Biláspur, whom he assisted in defeating the Imperial troops. Aurangzeb then directed the Governors of Lahore and Sirhind to march against the Guru, and Govind Singh was surrounded at Anandpur. His followers, in this emergency, deserted him, and at last he found himself at the head of only forty devoted comrades. He then fled to Chankaur, where he was again attacked, and, losing his two eldest sons and almost all his remaining followers, he had again to take to flight. An account of the various sacred shrines in and near Anandpur has been given in paragraph 42. The town contains many fine residences occupied by different branches of the Sodhi family. The public buildings consist of a police station, dispensary, and rest-house for civil officers.

The population, 6,869 in 1869, now numbers 5,878 ; the decrease is said to be owing to the fact that the Sodhis do not now keep up as many retainers as they used to do in their more prosperous days. Hereditary syphilis is also very prevalent in the town.

The vital statistics are as follows :—

DEATHS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Small-pox ... ..	...	2	1	...	...
Fever ... ..	76	127	85	83	28
Bowel Complaints ... ..	42	64	54	24	32
Other causes ... ..	77	78	91	73	68
<b>TOTAL DEATHS</b> ... ..	<b>195</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>118</b>
Death rate per 1,000 ... ..	33.17	46.10	39.30	30.63	20.07
Births ... ..	167	104	111	214	128
Birth rate per 1,000 ... ..	28.41	17.69	18.89	36.41	21.78

The detail of the present population by religions is —

Hindu.	Sikh.	Musalmán.	TOTAL.
3,589	1,361	928	5,878

There are 1,378 occupied houses, and the number of persons per 100 houses is 427.

The Municipality was constituted in 1874, and consists of five members. The Municipal income during the last five years was—

1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Rs. 2,051	1,945	2,248	2,385	2,189

A great part of the trade of Sandhari centres in Anandpur and consists of country produce. But Kíratpur, six miles distant, where no octroi is levied, is beginning to draw away some of its trade.

139. Garhshankar, situated on the Hoshiárpur and Rupar road, 26 miles distant from Hoshiárpur, is the headquarters of a *tahsil* and police subdivision. The town is built on a mound in the midst of a plain, and the houses, many of which are of masonry, are huddled together on this mound without much regard to symmetry or order.

If tradition is to be believed the town has a very ancient history. Before the first Muhammadan invasion Rája Shankar Dás is said to have built a fort on the site of the present town; this fort was taken by Sultan Mohamed Ghaznavi, and subsequently given by the Emperor Shahábuddín Ghauri to Hawáha and Khachwáha, sons of Rája Mán Singh of the Jaipur State. The Mahtons, who appear to have been the original inhabitants, were overpowered and driven out by the Rajpúts in A.D. 1175. The descendants of these Mahtons are to be found in the neighbouring villages of Binjon, Ajnoha and Panjáwar, and till lately they abstained from drinking the water of Garhshankar. The Rajpúts of Garhshankar appear to have kept up petty feuds with their neighbours, especially with the men of Jaijon, a town at the foot of the hills, ten miles off. The best remembered chieftain of these Rajpúts is Rái Rúp Chand, of whom the present inhabitants are descendants. He had four sons, each of whom has given a name to one of the four subdivisions of the township. Rái Rúp Chand was converted to Islám in the time of Muhamad Jaláludín Akbar and named Shekh Abád.

The Káli mosque, and adjacent well, and an old bridge, whose arches are nearly silted up by the general rise of the surrounding country, are architectural remains of the ancient Muhammadan time. The population, which was 5,739 in 1868, is now 5,275, of which the detail by religions is—

Hindu.	Sikh.	Musalmán.	TOTAL.
2,032	86	3,157	5,275

There are 672 occupied houses, which are so crowded as to give a figure of 785 persons to every 100 houses. Complete vital statistics

for the town, which was only constituted as a Municipality in 1882, are not available. The statistics of deaths are—

DEATHS.	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882
Cholera ... ..	...	2	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	29	...	...	...
Fever ... ..	648	168	111	121	77
Bowel Complaints ... ..	23	18	38	62	3
Other causes ... ..	89	17	20	6	31
<b>TOTAL DEATHS</b> ... ..	<b>610</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>111</b>
Death rate per 1,000 ... ..	115.63	42.46	32.04	35.63	21.04

The fever epidemic of 1878 was specially virulent in Garhshankar, and very few old men are said to have survived it.

The Municipal Committee consists of six members, and having been formed only towards the end of 1882, statistics of income are not available. There is a good deal of trade in sugar and tobacco; the latter, produced in large quantities in Garhshankar and the neighbouring villages, is celebrated for its excellent quality.

The public buildings consist of a *tahsil* and *thána*, on the top of which is a small rest-house for police officers. There are also a Government middle school and a dispensary.

140. Jaijon is a town on the outer edge of the Siwálíks, ten miles north of Garhshankar. It contains 2,644 inhabitants, and though now of small importance was in early days the seat of the Jaswál Rájás. Rája Rám Singh first took up his residence here; and the fort which commanded the pass in the hills is said to have been constructed in A.D. 1701, and to have been taken by Ranjit Singh in 1815. It was dismantled at annexation by the British Government. The ruins of the palaces of the Jaswál Rájás are still visible above the town. The place used to be, till lately, an emporium of trade, second only to Hoshiárpur; and even now a good deal of cloth, both country and English, passes through towards the hills; the produce of the hills, such as rice, turmeric, &c., passing down to the plains. The town is called "Phallewáli" before breakfast (see paragraph 41).

## CHAPTER VII.—Previous Settlements of Land Revenue.

141. A good account of the land-revenue system under native rulers is given in Mr. Melvill's report. After showing how the country was subdivided under the Muhammadan Emperors into tracts, called *parganas*, which again included smaller circles, or *tappas*, he goes

Native land-revenue system.



on to say : \* " A regular assessment was based on the *pargana* subdivisions under the Muhammadan Emperors. Unfortunately most of the records connected with this period, which were preserved by the *kánúngos* and other persons of local influence, have been destroyed during the Sikh anarchy. But a few have escaped. Of the 653 plain villages in the Hoshiárpur and Hariána *parganas*, detailed lists of the revenues and assessable lands have been procured for 300 estates. Thus, although the actual revenues of any particular village are valueless, the boundaries having changed, &c., yet the rate at which the revenue fell on cultivation is deducible, and thus a ready means of comparison is afforded." The *Ain Akbari* contains a list of the revenue assessed on each of the *mahls* in the *Sarkár* of Jullundur, but, as pointed out in paragraph 26, the limits of these *mahls* not being known it is impossible to give the land-revenue taken in Akbar's time from the district of Hoshiárpur as now constituted. Mr. Melvill goes on to show how Maharája Ranjit Singh established his authority over the plains in A.D. 1806, and over the hills nine years later. " From A.D. 1806 to 1830, Diwán Mohkam Chand, and his son, Moti Rám, were the *Názims* or Governors of the Doáb; they were entrusted with the revenue and criminal jurisdiction by Ranjit Singh. The lapsed *jáytr* villages demanded their especial attention. The collections were almost universally made in kind. It was attempted to fix a money assessment in a few instances, but it was found that the people could not be induced to continue it for more than one or two harvests; the then generation having never had experience of any other than the *batai* (division of produce) or *kankút* (appraisal of standing crops) systems. The ordinary system was to farm the villages from year to year to bankers, who took in kind from the cultivators, and paid coin into the Government Treasury. A few collection papers of this period, as well as some connected with the *jáytrdárs'* estates prior to 1806, are still procurable; but they are almost useless, having been prepared irregularly and with but little care.

" In A.D. 1831, Diwán Moti Rám was recalled, and Shekh Ghulám Muhtúdín deputed in his stead. The Shekh's rule was so oppressive that next year he was called on to resign. He has left no record of this period.

" In A.D. 1832, the Lahore Government appointed the Mír Rúp Lál to the administration of this Doáb. The presence of an able and honest man was urgently required; for the number of *khálsa*, or Government, villages had been recently augmented; a regular assessment of these was desirable; and the agricultural prospects of the Doáb were by no means encouraging. The amount of land which had fallen out of cultivation after the decadence of the empire, and which had been subsequently reclaimed, was great, and fears were entertained lest the attempt to establish a fixed money revenue might prove unsuccessful. A better man than the Mír could not have been chosen. He was very

\* In this and other quotations from old reports I have changed the spelling of proper names and vernacular words so as to accord with the present system.

wealthy; and hence a powerful inducement to disregard the interests of the people did not exist. It is said of him that he refused the smallest offering which popular custom prescribed as due to a superior. He was connected in the Doáb by a matrimonial alliance; and his residence therein was continual. He each year made a tour and kept a close hand on his *kárdárs* or agents.

"His first act was to assess all the *khálsa* villages, then exceeding in number the *jágtr* estates. This assessment was based on such *batai* and *kankut* papers of the *jágtrdárs* and farmers of the Diwán's time as were procurable; and he was guided in a great measure by the information elicited from the old *kárdárs* and other intelligent residents.

"The periods of his leases varied; they were generally for one year, nominally; but if the assessments worked well, they were allowed to run on. In the event of their being proved too high or too low, they were occasionally revised; and also, on the intervention of calamitous seasons, his *kárdárs* were allowed to afford a temporary remission, or to throw part of the burden of one estate on another better able to bear it, provided always that the full amount of collections entrusted to the *kárdárs* were made good within the year. The headmen of each village were furnished with a patent (*patta*), on the back of which the instalments paid were punctually noted. The *kárdárs* kept regular accounts of the collections from each village. A large number of the accounts has been procured; and they afford excellent testimony as to the severity or otherwise of the Misr's assessments, by showing the reductions or enhancements which actual experience proved to be advisable.

"The character of the Misr Rúp Lál's assessments may be pronounced generally light. From what has been said above the probability is great that it would be light. Experience has proved his demand to have been an equitable one; for the regularity with which it was collected, the comparatively small number of instances in which it was varied, the fact that in the famine year A.D. 1833, or only one year after the first institution of a regular assessment, there is no balance worthy of notice, lead irresistibly to the conclusion that it was so. But, perhaps, the best proof of the fairness of an assessment is the general opinion of those whom it affects. The Misr's name is almost universally revered in this district. He is spoken of with gratitude, and the agriculturists have not the least hesitation in producing the small red leather coverings in which his patents are encased, a sure sign that they would not object to pay his *jamás*.

"In A.D. 1839, a few months after the demise of Maharája Ranjit Singh, Shekh Ghulám Muhiúddín again received charge of the Doáb. His first step was to raise the Misr's assessment 25 per cent; and having done this he left his son Imámudín to carry on the affairs of the province. Imámudín did not long remain personally, but deputed, as his lieutenant, his cousin, Shekh Saudi Khán, who transacted all the affairs of this district till the accession of our rule in 1846.

"The Shekhs did not profess to adhere to even the enhanced revenue demanded by them in the first instance. If the crops looked fine, an arbitrary amount was assessed on them; and no limit was placed as to the sum leviable from any village. There were many needy relations who willingly undertook the office of *kārdār*. Villages were constantly farmed to the highest bidders. In short, the Shekhs' object appears to have been to enrich themselves and their dependents without regard to the interests of the people, whom they literally plundered, or of the Government revenue, which they considerably reduced before furnishing accounts to the authorities at Lahore. The Shekhs are spoken of with no friendly feelings by the people. Lists of the revenue paid in by the Shekhs were furnished from the Lahore Office at the commencement of the British rule to the late Commissioner. These, however, are but of small value. They do not exhibit either what was collected by the *kārdārs* or the amount received from them by the Shekhs. The former has been ascertained for a considerable number of villages; but information regarding the latter is not procurable. However, I was fortunate in obtaining an account of the revenues of the Hoshiārpur and part of the Hariāna *pargana* for three years, which contains not only the *jāmas* of *khālsā* villages, but furnishes also an estimate of the value of each *jāgīr* estate. This account was drawn up by the Shekhs under orders from Maharāja Sher Singh; and a copy of it was kept by the *kānūngo* of Hariāna. It was from this individual that I procured it. The details of the actual collections of the Shekhs are valuable as showing the limit to which payment could be enforced without actually crushing the people. The evil effects of their system are observable to this day in the non-recovery of several villages which suffered most severely, and in the claims of creditors who have not yet been repaid for loans contracted during their misrule."

The following quotations are from Mr. Temple's report of the settlement of the northern part of the district, or *pargana* Mukerian :—

"Previously to Ranjit Singh's era the *pargana* was chiefly held by two Sikh Sardārs, one belonging to the Rāngarhā Misl, the other named Jai Singh of the Kanhya Misl. After Ranjit Singh's acquisitions of the province, the *pargana* of Hajipur was made over to Desa Singh and his son Lehna Singh; they ruled this division well, taxed it moderately, and held it till the cession, when Lehna Singh gave in the *jāmas* and areas as they were recorded in his office. \* \* \* The *taluka* of Mukerian was for many years the appanage of Shahzāda Sher Singh. He held it till he came to the throne. His taxation was not immoderate, but he never fixed money payments; he always collected in kind, and his troops and his retainers were fed from the store houses and granaries of the Mukerian fort. His *kankūt* accounts were badly kept, and the papers which have been given in by the *Chaudris* are so imperfect as to be of little value \* \* \* The Misl Rūp Lāl never held this *taluka*.\* Sher Singh held it until he made over

\* This refers to *taluka* Mukerian only, not to the larger subdivision of the country called *pargana* Mukerian.

charge to the Shekhs. \* \* \* They continued the *kankút* system \* \* \* Misr Rúp Lál held villages in this *pargana*. \* \* \* The Misr has left behind him here his usual character for mild taxation. He it was, in fact, who laid the foundation of prosperity in this *pargana*. It is admitted on all hands that cultivation was greatly increased since then. Large wastes have been reclaimed in the *khádur ekhamb*, and even in the most populous neighbourhoods agriculture has vastly improved. At that time it did not extend much beyond the main lines of traffic and communication. In these quarters the Misr's *jamas* are full, I might almost say high. In fact, if I understand his policy aright, he endeavoured to encourage the spread of cultivation in untilled tracts by light taxation, while in localities where the agriculture and population were of old standing, he raised the taxation up to a high standard. The Shekhs' rule was here, as elsewhere, unpopular. They departed from their system of fixed *jamas* in the Mukerian *taluka*, and in the rice lands where they took their share of the produce. The fertile *taluka* of Dasúya was held in *jágír* for some years by Tára Singh. He is reported to have been a hard master, and the high rate at which his *jamas* fell afford a presumption that the records we have obtained are correct."

The above extracts will have made it apparent that wherever Misr Rúp Lál ruled his assessments were moderate and readily acquiesced in by the people; but that the Shekhs who succeeded him raised the revenue all round, and ground down the people to the utmost extent. The smaller tracts held by assignees of the Government revenue were treated according to the idiosyncracies of the *jágírdárs* the majority, it is to be feared, with harshness.

142. To continue the quotations from Mr. Melvill's report : "Al-  
 Summary Settlement on annexation. most the first act of our Government was to make a summary settlement of the Doáb. British rule may be said to have commenced in April 1846; and before the harvest was ripe, nearly the whole of these states had been assessed by the Commissioner. The documents alluded to before were the basis of the settlement, and where details of the Misr's *jamas* were available they were allowed to exercise their due weight. The recorded Shekhs' *jamas* were lower than his actual collections, and were further reduced as appeared necessary, either from the representations of the people or from the information otherwise verbally obtained. *Jágír* villages which were subsequently resumed in this district, and a few patches of country here and there, which from one cause or another could not be assessed in the first instance, were afterwards settled by the district officer, subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

"This summary settlement has for the most part worked very well. It has done so in the Hariána and Hoshiárpur *parganas*. In the Garhshaukar *pargana* it has not been successful; and in *pargana* Una

there has been one sad failure, the Jandbári *ilaka*. But the latter is a strip of country only recently annexed to this district, and was both assessed and administered to within the last year and half\* from the Cis-Sutlej Department. The rest of the Una *pargana* has exhibited no signs of distress; on the contrary general prosperity may be said to exist. \* \* \* The state of the district may be thus summed up: The Misr Rúp Lál treated it with great leniency and rendered it prosperous, the Shekhs succeeding to this happy state of things enriched themselves without compunction, and the summary settlement being nearly equal, by a fortunate coincidence, with the Misr's demand, has restored the prosperity that once existed. The exceptional cases above given, in which the summary settlement has not been successful, can hardly be said to take away the fair character of that settlement; for there is no question that generally speaking the people have prospered under it well."

Regarding the Mukerian *pargana* Mr. Temple wrote: "At the summary settlement great difficulty was experienced in getting valid data. The Shekhs' *jamas* were suspiciously light. It was desired that the British taxation should be less than that of the native Government. In other parts of the Doáb the Shekhs' accounts were so far accurately rendered that it was considered a safe thing to fix the summary *jama* 10 or 15 per cent below them, and the results of the regular settlement have shown that this calculation was correct. But here it was evident that this calculation would prove fallacious. It was accordingly resolved to break through the rule and go beyond the Shekhs' *jama*. This was the only *pargana* in the Doáb where an increase was demanded on the nominal Shekhs' *jama*. But in the absence of authentic data it was necessary to perform this operation cautiously and to make the increase slight, because, although it was known that the Shekhs' *jamas* were less than the reality, yet it was difficult to say how much less they might be. Now I apprehend that subsequent inquiry has shown that this settlement was light. Still I contend that it was fixed as high as it well could be under the circumstances existing at that time. But if it has been subsequently shown that the Shekhs' areas, as well as their *jamas*, were egregiously understated; if the real amount of their taxation should have been partially ascertained; if the cultivation should be proved to have increased; if other native assessments known to be light, and made at a period when the *pargana* was less cultivated than at present, should be found much in excess of the summary settlement; if the taxation of other parts of the Doáb be shown to be much higher than in this *pargana* although they are not so fertile, (and all these things have been shown);—then I presume that there are grounds for raising the *jama* without impugning the propriety of the original settlement. I should add that in the Hajipur *pargana* where Lelna Singh's *jamas* had been truly entered, the summary assessment was not too high, and so in the Tándá villages where the Shekhs' *jamas* were more trustworthy."

---

\* That is to 1850.

The assessment of the summary settlement according to the present subdivisions of the district was as follows :—

				Rs.
Tahsil Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	3,38,287
„ Una	...	...	...	2,97,978
„ Garhshankar	...	...	...	3,59,569
„ Dasúya	...	...	...	3,50,210

Total ... 13,46,044

143. Immediately after the summary settlement, arrangements were made for a regular settlement. In December 1846 Mr. Christian was nominated Settlement Officer of the Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts. In the early part of 1849 Mr. Pearson succeeded him, followed by Mr. H. Scott in the first quarter of 1850. Up to this time no great progress had apparently been made in the settlement operations, and in 1850 the hill portion of the district was made over to Mr. Barnes, the Deputy Commissioner of Kángra, then engaged in settling the Kángra hills. In January 1851 the settlement of the Hoshiárpur district was separated from that of Jullundur, and Mr. P. S. Melvill placed in charge of the former. Afterwards in July of the same year the *pargana* of Mukerian was handed over to Mr. Temple, who was then concluding the Jullundur settlement. Thus it may be said that the first regular settlement of the Una *pargana* (with the exception of *taluka* Jandbari), of the hills of *pargana* Mukerian, and of *taluka* Mánaswál in Garhshankar, was effected by Mr. Barnes; that of *parganas* Hariána, Hoshiárpur and Garhshankar by Mr. Melvill; and Mukerian by Mr. Temple. The Jandbari *taluka* was separately assessed by Mr. Melvill. Mr. Barnes left notes of his operations, but no separate report on this district. Mr. Melvill wrote a report (dated 30th June 1852) on the settlement of the whole district, except *pargana* Mukerian, and embodied Mr. Barnes' notes so far as they related to the four subdivisions of which he treated. Mr. Temple likewise wrote a report (not printed) on the settlement of the Mukerian *pargana*, and utilised Mr. Barnes' notes regarding the hills of that portion of the district.

The following statement gives in a brief form the results of the regular settlement :—

TAHSIL.	AREA IN ACRES.				Assessment.	Increase or decrease on assessment of summary settlement; percentage in italics.
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.		
Hoshiárpur ...	171,831	13,476	99,669	2,84,876	362,127	+ 23,940 7
Una*	170,764	26,246	395	1,97,405	267,003	- 30,176 10
Garhshankar ...	171,235	16,106	67,294	2,54,634	343,936	- 16,643 4
Dasuya ...	197,886	20,401	40,911	2,59,198	382,244	+ 32,084 9
TOTAL ...	711,726	76,228	208,159	996,113	1,355,300	+ 2,256 4

\* Including 27 hill villages of Garhshankar.

The figures for the cultivated area only are fairly reliable. The large uncultivated wastes in the hills were not surveyed at the first regular settlement; and all the areas in Unna, and the hills of Dastūya, are untrustworthy; for here no field maps were made; the cultivated lands only were roughly measured and entered in the records. A proper comparison also is difficult between the assessments of the summary and first regular settlements; for in the interval a good many plots of land, and in some cases whole villages, the revenue of which had been assigned, were resumed and brought on the rent roll. The new assessment was in reality less than that of the summary settlement. Mr. Melvill and Mr. Temple mention that their new assessments contained Rs. 23,809 and 12,926 respectively, or a total of Rs. 36,735 for resumed assignments.

Mr. Melvill describes his system of assessment in paras. 74—79 of his report. After forming assessment circles, he divided the villages of each circle into classes. Misr Rūp Lāl's assessment was taken as the basis of the new one. No rent rates are said to have existed at that time, and no produce estimates were made. The revenue rates fixed on each circle and class will be found in Appendix VI of Mr. Melvill's report. Mr. Temple's method was much the same as that of Mr. Melvill; but he prepared an elaborate estimate of the value of the produce, and appears to have based his assessment to a great extent on this estimate. As his produce estimate was too high, the assessment of a good many villages was excessive, and had eventually to be reduced. Mr. Barnes' system in the hills was simplest of all, see Mr. Melvill's report, paragraphs 80 to 85. He took the *taluka* divisions as they were for his assessment circles. No produce estimates were made, nor regular revenue rates fixed. He had a simple and truthful people to deal with, and after general enquiry fixed the assessment of each *taluka*, generally giving a reduction on the summary settlement, and then made the principal men of each *taluka* distribute the lump assessment on the several villages. It must be said that the result was very good, and there were few cases of inequality of assessment. The Jundbari *taluka* was assessed by Mr. Melvill separately. He found it in a distressed condition and gave a substantial reduction.

The general character of both Mr. Melvill's and Mr. Barnes' assessments is that they were regarded as fair by the people, and have worked well throughout the term of settlement.

The Mukerian assessments were not so successful, and between 1855 and 1860 reductions to the extent of Rs. 11,256 had to be given to 100 villages.

The term fixed for the settlement in the hills was 20 years, but it was afterwards extended to 30, the term ruling in the remainder of the district.

The land revenue for the year 1880-81, after additions for alluvion and resumed assignments, and reductions for diluvion, new assign-

ments, and land taken up for public purposes was as follows :—

TANZIL.	ASSESSED REVENUE.		Estimate of unassessed revenue on plots of revenue free land.	Total.
	Khalsa.	Jagir.		
Hoshiarpur ... ..	3,33,451	32,810	5,028	3,61,289
Una ... ..	2,21,061	24,390	2,021	2,46,163
Garhsabkar ... ..	3,42,668	13,726	4,233	3,60,627
Dastya ... ..	3,60,639	10,496	5,800	3,76,935
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,58,624</b>	<b>71,222</b>	<b>19,071</b>	<b>13,48,917</b>

144. It being found difficult to carry on work in the hills without field maps, measurements were commenced in 1855 and continued for three years in those villages which were subject to river action, or were affected by the hill torrents. In this manner 188 villages were mapped and practically new settlement records prepared; but these new papers, not being formally sanctioned, have not the status of settlement records, and could only be looked on in the light of very accurate annual papers. The work was entirely carried out by the district authorities.

Owing to increasing difficulty, however, in identifying fields in cases of dispute, it was determined to undertake in the whole of the tract settled by Mr. Barnes a regular revision of records as had recently been carried out in Kangra. Mr. W. M. Young commenced the work in 1869, and was succeeded in 1870 by Mr. C. A. Roe, who brought the operations to a conclusion early in 1873. As the term of settlement had been extended to 30 years no revision of the assessment could be made, and the records only were revised. An account of the work performed will be found in Mr. Roe's printed report, dated 4th April 1874.

145. The cesses at the first regular settlement were calculated at Rs. 14-2-0 per cent. as follows :—

Cesses.					
Road	...	...	1	0	0 per cent.
Patwari	...	...	3	2	0 "
Lambardár	...	...	5	0	0 "
Malba	...	...	5	0	0 "
<b>TOTAL</b>	...	...	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>



The *malba* or sum for village expenses is not properly a cess, but was entered as such in the records of this district. Allusion to the fixing of the *malba* rate is made in Mr. Melvill's report, paragraphs 94 and 95. The uniform rate was afterwards changed by order of the Commissioner (Major Lake), and the following maximum rates were substituted :—

Where the assessment of a village does not exceed

Rs. 400 ... .. 5 per cent.

Assessment exceeding Rs. 400, and not exceeding

Rs. 700 ... .. a lump sum of Rs. 20

Exceeding Rs. 700, and not more than 2,000 ... 3 per cent.

Over Rs. 2,000 ... .. 2 „

The Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 8, dated 16th January 1860, laid down rates slightly differing from the above, but it was held that the rates already fixed by Major Lake need not be interfered with, and they have been continued to the present day. In 1856 one per cent. was added for the school cess, and in 1872 and 1878 the local rate was fixed at Rs. 6-4-0 and Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. respectively. Thus the cesses (excluding the varying rates of *malba*) at the end of the term of the first regular settlement were as follows :—

Road	...	...	1	0	0	per cent.
School	...	...	1	0	0	„
Patwari	...	...	3	2	0	„
Lambardár	...	...	5	0	0	„
Local rate	...	...	8	5	4	„
TOTAL			...	18	7	4

## CHAPTER VIII.—The Revised Settlement.

146. I was sent to the district in November 1878 to begin the revised settlement. In January 1879 some settlement officials began to arrive from the Bannu and Dera Ismael Khan districts, and by March there was a sufficient establishment to begin work in the Una and Hoshiarpur *tahsil*. Settlement operations were started in Garhshankar in July, and it was the end of the year before anything could be done in Dasuya. The first notification, see Appendix I, declared that the settlement was to be a revision of assessment only in the whole of *tahsil* Una, in 101 hill villages of Dasuya, and 22 villages of Garhshankar; the remainder of the district was put under a complete re-settlement, *viz.*, a revision of both records and assessment. In the winter of 1879, I inspected Una and the hill villages, and submitted the Assessment Report a year after. The villages of the Hoshiarpur *tahsil* were inspected by me in 1880-81, and of Dasuya in 1881-82. Mr. Kensington, Assistant Settlement Officer, inspected the Garhshankar *tahsil*, and wrote the Assessment Report. The dates of forwarding the several revenue-rate reports, and the dates when orders on each were received, and the assessments announced, are shown below:—

TAKSIL.	Assessment Report sent up.	Sanction to assessments received.	Assessments announced.	Date from which new assessments had effect.
Una and hill villages of Dasuya and Garhshankar ... ..	Dec. 1880.	July 1881.	July and August 1881.	<i>Kharif</i> 1881 *
Hoshiarpur... ..	Jany. 1882.	Sept. 1884.	October 1884.	" 1884
Garhshankar ... ..	June "	" "	" "	" "
Dasuya ... ..	Sept. "	" "	Nov. 1884.	" "

The work in the hill portion of the district was finished in the beginning of 1882, and the establishment transferred to another district. In the remainder of the district all that could be done in the way of settlement work proper before the announcement of the new assessments had been done by the spring of 1884, and the majority of the settlement officials were sent away. From May 1884 the *patwadris* were set to prepare new annual papers under the supervision of a Superintendent, and two Deputy Superintendents in each *tahsil*, the field *kanungos* in accordance with the new scheme having been already appointed. Finally, the remainder of the settlement establishment left the district in January 1885, or just six years after commencement

\* Except a few villages in Una whose term of settlement did not expire till *kharif* 1882.

of work. The following causes of delay should be taken into consideration :—

- (a) Non-completion of establishment till the end of 1879.
- (b) Delay caused by Census operations, which lasted at least three months.
- (c) Delay in receipt of orders on the assessments of the plain *tahsils*.

I think it may be fairly said that, but for the above reasons, the Settlement would probably have been finished in five years.

147. The work in the hill portion of the district was different to what had ordinarily been attempted before. Measurements and new records. The object was to bring the existing papers up to date without going through the elaborate processes of remeasurement, and a preparation of entirely new records. The plan adopted will be found set forth in detail in the printed proceedings of the Government (No. 11 of June 1880). They consisted briefly in going over every field, making necessary corrections where alluvion or diluvion or partition of lands had altered the shape of fields, and passing orders on all changes of rights which had not already been brought to book. Complete remeasurements were necessary in eight villages where the maps were hopelessly wrong, and in 83 hill villages a process of reducing the number of fields was carried out in order to lighten the *patwáris*' work hereafter. As regards the latter question, it should be mentioned that in most of the purely hill villages a great mistake had been made at last settlement in regarding every terrace on the hill side as a separate field. The result was an enormous multiplication of boundaries, and the *patwáris* were quite unable to prepare their annual papers properly. One *patwári* had as many as 72,000 fields in his circle; it was, of course, hopeless to suppose that he could make a proper annual field by field inspection of such an unwieldy circle. The remedy applied in these villages was to omit the superfluous field divisions, showing those boundaries only which defined the true fields. This involved almost as much labour as regular remeasurements. The new records prepared in the hill villages were—

- (1) *Intikháb Khasra*, showing all fields in which changes had occurred since last revision of records.
- (2) *Intikháb Shajra*, being a tracing of plots where there had been errors in measurement, or where the formation of land had changed by river action or otherwise.
- (3) *Darkhwást Málguzári* or tender of engagement.
- (4) *Khewat*, or register of proprietary holdings.
- (5) *Rúbakár Akhír*, or final proceeding.

These records (except, of course, the tender of engagement) do not possess the status of regular settlement records, but should rather be viewed as *patwáris*' annual papers. In the rest of the district the usual maps and records have been prepared in accordance with the rules under the Land Revenue Act. A good deal of the mapping was at first done by *amíns*, but as the *patwáris* learnt to survey they were put on the work, and latterly almost all the survey was being done by the *patwáris*.

The measurements were difficult in the more highly cultivated and thickly populated parts of the district, where the subdivision of land is minute, and there are no permanent field boundaries. The fields were mapped, as far as possible, according to actual possession, and in some Saini and Mahton villages, where the subdivision was particularly minute, the maps have been prepared on double the ordinary scale. The general scale is 50 *karams* to the inch, which approximates to 22 inches to the mile. All attestation, from *patwáris* to superintendents, was carried out on the spot, to the very great convenience of the people, and the greater accuracy of the record. No comparison of area by the surveys of the last and present settlements is possible, because at last settlement a large part of the district (the hill waste) was not measured at all. The total area of the district by the Revenue Survey of 1848 is 2,180 square miles; by the new measurements, 2,232 square miles.

148. The internal distribution of revenue was carried out in Una and the hill villages after the announcement of the new assessment, and took about six months. That in the remainder was done in a new way. As delay in receipt of orders on the assessments was foreseen, the old revenue was redistributed over the areas brought out by the new measurements. The work was very carefully done and took nearly a year, and when the new assessments were announced in the plains, it only remained to calculate a proportional increase or decrease on each holding accordingly as the revenue of a village had been raised or lowered. The final *parchas*, in the shape of receipt books for thirty years, prefaced by extracts from the new record, were given to the people after the first distribution, and after announcement of the new assessments they were corrected in those villages where the demand had been altered. My impression is that the distribution has been rather better done in the plains than in the hills, mainly because we had more time in the former. The following statement shows briefly the tenures of the district, and the main principles of distribution followed in the several villages :—

TAHSIL.	ZAMINDARI.			PATTIDARI.			BHATACHARA.			Total.
	Held by a single owner.	Held in common by more than one owner.	Total.	Perfect.	Imperfect.	Total.	Pay by one rate on all cultivation.	Pay by soil rates.	Total.	
Hoshiarpur ...	1	13	14	1	24	25	293	171	464	503
Una ...	20	76	96	6	113	119	51	245	316	531
Garhsankar ...	13	16	29	15	18	33	337	98	435	497
Dasuya ...	12	22	34	14	9	23	469	123	592	619
Total ...	46	127	173	36	164	200	1,150	657	1,806	2,180

The remarks in para. 69 were written before the above statistics were available. The total number of villages is now one less than there stated on account of an amalgamation of two villages into one. It will be seen that no less than 83 per cent. of the total villages are of the *bhaiachára* tenure, and pay their revenue, not by ancestral shares, but according to the land actually held by each member of the community, and about two-thirds of these pay by one rate on all cultivation without distinction of soils. The fact is that in most villages the original division of lands between the several co-sharers has been carried out on such exact principles that every one has received a proportional share of both good and bad land; so that in such villages a system by which revenue is paid by an all round rate is not inequitable, except when several proprietors have parted with specific fields instead of specific shares from their holdings, and so have unequalised the original distribution.

149. A set of annual papers, according to the new rules, was prepared by the *patwáris* under the supervision of the settlement officials in the year 1884, and in it were entered all changes which had taken place since the preparation of the new settlement records. After that the new assessments were announced and distributed. The annual papers of the year 1884-85, which will be filed in September 1885, will show the new assessment payable by each right-holder, and as this differs from the sums entered in the faired settlement record, care should be taken that this set of annual papers is preserved until the next settlement. Attested lists showing the new distribution in each village have been made over to the district *kanungo* with orders to attach them to the annual papers to be filed in 1885, and the sums entered in these annual papers by the *patwáris* should correspond with those entered in the attested lists.

150. No assessment circles were formed in the hills at the first regular settlement. Mr. Barnes took each *taluka* and assessed it separately. In the plains Messrs. Melvill and Temple formed assessment circles which have been some guide in the present settlement; but the limits of the *tahsils* having changed, it was found necessary to form fresh circles in each subdivision of the district. A brief description of the circles of each *tahsil* is given below.

151. There are seven circles in Una.

*Pahár Circle*—115 villages. Comprises the mountainous tract on the north-east included in the *talukas* of Dharúi, Lohára, and Panjal. This is a poor circle. There is scarcely any level land; the villages are small, and many of them inaccessible. The tract is well wooded, and the crops are liable to depredations from wild animals. The soil is dry and stony in parts; but there are some good streams useful for irrigation.

*Changar Circle*—62 villages. Consists of the higher part of *taluka* Jandbarri on the left bank of the Sutlej. The soil is generally stony and thirsty.

**Dén Circle**.—163 villages. This is the largest circle, and contains all the level land in the Una valley stretching from the Sutlej river northward to the border of the *tahsil*. The principal parts of the Babhaur, Una, Talhatti, Amb, Pámra and Dangoh *talukas* are included in it. The soil is generally moist and fertile, and practically secure from drought. The lower part of the circle south of Una is most fertile, but there are a number of fine villages in the north irrigated by good streams of water.

**Bet Circle**.—This was divided into two circles. *Bet I* on the right bank of the Sutlej, containing 62 villages, is the most fertile tract in the *tahsil*. The river does little harm here, and a great deal of the land is benefited by fertile deposits brought down by the drainage from the hills. *Bet II*, with 34 villages on the left bank of the river, is not so good. The soil is shallower than on the other side, and there is not the same beneficial alluvial deposit. But there are some fine bits of land here also.

**Kahár Circle**.—86 villages. Contains the villages both on the eastern slopes of the Siwálík range from the Sutlej to nearly opposite to Una, and also those on the western slopes of the Sola Singhi range. The lower lands of these villages are good, but liable to destruction from hill torrents; the uplands are stony or sandy, and require much rain.

**Bit Circle**.—This circle, so far as it lies in the Una *tahsil*, contains nine villages, and consists of a tableland in the Siwálíks, the soil of which is very fertile, but requires rain. The remainder of the Bit Circle, comprising a similar tract, lies in the Garshankar *tahsil*, but was assessed with Una.

152. There are three circles in Hoshiárpur running parallel to each other down the whole length of the *tahsil*. The main feature of the tract is that fertility increases as you recede from the hills.

**Sirwál Circle**.—309 villages. Roughly speaking the circle is contained between the road passing through Hoshiárpur, Hariána and Garhdiwala on the north-east, and the border of the Jullundur district on the south-west. This tract, together with the similar tracts in Garshankar and Dasúya, is the most fertile of the district; one might almost say the most fertile in the Punjab. The soil is a sandy loam, and is constantly enriched by alluvial deposits brought down from the hills; water is near the surface, the crops practically never fail, and the highest classes of crops, such as sugarcane, maize, &c., can be grown without irrigation.

**Rakar Circle**.—152 villages. This circle lies between the Sirwál and Kandi Circles, and contains all the villages to the north-east of the Sirwál not having any actual hill area. The soil is productive, but not so good as in the Sirwál, though here also sugarcane can be grown without irrigation on moist plots. The *chohs* do most harm here; for it is here that the waters of the hills escape from their high banks and spread out into broad channels.

**Kandi Circle**.—Contains those villages, 42 in number, which lie on the south-western slopes of the Siwálíks. The soil is generally dry and

thirsty, and requires good rain to bring the crops to maturity. Some of the villages in the north have good springs of water useful for irrigation.

153. The Garhshankar *tahsil* contains five circles, three of which are formed as in Hoshiárpur, the other two are exceptional tracts not found in Hoshiárpur, viz., the Bet on the Sutlej, and the tableland, or Bít, in the Siwálík range.

Assessment circles in  
Garhshankar.

*Sirwál Circle*.—190 villages. This *tahsil* is narrower than that of Hoshiárpur, and so the width of the three parallel circles is much less. The main features of the Sirwál here are much the same as in Hoshiárpur. The soil is perhaps rather stiffer, and requires more irrigation; and there is more well irrigation than in any other part of the district. The circle contains a group of villages on the border of the Jullundur district near the Beyn, where the surface soil is composed of very stiff clay.

*Rakar Circle*.—The main features of this circle, containing 140 villages, are the same as in the Hoshiárpur Rakar.

*Kandi Circle*.—86 villages. The same as the Hoshiárpur Kandi, except that there are here no streams available for irrigation.

*Bet Circle*.—59 villages. Comprised all the lowland near the Sutlej. A good many of the villages, however, are not affected by the river, but receive moisture from the hills.

*Bít Circle*.—22 villages. This is an unique bit of tableland in the middle of the Siwálík range opposite to the town of Garhshankar, and was assessed with Una. The soil is extremely fertile, and although water is very scarce, (there are only two wells in the whole tract), the crops scarcely ever fail.

154. There are five circles in Dasúya.

Assessment circles in  
Dasúya.

*Sirwál Circle*.—149 villages. This circle begins a little north of the town of Dasúya, and extends to the extreme south of the *tahsil*. The southern villages are quite equal to the best parts of the Hoshiárpur Sirwál, the northern are not so good, but are nevertheless good enough to be included in the circle. The tract has the same capacity for retaining moisture as the other Sirwál Circles.

*Maira Circle*.—Contains 227 villages, and occupies the whole of the northern half of the *tahsil*, with the exception of the hills and the line of villages along the river. Most of the circle is high and rather dry, and the soil light and stony. Sugarcane can only be grown in depressions without irrigation; but a great part of the tract is watered by the Shah Nahr and one or two smaller canals.

*Bet Circle*.—173 villages. Extends round the north and west of the *tahsil*, including on the latter side the villages on the *chhamb* or line of marshes alluded to in para. 3. It has the usual characteristics of riverside tracts. Floods sometimes do good and sometimes harm. As a rule those years are most favorable to the Bet in which there is less rainfall than usual.

**Kandi Circle.**—62 villages. As the Siwálík range terminates in this *tahsil*, the Kandi Circle here is in the form of a horse shoe, extending from the south-west round the base of the hills, except for a break in the north, to the border of the Una *tahsil* on the north-east. The soil on the south-west is sandy, and on the north-east stony; it in both cases requires a good deal of rain. This circle was assessed with Una.

**Rakar Circle.**—This circle, containing 38 villages, was also assessed with Una. It contains the whole of the Kamáhi and part of the Darera *talukas*, and lies in the centre of the Siwálík range, surrounded by the Kandi Circle. The soil is stony and requires much rain. There is a great scarcity of water, as in the Bit Circle in Garhshankar.

155. Detailed reasons for the assessments will be found in the Assessment Reports, which have been printed, and are available for reference. The following statement gives a few statistics regarding each *tahsil* and circle :—

Tahsil.	CIRCLE.	AREA AT LAST SETTLEMENT.		AREA BY NEW MEASUREMENTS.		Percentage of increase or decrease in cultivation.	Assessment of first Regular Settlement.	Assessment of last year before introduction of new assessment.
		Total.	Of which cultivated.	Total.	Of which cultivated.			
HOSHARPUR.	Sirwál	157,083	116,942	155,382	105,900	-10	2,92,137	2,77,165
	Rakar	63,065	37,647	62,789	30,183	-20	66,872	62,511
	Kandi	66,760	17,301	106,301	16,350	-11	18,740	17,860
	TOTAL	285,898	171,890	324,472	150,733	-12	3,77,749	3,57,536
UNA.	Pahár	17,662	10,391	69,185	13,758	+34	16,520	15,630
	Dán	80,112	69,590	177,489	70,301	+1	1,32,743	1,15,372
	Changar	15,709	13,481	28,030	12,689	+1	11,777	11,502
	Bet II.	15,791	13,747	39,156	13,419	-2	17,386	16,329
	Bet I.	19,652	18,467	28,778	18,295	-1	35,547	33,614
	Kahár	82,960	30,656	102,400	31,542	+3	48,684	45,629
	Bit	8,142	7,443	22,950	9,517	+28	12,323	11,947
	TOTAL	190,028	163,675	457,968	170,501	+4	2,64,979	2,50,033
GARHSHANKAR.	Sirwál	97,709	75,453	98,894	75,732	.....	1,84,449	1,79,967
	Rakar	73,145	52,894	73,351	50,120	-5	1,02,019	99,331
	Kandi	62,976	30,982	101,578	30,889	.....	37,002	34,904
	Bet	20,936	12,000	27,361	16,597	+3	34,326	35,057
	Bit	7,377	7,089	23,787	10,830	+52	11,524	11,249
	TOTAL	262,143	179,418	322,871	184,128	+2	3,69,320	3,60,508
DAUTA.	Sirwál	64,216	51,735	64,066	49,322	-5	1,35,146	1,22,171
	Maira	87,299	71,773	87,707	73,899	+2	1,18,706	1,14,620
	Bet	85,430	64,128	94,348	63,343	-1	1,13,633	1,03,309
	Kandi	20,410	16,725	43,736	18,960	+13	29,937	28,974
	Rakar	6,062	5,311	31,586	6,377	+20	9,113	8,979
	TOTAL	263,438	1,99,672	321,443	201,401	+1	4,06,529	3,77,253
	GRAND TOTAL	1,01,507	714,655	1,426,754	706,763	-1	14,18,477	13,45,320



I have before mentioned that no comparison is possible of total areas of the two settlements, because the hill wastes were not surveyed at the first settlement. Cultivation has been a good deal extended in the hill circles, though on poor land. In the plains it has either remained stationary, or actually decreased. A great reduction of cultivated area has taken place in the Hoshiarpur *tahsil* owing to the destructive action of *chols*.

Revenue rates and new assessments.

156. The following revenue rates were sanctioned :—

Tahsil.	Circles.	IRRIGATED.		UNIRRIGATED.			GARDENS AND MANGO GROVES.			Land under Khar-tana.
		By wells.	By streams or small canals.	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.	
HOSHIARPUR.	Sirwál I. ....	1 6 0	5 0 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	1 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Sirwál II. ....	5 14 0	4 14 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Rakar I. ....	5 12 0	4 12 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	1 4 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Rakar II. ....	5 10 0	4 10 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	1 1 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Kandi ....	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 1 0	0 7 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
UNA.	Pahár ....	0 0 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	0 14 0	0 7 0	...	2 0 0	...	0 4 0
	Dún ....	5 0 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	1 6 0	0 12 0	...	2 12 0	...	0 4 0
	Changar ....	5 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	...	1 14 0	...	0 4 0
	Bet II. ....	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 7 0	1 0 0	0 7 0	...	2 7 0	...	0 4 0
	Bet I. ....	2 0 0	...	3 0 0	1 6 0	0 12 0	...	3 0 0	...	0 4 0
	Kahár ....	5 0 0	...	3 8 0	1 4 0	0 11 0	...	3 8 0	...	0 4 0
GARDHANKAR.	Bit ....	0 0 0	...	2 11 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	...	2 11 0	...	0 4 0
	Sirwál ....	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	2 10 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Rakar ....	5 0 0	...	3 6 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Kandi ....	4 0 0	...	3 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Bet ....	4 0 0	...	3 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
DABUYA.	Bit ....	0 0 0	...	2 11 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	...	2 11 0	...	0 4 0
	Sirwál ....	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Maira ....	5 8 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	1 8 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Bet ....	5 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	1 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Kandi ....	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 6 0	0 12 0	...	2 10 0	...	0 4 0
DABUYA.	Rakar ....	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	1 0 0	0 8 0	...	2 6 0	...	0 4 0

The Sirwál and Rakar Circles in Hoshiarpur were divided for assessment purposes into two classes each. The first class contains all villages owned by industrious castes, such as Jats, Raiens, Sainis and Mahtons; the second those owned by other tribes. This classification was necessitated by the great difference made at last settlement between the two classes. Former rulers had taxed the industrious tribes decidedly higher than the more indolent, and though an attempt has been made to reduce the difference in both settlements, it was found impossible to altogether abolish the distinction. Mr. Melvill probably reduced the difference at the first settlement. I have reduced it still more now. It should also be noted that the rate given above

for land irrigated by streams and small canals in the Dasuya *tahsil* does not apply to irrigation from the Shah Nahr. Such irrigation is taxed by a fluctuating rate. The land having been first assessed in its unirrigated aspect, an uniform rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre is taken as owner's rate on all land irrigated by the Shah Nahr from year to year. The occupier's rate, at present taken by the so-called shareholders of the canal, is in addition to this, and amounts to Rs. 2 per acre.

The assessment brought out by the above revenue rates, and that actually fixed, is shown below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsil.	Circle.	Revenue of last year before introduction of new assessment.	Assessment by revenue rates.	Assessment actually fixed.	INCREASE ON AMOUNT IN COLUMN 5.	
					Amount.	Per cent.
HOSHIAHPUR.	Sirwál I. ...	1,64,325	1,78,554	1,74,563	10,338	6
	Sirwál II. ...	1,12,840	1,29,285	1,22,332	9,492	8
	Rakar I. ...	27,146	27,815	27,819	173	1
	Rakar II. ...	85,865	84,895	84,038	—1,327	4
	Kandi ...	17,860	18,629	18,426	566	3
	TOTAL ...	3,57,536	3,89,178	3,76,678	19,142	5
UNA.	Pahár ...	15,630	19,667	18,726	3,096	20
	Dún ...	1,15,372	1,31,923	1,31,058	15,686	13
	Changar ...	11,502	13,891	13,874	2,372	21
	Bet II. ...	16,329	22,109	22,042	5,713	35
	Bet I. ...	33,614	40,656	40,530	6,916	21
	Kahár ...	45,629	47,417	47,378	1,749	4
	Bít ...	11,947	13,691	13,880	1,933	16
	TOTAL ...	2,50,023	2,89,354	2,87,488	87,465	15
GARHSHANKAR.	Sirwál ...	1,79,967	2,08,947	2,07,538	27,566	15
	Rakar ...	99,331	1,06,408	1,06,108	6,777	7
	Kandi ...	34,904	39,018	37,860	2,956	9
	Bet ...	35,057	40,603	39,807	4,750	13
	Bít ...	11,249	15,404	14,806	3,557	32
	TOTAL ...	3,60,508	4,10,380	4,06,114	45,606	13
DASUYA.	Sirwál ...	1,22,171	1,31,926	1,31,980	9,809	8
	Maira ...	1,14,820	1,13,880	1,13,822	—998	—1
	Bet ...	1,02,309	1,13,576	1,13,566	11,277	11
	Kandi ...	23,974	32,072	31,851	2,877	9
	Rakar ...	8,979	10,050	9,980	1,001	11
	TOTAL ...	3,77,253	4,01,504	4,01,219	23,966	6
GRAND TOTAL ...		13,45,320	14,90,416	14,71,499	1,26,179	9

In addition to the sums entered in column 5, the following income

is anticipated from fluctuating assessment on the Shah Nahr in Dasuya.

Maira Circle ...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5,831
Bet " ...	...	...	...	...	" 1,482
					<u>Rs. 7,313</u>

This should be added in order to make a fair comparison with the past assessments.

Further details of both area and assessment will be found in Appendix II. The greatest increase of revenue has been taken in Una, where there has been most extension of cultivation, and the least in Hoshiarpur, where the cultivated area has decreased. The total revenue of the district, including fluctuating assessment, is now over 14½ lacs of rupees, and, if cesses are added, the total receipts amount to over 17½ lacs.

The rate on cultivation of land revenue (without cesses) in each circle is shown below :—

Tahsil.		Circle.			Rate.			
					Rs.	A.	P.	
HOSHIAHPUR	...	{	Sirwál	...	...	2	13	2
			Rakar	...	...	2	0	6
			Kandi	...	...	1	3	3
			TOTAL			...	2	7
UNA	...	{	Pahár	...	...	1	5	9
			Dún	...	...	1	13	10
			Changar	...	...	1	0	3
			Bet II.	...	...	1	10	3
			Bet I.	...	...	2	3	5
			Kahár	...	...	1	8	0
			Bit	...	...	1	6	7
TOTAL			...	1	11	7		
GARHSHANKAR	...	{	Sirwál	...	...	2	11	10
			Rakar	...	...	2	1	1
			Kandi	...	...	1	3	7
			Bet	...	...	2	6	5
			Bit	...	...	1	5	11
TOTAL			...	2	3	3		
DASUYA	...	{	Sirwál	...	...	2	10	9
			Maira	...	...	1	8	9
			Bet	...	...	2	2	1
			Kandi	...	...	1	10	10
			Rakar	...	...	1	9	0
TOTAL			...	1	15	4		
GRAND TOTAL					...	2	1	3

The result in the whole district is, that whereas the cultivated area is no more than it was at the last settlement, the land revenue has been raised by 9 per cent. This has been justified by the rise in prices and improvement in communications since the time immediately succeeding the annexation of the district to British rule. Although the figures given in para. 75 may lead to the inference that the condition of the people has changed for the worse, this is not my opinion for the district as a whole. True the thriftless and improvident are worse off than they were; but the prosperity of a district should not be judged from such men. The more industrious and careful cultivators are in a distinctly more prosperous condition than they were. Their homes are more comfortable, they get a better rent for their lands, and a better price for their produce. The drawbacks are the litigious spirit of the people, the destructive action of the *chokhs*, and the tendency towards division of holdings as population increases. The inequalities of assessment, where they before existed, have been remedied, and I can honestly say that I do not think any one of the 2,180 villages can with justice complain of the revenue assessed on it. It is only necessary that villages liable to the action of torrents or rivers should be watched, and, where necessary, prompt relief given.

Instalments of land revenue. 157. The instalments of land revenue are at present paid as follows:—

*Rabi* harvest, June 15th and July 15th.

*Kharif* harvest, December 1st and February 1st.

Some time ago I reported that the dates for the *rabi* were appropriate and required no alteration. For the *kharif* I proposed that the first date should be postponed to the 1st January, the second date remaining as before. It seemed to me that, as the *lambardars* begin collecting the revenue fifteen days before the date of the instalment, the harvest in the greater part of the district is hardly forward enough by the 15th November to allow the agriculturist to have realised the value of part of his *kharif* crops by that date. I therefore suggested postponing the first instalment by a month. No orders have yet been received on this question. The question of the proportions in which the revenue is to be paid in the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests respectively, has been left entirely to the people. When the principles of distribution of the new assessment were being determined, they were asked in what proportions they wished to pay their revenue. The following table shows the number of villages paying by each method:—

TAHILL.	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Kharif</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Rabi</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Kharif</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Rabi</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Kharif</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Rabi</i> .	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Kharif</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Rabi</i> .	TOTAL.
Hoshiarpur ...	465	30	8	...	503
Una ...	525	6	...	...	531
Garhshankar ...	452	44	1	...	497
Dasuya ...	625	22	1	1	649
TOTAL	2,067	102	10	1	2,180

A large majority preferred paying by equal instalments in the two harvests; in fact a number of villages, which used before to pay in unequal instalments, reverted in the new settlement of their own accord to equal proportions in the *kharif* and *rabi*.

158. A classification has been made as carefully as possible of

the secure, insecure and fluctuating tracts in the district. The village is the unit of classification, and the following statement shows the distribution in the several Assessment Circles :—

TANHAL.	ASSESSMENT CIRCLES.			NO. OF VILLAGES.			
				Secure.	Insecure.	Fluctuating.	TOTAL.
HOSHARPUR.	Sirwál I.	...	...	297	13	.....	310
	Sirwál II.	...	...	90	61	.....	151
	Rakar I.	...	...				
	Rakar II.	...	...				
	Kandi	...	...	7	35	.....	42
	TOTAL	...	...	394	109	.....	503
UNA.	Pahár	...	...	2	113	.....	115
	Dún	...	...	76	87	.....	163
	Changar	...	...	3	59	.....	62
	Bet II.	...	...	28	6	.....	34
	Bet I.	...	...	52	10	.....	62
	Kahár	...	...	3	83	.....	86
	Bít	...	...	.....	9	.....	9
	TOTAL	...	...	164	367	.....	531
GARSHANKAR.	Sirwál	...	...	189	1	.....	190
	Rakar	...	...	80	60	.....	140
	Kandi	...	...	6	80	.....	86
	Bet	...	...	24	5	30	59
	Bít	...	...	.....	22	.....	22
	TOTAL	...	...	299	168	30	497
DASUYA.	Sirwál	...	...	139	10	.....	149
	Maira	...	...	110	117	.....	227
	Bet	...	...	85	21	67	173
	Kandi	...	...	20	42	.....	62
	Bakar	...	...	.....	38	.....	38
	TOTAL	...	...	354	228	67	649
GRAND TOTAL				1,211	872	97	2,180

Thus 56 per cent. of the area is secure, 40 per cent. insecure, and 4 per cent. fluctuating; though the irrigated area is very small, a

large part of the district is practically secure from drought, both because of the almost invariably good rainfall, and from the inherent moisture of the soil in the Sirwál, Bet and Dún tracts. The Hoshiárpur and Garshankar *tahsils* have the largest secure tracts. The Dasúya *tahsil* has a large hill area, which increases the insecure area, and the Maira Circle only is secure in so far as irrigation from the Shah Nahr is available. The more this canal can be extended the greater will be the security. The Una *tahsil* is entirely in the hills, and only the lower lands, or those irrigated by hill streams, can be classed as secure. Maps showing the classification have been left in the district for future reference.

159. When the settlement began a good many of the *patwáris* were found to be incompetent and their circles were both too few, and not uniform in size. They were also receiving their pay according to the old system by which each man took the *patwári's* cess of his circle. The result was that in some of the richest parts of the district, where the work was easiest, the *patwáris* were receiving the highest pay, while those who had hill or river circles were, as a rule, receiving least pay, and had the hardest work. The question was taken up gradually, the circles were reconstituted, the *patwáris'* cess funded, and the *patwáris* graded according to their qualifications. The following statement shows the result of the changes:—

TAHSIL.	No. of PAT- WARIS.		AVERAGE SIZE OF PRESENT CIRCLES.		NEW GRADING OF PATWARIS.					
	Former.	New.	No. of fields.	No. of holdings.	1st GRADE.		2nd GRADE.		3rd GRADE.	
					No.	Pay per manseem	No.	Pay per manseem	No.	Pay per manseem
					No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Hoshiárpur ...	118	121	4,368	827	48	11	48	9	25	8
Una ...	84	101	7,568	1,050	40	11	40	9	21	8
Garshankar ...	116	121	4,219	643	48	11	48	9	25	8
Dasúya ...	120	123	4,031	820	49	11	49	9	25	8
TOTAL ...	438	466	5,000	828	185	11	185	9	96	8

It will be seen that the greatest increase of *patwáris'* circles has been in the Una *tahsil*, and yet the average size of the circles is much larger than in the rest of the district. We have done what we could to reduce the number of fields in the hills as mentioned in para. 147, but even so there is an average of 7,500 fields to each circle. The cess has been fixed at Rs. 4-4 per cent. in Una, and in the hill villages assessed with Una, and at Rs. 3-10-4, equal to 7 pies in the rupee, in the rest of the district. Each *patwári* receives the allowance from the local rates of his own circle, and an entry has been recorded in the

administration papers (*wájib-ul-ars*) that *patwáris*' stationery can be charged to the village *malba* account up to a limit of half per cent. I think the *patwári* staff is now efficient; but it must be kept up to the mark, otherwise the men will return to the old style of doing, or rather of not doing, work. Most of the oldest men and other inefficient have been weeded out, and the number of Hindi writing *patwáris* is now only—

Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	8
Una	...	...	...	11
Garhshankar	...	...	...	12
Dasúya	...	...	...	4

---

35

As no more Hindi writing *patwáris* will be appointed this class of men will disappear in course of time. Residences have been built for the *patwáris* in almost every circle, and great exertions have been made to compel the men to reside in them with their families. A great many objections were made to this, and some of the higher caste Rájputs went so far as to say that it was not the custom for them to take their families with them, when they went on service away from their homes. This was especially the case with the Ghorewaha Rájputs of Garhshankar. But I was able to produce instances of Rájputs of the same, or of still higher castes, taking their families with them, and as proper residencies have been provided where the women can be properly secluded, these excuses were not listened to. When I left the district in January 1885, all but a very few of the *patwáris* of the Hoshiárpur, Garhshankar and Dasúya *tahsils* were living in their circles with their families. The question with regard to the Una *patwáris* was still under consideration under the Deputy Commissioner's orders. This is a point which should receive the continuous attention of the district authorities. It is provided for in the new *Patwári* rules, and it is only fair to the agriculturists that their *patwáris* should be permanently located in their midst, and be always available when required. I should be inclined to appoint no high caste Rájput hereafter to the post of *patwári*, unless he clearly understood that residence in his circle with his family is a necessary consequence of appointment. It should also be mentioned that there is a strong Brahmin family of hereditary *kanungos* residing at Jakhera and Sanoli in the Una *tahsil* with branches at Bhalán, Chhaja, Una and Kotla Khurd in Una, and at Hariána in the Hoshiárpur *tahsil*. This family has absorbed no less than 33 *patwáris*' appointments in the Una *tahsil*, while two of the field *kanungos* in Una, and one in each of the other *tahsils* belongs to the same family. This is a great pity, and the Deputy Commissioner should in future refuse, as far as possible, to give new appointments to members of the same family. My attention was directed to this subject only at a late stage of the settlement, otherwise I would have done what I could to remedy matters. The *patwáris* have been graded, as far as possible, with regard to their general qualifications and character, and the place of each *patwári* has been fixed in his grade.

Promotions should be given, as a rule, according to seniority in the gradation lists ; all men newly appointed being placed at the bottom of the third grade. It is only by these means that a fair and impartial plan of promotion can be worked. It will, of course, be always within the powers of the Deputy Commissioner to change a man's position in the list for bad conduct, or for approved service ; but such changes should be made as exceptional cases, and only by the orders of the Deputy Commissioner himself. An English register with the names of all the *patwáris* in the order of the gradation list, and appropriate remarks added, has been made over to the Deputy Commissioner. The district *kanungo* has received instructions regarding the annual revision of the gradation lists, and the method of paying the *patwáris*.

160. The *kánungo* staff has likewise been revised during the settlement, and each *tahsil* has been divided into five field *kánungo*'s circles, as follows :—

TAHSIL	Name of Field <i>Kánungo</i> 's Circle.	No. of <i>Patwáris</i> .	AREA IN ACRES.	
			Total.	Of which cultivated.
HOSHIAHPUR.	Garhdiwala ... ..	27	83,531	30,528
	Hariána ... ..	22	70,690	27,444
	Hoshiárpur ... ..	20	79,877	30,708
	Shám ... ..	28	39,799	25,429
	Rájpur ... ..	24	50,575	36,624
UNA.	Amb ... ..	25	143,616	39,997
	Una ... ..	17	77,528	26,993
	Santokhgarh ... ..	20	69,705	31,414
	Anandpur ... ..	20	75,426	36,007
	Nurpur ... ..	19	92,216	36,562
GARHSHANKAR.	Mahlpur ... ..	30	52,398	39,510
	Jeijon ... ..	26	79,493	39,734
	Garhshankar ... ..	23	64,720	35,801
	Sahiba ... ..	20	69,582	36,882
	Balachaur ... ..	22	56,513	32,882
DASUYA.	Mukerían ... ..	27	68,520	53,610
	Hájipur ... ..	24	103,296	47,660
	Dasúya ... ..	19	39,623	31,109
	Miáni ... ..	22	61,031	34,172
	Tánda ... ..	31	47,105	36,265

Thus there is an average of 25 *patwáris* to every field *kanungo* in the plain *tahsils* and of 20 *patwáris* in Una ; but even so the Una Circles are larger as regards area than those of the other *tahsils*. There are post offices at the head-quarters of each circle, except at



Rájpur in Hoshiárpur, Sahiba in Garhshaukar, and Santokhgarh in Una. Houses have also been built for the field *kánungos*, and the rule prescribing their residence in their circles with their families should be strictly enforced. The *kánungos* have been recruited from the old *kánungo* staff, the more efficient *patwáris*, and the settlement establishment, and are on the whole efficient. In addition to the field *kánungos* abovementioned, there are office *kánungos* at the head-quarters of each *tahsil*, a district *kánungo*, and his assistant. I fear some of the *kánungos* belong to the *kánungo* family mentioned in the last paragraph. On occurrence of future vacancies no more members of this family should be appointed.

161. The accurate registration of the crops, when each crop is ripe, is now recognised as one of the most important duties of a *patwári*, and has been provided for in the new *Patwári* and *Kánungo* rules. The system was begun in this district with the new Settlement, and the *patwáris* have been well drilled in it. The greatest assistance was derived from the crop registers when disputes arose regarding the classification of soils during the distribution of revenue in the villages. When the revenue distribution began, we had recorded the crops of four years, and if a man complained that his fields had been classed too high, or another's too leniently, we had only to turn to the crop register, and see what crops had been grown on them during the last four years; there can be no better guide to the quality of a soil than the system of husbandry followed on it.

162. Allusion has been made in para. 6 to the rules heretofore in force regarding alluvion and diluvion enquiries. Orders have now been received on the question. The following engagements have been taken from villages situated on the Biás or Sutlej rivers :—

#### ENGLISH.

I.—In this *mausa* (the whole land or a stated part, giving boundaries and areas) is exposed to the action of (Biás or Sutlej) river; and we accept the following conditions of assessment in respect of that land, and of all other land hereafter affected by the river.

II.—No land existing at Settlement shall be liable to pay a higher revenue than has been put on it at the Settlement *Bách*, except under the following circumstances :—

i.—Land uncultivated at Settlement, if afterwards cultivated, shall be liable to assessment at the rate given below for the crop grown.

#### VERNACULAR.

I.—*Mauza háza men kul samin ko* (ya agar kisi hisse ko nuksán pahunchta ho to us rakbe ki tafsíl bakaid hadúd wa táád rakba biyán ki jáwe) *daryáe* (Sutlej ya Biás) se sadma pahunchta hai, is liye ham málikán deh nisbat tashkísh irási maskúr aur nis tamám un irásiát ki jisko ainda darya se nuksán pahunchta, sharáit mufasla zel baráe manzúri sarkár pesh karte hain.

II.—Jo irási wakt bandobast ke maujud hai uspar muámila zaid az bách bandobast ke izád nahin kiya jáwega siwáe basúrat mundarja zel.

i.—Jo samin wakt bandobast ke ghair masrua hai agar ainda kásht kíjáwe uspar parta mundarja dafa III hadáyát háza mutábik jins kásht shuda lagáya jáwega.

## ENGLISH.

ii.—Land uncultivated, and not fit for grazing at Settlement, may be charged with the grazing rate given below; if by action of the river such land becomes fit for grazing.

iii.—Land uncultivated, but fit for grazing, at Settlement, shall not be charged with any grazing tax, unless after having been rendered unfit for grazing by action of the river, it has again become fit for grazing by the action of the river.

iv.—Cultivated land may be charged with a different revenue to that imposed on it at the Settlement *Bách* if such Settlement Revenue has subsequently been reduced on account of deterioration of soil due to river action. In such case the revenue imposed shall be that given below for the crop grown.

III.—The following rates only shall be applied in future assessments during the term of Settlement.

	per acre.	per ghumáo.
i.—For uncultivated land fit for cattle grazing	...	0 1 0—0 0 9
ii.—For land sown with poor rice ( <i>khará</i> ) sawánk, máh, methi, ken, charál, matar, linseed, masar, barley, masar and barley mixed	...	0 12 0—0 9 0
iii.—For land sown with crops other than the above, not being sugarcane if only one crop is grown in the year; or if two crops are sown, when one or both of them belong to the class mentioned in clause ii	...	1 8 0—1 2 0
iv.—For land sown with sugarcane or with two crops in the year, except when one of the crops belong to the class mentioned in clause ii	...	2 4 0—1 11 0

## VERNACULAR.

ii.—Jo zamin wakt bandobast ke ghair muzrúa thi aur charánd maweshi ke bhi latk na thi ainda agar tasír darya se láik charándke hojáwe uspar parta charánd mundarja dafa III lagáya jáwega.

iii.—Jo zamin wakt bandobast ke ghair mazrúa láik charánd ke hai, illa bách bandobast men koi parta charánd uspar mukarar nahin hua, aisi zamin par parta charánd ainda mukarar nahin hoga tawakte ke sadmae darya se nuksán hokar azsari náu tasír darya se láik charánd ke na hojáwe.

iv.—Agar babais nuksán darya zamin mazrúa bandobast ki haisiat nakis hojáwe, aur muámila us nuksán ke lihás se kam kiya gaya ho, to bád azsán, baliháas tasír darya muámila us zamin ka mutábik parta mundarja dafa III ke mukarar ho sakta hai.

III.—Kám tashkhis ainda men tá bandobast sáni parta hae zel par amal hoga.

	Fi acre.	Fi ghumáo.
i.—Írázi ghair mazrúa kabil charánd	...	0 1 0—0 0 9
ii.—Írázi jispar nákis chával (misal kharás) sawánk, másh, methi, ken, charál, matar, alsí, masar, jao, jao masar, kasht hua ho	...	0 12 0—0 9 0
iii.—Írázi jispar digar kism ki jins boi jawe aur jo sharah ehaháram mundarja zel men dakhil na ho	1 8 1—1 2 0	
iv.—Írázi jismen kamád kásht ho, ya jismen 12 máh men do fasl kásht howe aur minjumla dofasl mazkúr ekfasl us kisi jins ki na ho jiski tafsíl shara do men biyan ki gai hai	...	2 4 0—1 11 0

## ENGLISH.

IV.—No reduction of assessment shall be claimable on the ground that no crop is grown, or that the crop is charged in the above scale with a rate lower than the existing assessment, unless the absence of cultivation, or the growing of such crop, has been necessitated by deterioration of soil due to the action of the river.

V.—Whenever land paying revenue is injured by action of the river, a remission shall be given in proportion to the injury. If in any such the whole revenue is not remitted, the amount retained shall be fixed with reference to the rates stated in para. III.

All other villages, whether liable to be affected by the Sobáns in Una, or by any hill torrents or *chohs*, have signed the following agreements:—

## ENGLISH.

We accept the following conditions laid down by the authorities in respect of alluvion and diluvion.

I. *Alluvion*.—Whenever land now unculturable is made culturable by the action of rivers or torrents or sand-drift, it will be assessed, provided that no sum shall be so added of less than one rupee in amount.

II. *Diluvion*.—Reductions for diluvion or other injury by rivers and floods will not be given, unless at least one holding in the village has suffered injury to the extent of one-twentieth of its assessment.

III. *Sand drift*.—Where no injury of the extent described in rule II has occurred, but the land of any holding has been injured by sand drift to the extent of one-fourth of its area, or to the extent of land paying one-fourth of its revenue, reduction shall be allowed. It is not intended by this rule that the said fourth shall have become unculturable, but only that it shall have been so injured as to need relief.

## VERNACULAR.

IV.—Jis zamín ko bách bandobast men ya batámil dafa II wa III jama lag chuki ho us jáma ki takhif badin waja di nahin jáwegi ke kisi men jins kásht nahin hui ya badin waja ki jins kásht shuda banisbat parta ke adna thi Albata agar tásir darya se smal maskúr peeh aya ho to beshak takhif muámila ki di jáwegi.

V.—Jab kabhi irási dákhlil málgusári ko sadmae darya se nuksán hojáwe to bamikdár nuksán jama men muáfi di jawegi, aur agar kisi aisi súrát men kul jama ki muáfi deni mansúr na ho, to tadád us rakamki jo bahál rahti hai bazaris partahae mundarja dafa III ke tajwiz ki jáwegi.

## VERNACULAR.

Nisbat burd barámad sharaít mundarja zel mujáwiza hukám par támil hoti rahegi.

I. *Barámadí*.—Jo rakba ki is wakt ghair mumkin hai jab kabhi tásir nadi ya cho ya ehhal ya urár ret se kábil ziráit ho jáwegi to uspar jama lagai jáweji, magar shart yih hai ki koi aisi izádi na hogi jo ek rapae se kam ho.

II. *Burdi*.—Takhif ba wajah burdi ya digar nuksán bazarié nadi ya digar tugháni-i-páni na dijáwegi, táwakte ke kam az kam ek kháta khawat ka nuksán bakadar biswen hissa uski jama ke na hua ho.

III. *Urár ret*.—Jahan nuksán tábad mundarja kaida II wakú men na áya ho. magar rakba kisi kháta ko, bakadar ehaháram hissa rakba kháta maskur, ya bakadar hissa rakba ki jispar chaharam hissa jama kul kháta maskur lagáya ho, nuksán urar ret se pahuncha ho, to takhif dijáwegi. Is kaida ka yih mansha nahin hai ki ehaháram hissa mundarja sadar nákábil ziráit ho gaya ho, balki usko aisa nuksán pahuncha ho ki zarúrat takhif ki pái jáwe.

## ENGLISH.

IV. When any claim of the nature referred to in rules II and III is being investigated, all claims ascertained to exist in the same village for remission of revenue on the grounds referred to in rules II and III shall be investigated at the same time without regard to the restriction stated in those rules; provided that no remission of less than one rupee in amount shall be allowed.

V. In dealing with cases of enhancement or remission of revenue referred to in the above rules, the officers of Government shall adhere strictly to the village rates fixed at Settlement; that is to say—

i. If the revenue has been distributed by shares, or by an all round rate on cultivation, the all round rate on cultivation only shall be applied, except that bad land may be assessed at half rates.

ii. If the revenue has been distributed by soil rates, such rates only shall be applied; but, as in the previous case, bad land may be assessed at half rates:—

iii. *Kharkāna* or *jhal* (tall coarse grass) land will be assessed at the rates of the circle.

iv. Whatever land is assessed at half rates will be raised to full rates, when the authorities think right.

## VERNACULAR.

IV. Jab kabhi kisi dāwa az kism mundarja kaida II wa III ki tahkikāt shuru ho, to us wakt un sab dāwi ki bhi tahkikat bila lihāz kayūd mundarja kaida II wa III ki kijāwega, ki jo ba wajūhāt mundarja kawaid maskūr nisbat minhai jama us mauza men pesh āwen, magar shart yih hai ki kam az ek rupaya mujrāi nahin dijawegi.

V. Bawakt tajwiz kami beshi jāma mundarja kawaid sadar ohdedāran sarkāri un parta hāe dehwar par paband rahenge, jo wakt bandobast ke tajwiz kiye gaye howen; yāne.—

i. Agar ba wakt tayāri khawat bandobast jama sarkār hissas milkiat par, ya bazariye parta sarsari upar kul rakba musrūa, tafrik kiya gaya ho, to tāmil dafaāt bāla men wūhi parta mahsūb hoga, jo ba wakt bandobast kul rakba mazrūa par mahsūb thā; ba istasnāi nākis zamināt ke ki jinpar jama bashara nisfi parta tajwiz ho sakegi.

ii. Agar tafrik ba rūe parta kismwar hūi hai to jama barde parta kismwar lagāi jāwegi, magar zamināt nākis par jama ba shara nisfi parta lagāi jāsakegi jaise ke sūrat awal men darj hua hai.

iii. Rakba kharkāna ya jhal ki jama ba rūe parta chaklewār ke lagāe jāwegi.

iv. Jin zamināt ki jama ba shara nisfi parta tajwiz hogi unki jama pūre parta tak barhāi jāwegi jabki hukām ke nazdik munāsib ho.

The main point established by these agreements is, that every one will now know what rate he is liable to pay for his lands. On the great rivers there are uniform rates for every village; in other parts of the district regard is had to the existing village rates, and these village rates may in no case be departed from, except that a half rate may be imposed on bad land. Rules to guide *patwāris* and all revenue officials in carrying out the alluvion and diluvion enquiries, have been printed in both English and Vernacular. In years of excessive rainfall no doubt the work will be very heavy, as so many villages in the district are affected more or less by *chohs* or hill torrents. But if care is taken that the *patwāris* begin operations on the 1st November, immediately after completing their crop inspections, there is no reason

why the *tahsildars* should not have all the papers ready for inspection by the Deputy Commissioner, or his revenue assistant, by the end of December. If this is insisted upon, and the final inspections are invariably commenced in the beginning of January, the work will be finished in good time, and the statements can be sent up for the Commissioner's sanction in February. One important point in connection with these enquiries is, that the *tahsildar* or *naib tahsildar* should personally inspect all fields assessed at less than the full rate at the time when the crop is on the ground. This has been enjoined in the District Rules, but too much stress cannot be laid on it.

163. In the Babhaur, Soron, Nagaur, Basáli and Jhándián *tappas* in the Una *tahsil*, there are several families of high caste Rájputís of the Luddu clan which levy dues, called *hak talukdari*, from a number of villages. In the Jhándián *tappa*, and a few villages in the other *tappas*, these dues were fixed at first regular settlement at low rates in cash, varying from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the Government revenue; but in the majority of villages they continued to be levied in kind, viz., at two *sers* per maund of gross produce in 103 villages, and at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *sers* per maund in eight villages. Increasing complaints were made of the oppressiveness of these kind dues, and frequent requests were made for their conversion into cash. The matter was reported, and after a good deal of correspondence, and much hesitation on the part of the *talukdars*, the question was settled in the following manner:—The due of 2 *sers* per maund was considered to be equivalent in cash to 22 per cent. on the Government revenue; of this 15 per cent will be paid by the proprietors in place of grain to the *talukdars*, and the Government by remitting 7 per cent. from the revenue, will pay the remainder. Where the due was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *sers* per maund, the proprietors will pay  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and the Government  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or a total of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The *talukdars* agreed to the new arrangement with great reluctance, and only after they had been told that, if they did not consent, their *talukdari* dues would be taxed with revenue among the assessable assets of the village. But I am glad to say that the majority of them now think, after an experience of two years, that the change is a distinct advantage, as they get their dues now without any trouble. On the other hand there is no doubt of the benefit to the proprietors, who were liable to much oppression under the old system, especially in the villages where the *talukdari* due had been alienated to money-lenders. The whole correspondence on the subject will be found in the printed Proceedings of the Government, No. 12 of November 1881, and No. 5 of October 1882. The result is that the Government remitted Rs. 4,061, and the proprietors of 111 villages have to pay Rs. 9,069 in place of a proportion of their produce. It should be borne in mind, when revenue assignments are resumed in these villages, that 7 or  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., as the case may be, of the new assessment, should be remitted in favour of the *talukdars*.

164. One of the questions which came under consideration, connected with the new record of rights, was the status of *māfidār*s and *ex-māfidār*s (revenue assignees) or *ex-māfidār*s on the land held by them. Unless a *māfidār* happened to be a member of the proprietary body at the first regular settlement, the usual entries in the old record were to show the land as part of the village common property (*shāmildāt deh*) and to write the *māfidār*'s name in the column for tenant simply as *māfidār*. In many cases the *māfi*s (revenue assignments) of last settlement have been resumed, and where the settlement of the plot has not been made with the *ex-māfidār*, or his heirs, the name of the *māfidār* has disappeared from the record; but where the settlement has been made with the *ex-māfidār*, or his heirs, their names have often been still shown in the tenants' column with the word *mukarrariddār* after them. These cases have been treated as follows:—Where the *māfi*, or revenue assignment, is still in force, the old settlement entry has been continued, and a remark has been made in the last column of the *khasat*, to the effect that no enquiry has been made during this settlement into such rights. In the other case, the names of the *ex-māfidār*, or his heirs, have been entered in the proprietor's column, under the proprietor's name, with the word *mālguzār* added, and a similar remark to that in the first case has been put in the column of remarks. A notice of this has also been made in the administration paper of such villages.

165. About a quarter of the total cultivated area is held by tenants with right of occupancy (see para. 71). Enquiries into tenant right. These tenants were all entered in the records of the first regular settlement as simply hereditary (*maurisi*), or non-hereditary (*ghair-maurisi*). The Punjab Tenancy Act was passed in 1868, and soon afterwards the records were revised in the hill portion of the district. During the settlement of 1869—73 a summary enquiry was made into the rights of all occupancy tenants in the hills, and they were classified according to the several sections of Act XXVIII of 1868. The question arose if the same procedure should be followed in this settlement in the remainder of the district. After a good deal of thought, we came to the conclusion that no such classification should be attempted. Tenant right is a burning question in this district, and it was thought that, if a classification of tenants were now attempted, prolonged litigation would be the result, only to be begun again when the rents came to be considered. So the entries of the old settlement have been continued without any attempt at a classification, and when suits for enhancement of rents are brought in the plain portion of the district, the question of status under the different sections of the Tenancy Act will also have to be considered. It is a matter for great regret that the Tenancy Act could not be revised before the completion of the Settlement. Had this taken place, it is probable that the Settlement Superintendents, who had been much among the people, and were respected by them, would have been able to arrange that a good

many of the rent suits should have been settled out of Court. The people would have seen that the settlement officials knew all the facts of their cases, and that it was useless prolonging litigation. But when such cases are heard by Courts which are not acquainted with the localities, nor with the people who come before them, all kinds of untenable claims are brought forward and fought out to the bitter end.

166. In a highly cultivated district like Hoshiarpur there is a constant tendency to encroach on the public roads. All recognised Government roads have been shown in the new maps, and care should be taken that they are not encroached on. The question of village roads is more difficult. Many of them have no fixed breadth, and they are often narrowed by degrees, so that at last they become mere paths, hemmed in on both sides by thorn hedges. Where there is no cart traffic this is no great evil; where carts ply it must be left to the people to complain when roads are made too narrow for them to pass. The Deputy Commissioner wished me to insert a clause in the new administration papers about village roads, but after some consideration, I came to the conclusion that such an entry would do no good. We have shown all existing roads and paths in the new maps, and, where they have been materially encroached upon, steps have been taken to have them opened out, and the correct dimensions shown in the maps. The rest must be left to the people themselves, and to the vigilance of the district authorities. The encroachments are most common in the richly manured lands in the vicinity of villages, especially where industrious tribes like Sainis, Ruins, Jats and Mahtons are cultivators. Another form of encroachment is the cultivation of natural drainage channels. Bits of low ground which carry off flood water are often cultivated with sugarcane, with the result that the depressions are silted up, and the water has to flow off in some other direction. It was thought at one time that these drainage channels should be marked off and the people be prohibited from cultivating them. But there were many difficulties in the way of such a step, notably the fact that it is very difficult to define a drainage channel without great local knowledge, and that these channels often change when great floods come down from the hills.

167. Allusion has been made in para. 103 to the reserved forests. Chandri Jai Karn, of Datárpur, had a right of breaking up waste in the bamboo Rights in Ban Karanpur. forest of Karanpur and Bindrabán, and it was thought advisable in the interest of forest conservancy to restrict this right as far as possible. The question has been settled by a compromise. Jai Karn has given up all right of cultivating in Ban Bindrabán, and in place of this, blocks of land as compact as possible, aggregating 301 acres, have been given him in full proprietary right in Ban Karanpur (see *Punjab Gazette* Notification No. 444, dated 15th October 1884, Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

It was found necessary to resurvey Ban Karanpur ; the area of the forest by the new measurement (carried out since para. 103 was written) is 3,728 acres ; of this 3,381 acres belongs to Government, 46 acres in small plots is owned by some of the neighbouring villages, and 301 acres by Jai Karn. It has been recorded that the Chandri will have the same rights of grazing, and taking wood from the forest, as are enjoyed by the neighbouring villages.

168. The tribal customs of the hill portion of the district were enquired into by Mr. Roe in 1872. Those for Tribal customs. the rest of the district have been recorded during this settlement, the questions being based on those contained in Tupper's Customary Law. As a separate note will be written on this subject to form a part of the volumes of Customary Law of the Punjab, there is no need to allude to the subject further in this report.

169. Considering that the *chohs*, or sandy torrents, do so much harm in the district, it may be asked if anything has been done during the settlement to remedy the evil. I am sorry to say that scarcely anything has been done beyond the writing of reports. The subject is a difficult one, and the correspondence on it has attained to voluminous proportions, but nothing practical has yet been done. I am confident that a compulsory closing of a great part of the hill wastes from grazing would be conducive of much good by enabling the bare hillsides to clothe themselves with grass, shrubs and trees. If the proprietary right of the people were maintained, and the cutting of wood and grass on a judicious system allowed, the proprietors would soon see the benefit of the measure in increased profits from the sale of their grass and wood. Goats are the great destroyers of vegetation, and recent enquiries have shown that there are over 30,000 of these animals roaming about the hillsides in those parts of the Siwálik range, whence the most destructive *chohs* issue. I earnestly hope something will be done soon. The figures given in para. 18 are sufficiently alarming, and it is a matter for great regret that the *chohs* should be allowed to increase year by year without something being done to reduce their destructive effects. I should mention that a clause has been added in all administration papers that any one planting out trees (other than fruit trees) on the bank of a *choh*, so that the grove serves as a protection to the neighbouring land both from water action and sand-drifts, will be entitled, if the land so planted is cultivated, to have the revenue of that land (up to a maximum of six acres), if uncultivated to have the revenue of so much land (up to the same maximum) calculated at the rate the village assessment falls on the total area, released for the term of the settlement, on condition that the plantation is properly kept up. The Deputy Commissioner can sanction these reductions of revenue after satisfying himself that the plantation is in such a place and of such a size, that it is likely to be beneficial. The correspondence on the subject will be found in the



printed Proceedings of Government (Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce) No. 4 of June 1881.

170. The Shah Nahr, mentioned in para. 7, has been much improved during the settlement. Most of the improvements to the credit is due to Nathu Rám, Superintendent of the Dasúya *tahsil*, who had been for some time *tahsildar* in the same *tahsil*, and was well acquainted with the people of the tract. The Deputy Commissioner allowed me to take over the supervision of the canal to him, and he, in conjunction with the Manager, Chandri Kharak Singh, extended it to a number of villages which had never received water before. A workable code of irrigation rules has been drawn up, and masonry heads have been constructed on the main distributaries to regulate the flow of water, and enable more water to get to the lower villages. The system of assessment has been described in para. 156. The existence of the third party between the irrigators and the Government in the so-called shareholders, is an evil which should be remedied. These shareholders should be bought out. I am confident that the result would be an increased area under irrigation, and what is more important a reduction in the cost of the water to the irrigator. At the present time the shareholders pay an occupier's rate of Rs. 1-8 a *ghumáo*, while the charge on other canals is only eight or twelve annas. Were the Government to buy out the shareholders, it could at once reduce the rate to probably 12 annas a *ghumáo*.\*

Civil and Revenue cases. 171. The judicial work has not been very heavy. The following statement gives details of both original cases and appeals on the civil and revenue sides :—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL CASES.		APPEALS.	
	Civil.	Revenue.	Civil.	Revenue.
1879-80	13	1,569	...	...
1880-81	498	5,579	76	2
1881-82	1,301	3,832	151	2
1882-83	1,208	4,589	95	1
1883-84	390	844	67	9
1884-85	67	326	5	2
TOTAL ...	3,477	16,739	394	16

The Gazette Notification awarding powers (see Appendix I) was not issued till January 1880, and all civil judicial powers, except for

\* The Government has just passed orders on this case (letter No. 30, dated 25th June 1885, from Junior Secretary to Government). The right of the so-called shareholders is to be considered to have lapsed, and the management will be under Government, which will charge an occupier's rate to cover expenses.

pending cases, were stopped in the Settlement Courts from March 1884. A large number of the revenue cases consisted of enquiries into the numerous revenue assignments.

172. The investigation of all assignments of land revenue was an arduous task. The existing grants are 2,084 in number, of a total value of Rs. 1,00,495, and nearly as many more petty assignments were resumed during the Settlement.

The following Statement gives a detail of all existing grants :—

TARSI.	IN PERPETUITY.		CONQUEST TENURE JAGIRS.		ON CONDITION OF MAINTENANCE OF INSTITUTIONS.		FOR LIFE OR LIVES.		FOR TERM OF SETTLEMENT.		FOR ROAD SIDE GARDENS AND GROVES.		ZAMINDARI INAMS.		TOTAL VALUE OF GRANTS.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Hoshiarpur ...	3	158	40	30,053	106	3,692	156	3,764	127	467	6	78	30	1,926	29,138
Una ...	24	20,491	4	2,896	148	5,834	111	1,539	34	96	8	53	25	1,333	25,144
Garhakhanpur ...	3	350	44	9,346	105	3,815	207	2,898	152	686	8	19	32	1,442	18,436
Dastya ...	1	36	11	5,326	235	3,711	140	3,524	263	1,217	9	68	48	3,885	17,777
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30,935</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>37,631</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>17,053</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>5,448</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>8,486</b>	<b>1,00,495</b>

The largest *jágirdár* is Mian Ragnáth Sing, Jaswál, (para. 76). The conquest tenure *jágírs* are held by descendants of the old Sikh adventurers who settled in the Jullundur Doab about the year A.D. 1759 (Sambat 1816). The orders originally passed on these *jágírs* only gave the holders their grants for life, but their cases were reconsidered in 1856 and 1857, and in most instances the lineal male heirs of the original grantees (understanding by the term "original grantees" those who were in possession at annexation in A.D. 1846) have been allowed to succeed at half rates from generation to generation. The majority of these grants have been much subdivided. The principal of the conquest tenure *jágírdárs* is Sardár Rajindar Singh (para. 76), who, unfortunately for him, was a minor when his case was reconsidered, and obtained only a fourth of his father's grant. The amount of money alienated for the support of institutions, all of which have a more or less religious character, is Rs. 19,604, or 1·3 per cent. of the revenue of the district. Some of these grants are in perpetuity on condition of the proper maintenance of the institutions, some for the term of settlement on the same conditions. The institutions consist of Hindu, Muhammadan or Sikh temples, and guest houses or other places for the convenience of travellers attached to shrines, and kept up for both religious and charitable reasons. These are in addition to the petty village grants alluded to in para. 73.

173. Mention has been made in para. 70 of the appointment of *zaildars*. A *zaildar's* book has been prepared for each *tahsil*, containing maps and leading statistics of each *zail*, and giving details of the candidates who presented themselves, the reasons for each nomination, and, where possible, a notice of other men in the same *zail* who appear to be fit for the appointment on the occurrence of a vacancy. The *zaildars* enjoy, as remuneration for their duties, life grants equal to one per cent. of the revenue of their *zails* from the assessment of any single village that they choose. The grants are strictly *ex-officio* and cease whenever the grantee ceases to be a *zaildar*. On the appointment of a new *zaildar*, he can, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, change the village from which the grant is to be drawn to any other one in the *zail*. *Jagirdars* being liable to the *zaildar's* cess, one per cent. is deducted from their assignments, and paid into the Treasury with other unassigned revenue.

The appointment of chief headmen having been abolished, a certain number of life grants, called *zamindari* or *sufed poshi indm*, of an average value of Rs. 40 per annum have been allowed to deserving men who are not *zaildars*. The following statement shows the percentage of the revenue paid by the principal tribes, and the number of *zaildars* and holders of life *indms* of each tribe:—

TRIBE.	HOSHIARPUR.			UNA.			GARRUKANKAR.			DASUYA.			TOTAL.		
	Percentage of revenue.	No. of <i>zaildars</i> .	No. of life <i>indm</i> -holders.	Percentage of revenue.	No. of <i>zaildars</i> .	No. of life <i>indm</i> -holders.	Percentage of revenue.	No. of <i>zaildars</i> .	No. of life <i>indm</i> -holders.	Percentage of revenue.	No. of <i>zaildars</i> .	No. of life <i>indm</i> -holders.	Percentage of revenue.	No. of <i>zaildars</i> .	No. of life <i>indm</i> -holders.
Rajput ...	32	8	7	46	12	6	26	10	9	31	8	6	32	38	28
Jat ...	40	7	5	13	...	...	51	6	8	22	2	5	31	15	18
Bráhmín ...	3	..	1	21	6	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	7	6	2
Gujár ...	4	...	1	6	1	2	9	1	1	7	2	2	7	4	6
Sáini ...	5	1	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	1	5	2	2
Pathán ...	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	8	2	3	4	6
Rálen ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	1	1
Awán ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	2	2	1
Mahton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	2
Dogar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	1
Kanet ...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Khatri ...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	5
Bahti ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Miscellaneous.	6	...	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	9	...	...	5	...	2
TOTAL ...	100	18	20	100	19	14	100	18	22	100	19	20	100	74	76

An endeavour has been made to arrange, so that each tribe should be represented, as far as possible, in proportion to its revenue importance. But some tribes, such as Rajputs and Patháns, necessarily occupy a more commanding position than others, and in consequence absorb some of the appointments which, according to a mere arithmetical

calculation, would be considered the right of tribes lower in the social scale.

In addition to these life *ináms*, there are some *sufed poshi* grants of a semi-hereditary nature enjoyed by some of the leading agricultural families. They are semi-hereditary because one of the conditions of the grant is that on the death of an incumbent, his successor shall, if possible, be a member of the same family. If, however, there is no fit member of the same family, the grant can be awarded to some deserving *lambardár* of the same tribe, who is not already in the enjoyment of such a grant. A book of all *zamindari ináms* has been prepared for the use of the Deputy Commissioner, containing copies of orders sanctioning the grants, and other remarks which may assist the local authorities in filling up future vacancies.

174. In reporting on the prospects of the settlement in October 1879, I estimated the expenditure on settlement operations in five years to be Rs. 5,54,862, and the probable increase in land revenue to be Rs. 1,20,000. As a fact the settlement has lasted six years, and the total expenditure has been Rs. 6,47,208 (from imperial revenue Rs. 5,88,887, from settlement fees Rs. 58,321). If from this is deducted the unexpended balance of settlement fees, or Rs. 14,185, the net expenditure was Rs. 6,33,023, which will be paid off by the increased assessment in less than five years. The following settlement fees were levied :—

Measurement and final fees	...	...	...	Rs. 62,171
Fees from <i>jágrdárs</i>	...	...	...	" 10,335
				<hr/> Rs. 72,506

175. It only remains for me to record some remarks regarding the officers who have principally contributed to the success (if any) of the settlement. Mr. A. Kensington served as Assistant Settlement Officer in the Settlement from 14th July 1880 to 31st October 1882. He had charge of the Gurhshankar *tahsil*, the Assessment Report of which he wrote. It is unnecessary for me to say much regarding this officer who has since done good work as Settlement Officer of the North Umballa Settlement. His ability is well known to Government, and he was very popular in his *tahsil* on account of his accessibility and general kindness of disposition.

Rái Ganga Rám and Mirza Muhammad Azim Beg were the Extra Assistant Settlement Officers, the former in the beginning, the latter in the end of the settlement. Both are officers of considerable settlement experience, and I am much indebted to them for help cheerfully given to me when required.

I was exceptionally fortunate in my Settlement Superintendents. It would be difficult to find better men than Mián Ghulám Farid, Superintendent of Una, Bhagwán Dás, Superintendent of Hoshiárpur, and Nathu Rám, Superintendent of Dasúya, who have all, I am glad

to say, been promoted to be Extra Assistant Commissioners. If any measure of success has been obtained in the present settlement, a very large part is due to these men who worked exceedingly hard and spared themselves in no respect. They are all men of exceptional ability and of great powers of organization. Durga Parshad, Superintendent of Garhshankar, and Shankar Dáss, Superintendent of Hoshiárpur after Bhagwán Dáss was transferred, also did good sound work for which I am much indebted to them.

I must not forget to mention Mr. Pestonji, the Head Clerk, who worked exceedingly well throughout the settlement, and was very careful and accurate in the preparation of the numerous figured statements which are required in a settlement, and especially in one of a large district like Hoshiárpur.

In conclusion, if it is considered that the settlement operations have lasted longer than they should have done, it should be borne in mind that the district has 2,180 villages, 468 *Patwáris*' Circles, and pays the largest revenue of any district in the Province. These are facts which mean a great deal of hard work.

The village note books, comprising 23 bound volumes, arranged by *Patwáris* and Field *Kánungo's* Circles, with small scale village maps attached, have been made over to the Deputy Commissioner. I have only to ask that the records may be sanctioned, and the term of the settlement fixed for thirty years under Section 17 of the Land Revenue Act of 1871.

J. MONTGOMERY,  
*Settlement Officer.*

LAHORE, 30th June 1885.

---

## **APPENDIX I.**

---

**NOTIFICATIONS IN THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE  
RELATING TO THE HOSHIÁRPUR SETTLEMENT.**

---



## APPENDIX I.

### *Notifications in the Punjab Government Gazette relating to the Hoshiarpur Settlement.*

#### 1.—District placed under Settlement.

*No. 58, dated 13th January 1880.*

WHEREAS the Hoshiarpur district is to be put under settlement His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to issue the following Notification of settlement in accordance with the provisions of section 11 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871 :—

1. The local area which is to be put under settlement consists of the Hoshiarpur district.

2. The settlement will be made by the following officers ; and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 49 and 50 of Act XVII of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby invests these officers with the civil judicial powers stated opposite their names respectively, and directs that such powers shall be exercised in subordination to, and subject to the control and superintendence of, the Courts of the Settlement Commissioner and of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Name of Officer.	Designation.	Powers.
Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, Assistant Commissioner.	Settlement Officer in charge of the Settlement.	Powers of a Deputy Commissioner as defined in Act XVII of 1877, to decide suits and hear appeals— (i).—Under the Panjab Tenancy Act, 1868. (ii).—To alter or cancel any entry in the Register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates. (iii).—Under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877 (declaring possession.) (iv). For declaration of title in land or the rent, revenue or produce of land brought by parties in possession of the rights claimed.
Ganga Rām, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Settlement Officer ...	Ditto ditto:
Ghulām Farid, Superintendent.	Settlement Officer ...	Powers of a <i>tahsildār</i> with special powers in respect of the same class of cases.

Appeals from the orders of Superintendent Ghulām Farid will lie to the Courts of Captain Montgomery and Ganga Rām, and appeals from the orders



of Captain Montgomery and Ganga Rám will lie to the Courts of the Settlement Commissioner and Financial Commissioner, Punjab, according to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877.

8. The settlement to be made will be a resettlement and will comprise both a re-assessment of the revenue and a revision of record of rights (except in the tracts specified below, in which there will be only a re-assessment).

All the villages contained in the Una *tahsil*.

The following villages in the Dasúya *tahsil* :—

Ajmer.	Chatarpur.
Adampur.	Chak Phála.
Ado Chak. .	Chamubi.
Aglaur.	Changarwán.
Alehra.	Charera.
Amroh.	Jakhráwal.
Ambwára.	Dugral.
Bari.	Dhár.
Bása.	Dharmpur.
Bhāti Shakar Kaur.	Dhauria.
Batwára.	Daipur.
Badla.	Dadiál Khás.
Bringli.	Dohar.
Burián.	Ráoli.
Basantpur.	Rámpur Haler.
Ban Anandpur.	Rám Nangal.
Ban Bindrabun.	Rajwál.
Ban Karanpur.	Rakri.
Bah Bidia.	Ráipur.
Bah Jogan.	Saido Páji.
Bah Chuhar.	Sán Chak. .
Bnh Khushála.	Sathwán.
Bah Darya.	Sukhchainpur.
Bah Dulo. .	Salohar.
Bah Ranga.	Sansárpur.
Bah Ata.	Sanghwál.
Bah Fattu.	Suhawra I.
Bah Kito.	Suhawra II.
Bah Lakhan.	Sahrak.
Bah Mawa.	Sikri.
Bah Nangal or Kamáhi.	Tue Makhowál Cháwla
Bering.	Fatihpur.
Bhatoli I.	Kaulur or Kaulowál.
Bhamnor.	Kartoli.
Bhaira.	Kothi.
Bhambotár.	Kathigarh.
Bhul Badmáníán.	Gag Jallo.
Bhul Kalota.	Gwál Jak Jassu.
Bhuter.	Gwál Jak Singáru.
Bhatoli II.	Labar.
Palahar.	Latholi.
Pali.	Mákowál.
Pubári. .	Mangu Maira.
Talwara.	Mawa
Tung.	Nathuwál.
Tadiál.	Namoli.
Dholal.	Nangal Khanaura.
Tohlu.	Naurangpur.
Jagal.	Neknáma Sainso.
Chhangíál.	Hardo Neknáma.
	Hirbah.

The following villages in the Garhshankar *tahsil* :—

Achhalpur.	Kokowál.
Binewál.	Kharáli.
Bhadiár.	Gadiwál.
Bhawánipur.	Mánaswál.
Tiba.	Majári.
Dalewál.	Malkowál.
Ratanpur.	Mahndwáni.
Sathwán.	Maira
Sekhowál.	Nainwán
Kalewál.	Harwán
Kot.	Haibowál

4. Surveys and plans will be made for the district, with the exception of the Una *tahsil* and above-noted villages, in which there will be no revision of record of rights.

No. 59. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 49 and 50 of Act XVII of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby invests Major E. G. Wace, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, with the Civil powers of a Commissioner as defined in the said Act, for the purpose of deciding suits and appeals :—

- (i) Under Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868 ;
- (ii) To alter or cancel any entry in the register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates ;
- (iii) For declaration of title in land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, brought by parties in possession of the rights claimed in the Hoshiárpur district ;

and directs that such powers shall be exercised in subordination to, and subject to the control and superintendence of, the Court of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab. Appeals from the orders of the Settlement Commissioner will lie to the Court of the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

No. 60. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor hereby invests the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab with the Civil powers of the Chief Court, as defined in the said Act, for the purpose of deciding suits and appeals :—

- (i) Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868 ;
- (ii) To alter or cancel any entry in the register of names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates ;
- (iii) For declaration of title in land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, brought by parties in possession of the rights claimed in the Hoshiárpur district.

No. 61. Under the provisions of section 8 of Act XVII of 1875 (the Punjab Judicial Administration Act) the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the following officers of the Hoshiárpur Settlement with the powers specified below in regard to revenue cases :—

- (i) Under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868 ;
- (ii) Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, proceedings for the collection of revenue or arrears of revenue being excepted : such powers to be exercised in the Hoshiárpur district.

Captain J. A. L. Montgomery in charge of the Settlement : and Ganga Rám, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner.

Ghulām Farid, Superintendent of Settlement, with the powers of a *tahsildār*.

No. 62. With reference to Article 14 of the Rules regarding *pātwaris* and Article 7 of the Rules regarding *kanungos*, made under sections 6 and 66 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1871, Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Officer, is invested with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in the Hoshiārpur district, in regard to the appointment, punishment and removal of *pātwaris*, and to the appointment, fine and removal of district and *tahsil kanungos* and *naib kanungos*.

No. 62½. Captain J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Officer, and Ganga Rām, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, will continue to exercise, in the Hoshiārpur district, the magisterial powers with which they were invested by Punjab Government Gazette Notifications No. 627 of 5th May 1875, and No. 1704, dated 1st May 1878, respectively.

2.—*Direction to revise records in 8 villages in tahsil Una.*

No. 666, dated 19th July 1880.

In continuation of paras. 3 and 4 of Notification No. 58, dated 13th January 1880, placing the Hoshiārpur district under settlement, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that in the following villages of the Una *tahsil* surveys and plans will be made, and the record of rights will be revised, in addition to the revision of their assessment already sanctioned :—

Baloli.  
Nāra.  
Daulowāl.  
Patial.

Shahpur.  
Joh.  
Saloh.  
Ban Anandpir.

3.—*Direction to hand over records of above 8 villages.*

No. 107, dated 5th April 1882.

In continuation of the above Notification, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report of the Financial Commissioner that settlement operations are complete in the 8 villages of *tahsil* Una, is pleased to direct, under section 17 of Act XXXIII of 1871, that the record of rights recently prepared for the said 8 villages be handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiārpur.

4.—*Notification of completion of Settlement, No. of*

5.—*Appointment and powers of Officers—*

NAME.	APPOINTMENT.		POWERS CONFERRED.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
Capt. J. A. L. Montgomery, Settlement Officer.	750	17th June 1879 ...	58, 61 62½ 221	13th January 1880. 1st October 1884.
Mr. A. Kensington, Asst. Sett. Officer.	653	15th July 1880 ...	726-78	3rd August 1880.

NAME.	APPOINTMENT.		POWERS CONFERRED.	
	No.	Date.	No.	Date.
Rai Ganga Rám, Ex. Asst.-Sett. Officer.	752	17th June 1879 ...	58, 61 62½	13th January 1880.
Mirza Mahomed Azim Beg, Ex. Asst. Sett. Officer.	222	22nd February 1881	223-225	22nd February 1881.
Ghulám Farid, Superintendent.	58	13th January 1880...	58, 61	13th January 1880.
Bhagwán Dás, Superintendent.	<sup>8</sup> 59	18th July 1879 ...	136	7th February 1880.
Durga Parshád, Superintendent.	318	17th February 1880...	136	7th February 1880.
Nathu Rám, Superintendent.	79 8	23rd April 1880 ...	202, 203	23rd February 1880.
Alla Ditta, Offg. Superintendent.	91 588	30th June 1881 ... 14th April 1882	177, 178	16th April 1882
Alam Sháh, Offg. Superintendent.	298 2208	17th February 1881 16th December 1881	} No	powers granted.
Parmeshri Sahái, Superintendent.	179 6 3	14th September 1881 18th January 1882 ...	1031, 1032	23rd September 1881.
Shankar Dás, Superintendent.	93 4	30th April 1883 ... 9th January 1885	119, 120	23rd May 1885
Badháwa Rám, Offg. Superintendent.	113	9th July 1884 ...	170	22nd July 1884

## 6.—Powers cancelled.—

No. 442, dated 12th April 1881.

So much of the Notifications in this department below noted as conferred powers in regard to revenue cases under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, on the officers of the Settlement Department named in each, is hereby cancelled :—

Notification No. 61, dated 18th January 1880.

Ditto No. 137, dated 7th February 1880.

Ditto No. 203, dated 25th February 1880.

Ditto No. 727, dated 3rd August 1880.

Ditto No. 224, dated 22nd February 1881.

No. 106, dated 5th April 1882.

Under section 49 of Act XVII of 1877 (The Punjab Courts Act), the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction to try civil suits relating to land in *tahsil* Una and in the other villages of the Dasuya and Garhshankar *tahsils* in the Hoshiarpur district, detailed in para. 8 of Notification No. 58, dated 18th January 1880, with which the Settlement Officers of the Hoshiarpur district, the Settlement Commissioner and Financial Commissioner have been from time to time invested by the notifications detailed below, shall be withdrawn, with effect from the 1st May 1882, and that the said jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if the notifications aforesaid had not been published; provided that any cases pending on that date before any officer under the notifications aforesaid shall be disposed of by him as if this present notification had not been issued.

Detail of notifications referred to above—

Nos. 58, 59 and 60, dated 13th January 1880.

No. 726, dated 3rd August 1880.

„ 223, dated 22nd February 1881.

„ 1031, dated 23rd September 1881.

No. 287, dated 15th November 1882.

In continuation of Notification No. 106, dated 5th April 1882, under section 49 of Act XVII of 1877 (The Punjab Courts Act), the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction to try appeals relating to land in *tahsil* Una and in the other villages of the Dasuya and Garhshankar *tahsils* in the Hoshiarpur district, detailed in para. 8 of Notification No. 58, dated 18th January 1880, with which the Settlement Officers of the Hoshiarpur district, the Settlement Commissioner and Financial Commissioner have been from time to time invested by the notifications detailed below, shall be and are hereby withdrawn, and that the said jurisdiction shall hereafter be exercised solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if the notifications aforesaid had not been published. It is also directed that all cases pending before any officer under the notifications aforesaid shall be disposed of by the Civil Courts by which such appeals would have been heard if the notifications aforesaid had not been published.

Detail of notifications referred to above—

Nos. 58, 59, and 60, dated 13th January 1880.

No. 726, dated 3rd August 1880.

„ 223, dated 22nd February 1881.

No. 64, dated 19th March 1884.

So much of Punjab Government Gazette Notifications, Nos. 58, dated 18th January 1880, 136, dated 7th February 1880, 202, dated 25th February

1880, 223, dated 22nd February 1881, and 119, dated 23rd May 1883, as related to the trial of suits and appeals regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land arising in the Hoshiárpur district, and as is now in force, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 1st April 1884.

Under section 49 of Act XVII of 1877, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the jurisdiction hereby withdrawn shall, from the said date, be exercised solely by the Civil Courts by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised had the parts of the aforesaid notifications hereby cancelled not been published : Provided that any cases now pending before any officer under any of the said notifications shall be disposed of by him as if this present notification had not been issued.

J. MONTGOMERY,

*Settlement Officer.*



---

## **APPENDIX II.**

---

**STATEMENT SHOWING LEADING STATISTICS OF THE  
DISTRICT BY ASSESSMENT CIRCLES AND TAHSILS.**

---



## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khata, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	Highest Assessment of		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and diluvion not brought to account in the sanctioned Khat Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE.			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Past and Present Settlement. Past in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	ASSESSMENT FOR ACRES OF		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation.	Total Malguzari land.	Total Area.
HOSHIARPUR.	K. 166 S. 23 J. 0	191	Sirwal I.	1,58,978	1,74,168	1,65,551	1,64,326	1,50,127	1,78,554	...	1,78,554	1,74,563 +0	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-10-3	2-7-9	1-14-9
	K. 101 S. 16 J. 1	118	Sirwal II.	1,08,708	1,17,969	1,13,687	1,12,840	1,07,902	1,29,285	...	1,29,285	1,23,332 +5	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-5-0	2-3-3	1-12-4
	K. 267 S. 41 J. 1	309	Total Sirwal	2,67,683	2,92,137	2,79,248	2,77,165	2,58,029	3,07,839	...	3,07,839	2,98,895 +7	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-15-3	2-8-7	1-14-6
	K. 48 S. 4 J. 1	51	Rakar I. ...	28,101	28,222	27,231	27,146	23,188	27,815	...	27,815	27,319 +1	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-15-3	1-13-8	1-1-1
	K. 93 S. 5 J. 3	101	Rakar II. ...	38,483	38,650	35,543	35,365	30,180	34,895	...	34,895	34,038 -4	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-5	1-8-8	1-2-3
	K. 139 S. 9 J. 4	152	Total Rakar	66,584	66,872	62,774	62,511	53,368	62,710	...	62,710	61,357 -2	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-12-4	1-10-0	0-9-1
	K. 41 S. 1	42	Kandi ...	19,161	19,740	17,909	17,860	17,051	18,629	...	18,629	18,426 +3	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-1-4	0-14-4	0-1-7
	K. 447 S. 5 J. 6	503	Total ... Hoshiarpur Tahsil	3,51,428	3,77,740	3,59,931	3,57,536	3,36,448	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678 +5	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-3-2	0-9-11	0-2-9
			C. forward	3,51,428	3,77,740	3,59,931	3,57,536	3,36,448	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-3-2	2-0-8	1-5-1
														2-8-0	1-14-6	1-2-7
														...	...	...
														...	...	...

*Garhshankar, and Dasuya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUZARI, INCLUDING JAGIR, MAFI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MINHAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Kharkana.	Latey abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malguzari land.	Habited sites and un-culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.			Total.								
Chabl.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
1,370	302	421	...	...	...	63,810	...	65,900	...	474	3,730	70,113	20,300	...	90,507	
2,171	913	444	890	803	4,882	30,007	18,098	57,660	1,781	1,407	8,975	60,423	10,314	424	89,561	
815	321	758	...	...	...	49,130	...	51,030	...	407	2,341	53,781	12,792	...	66,576	
1,342	642	370	529	276	3,990	37,018	14,373	47,440	994	852	3,706	53,003	12,440	289	65,531	
2,18	820	1,179	...	...	...	1,12,058	...	1,16,942	...	881	6,074	1,23,807	33,156	...	1,57,063	
3,513	1,555	814	1,219	641	7,673	57,115	32,471	1,05,200	2,775	2,259	12,681	1,22,915	31,764	713	1,55,382	
210	23	340	...	...	...	13,825	...	14,137	...	150	612	15,315	9,938	...	25,203	
391	36	261	393	341	1,183	4,633	4,674	11,001	2,522	544	2,288	17,255	7,666	161	25,083	
23	40	504	...	...	...	22,070	...	23,210	...	352	1,493	25,055	12,307	...	37,362	
383	124	490	743	416	1,435	5,176	9,429	18,383	4,013	1,273	4,119	27,687	9,784	236	37,707	
487	60	23	...	...	...	35,867	...	37,647	...	480	2,112	40,270	22,750	...	63,045	
774	180	757	1,075	787	2,668	9,859	14,103	30,183	6,835	1,817	6,407	44,943	17,450	397	63,789	
1	680	145	...	...	...	16,486	...	17,301	...	753	2,815	20,869	41,881	...	65,750	
2	934	210	292	114	2,261	7,638	3,901	15,350	6,935	1,643	5,701	29,638	76,538	125	1,06,301	
2,673	1,355	2,558	...	...	...	1,65,304	...	1,71,890	...	2,122	11,024	1,85,038	1,00,882	...	2,85,920	
4,289	2,610	1,781	2,590	1,543	12,801	74,610	50,475	1,50,733	16,245	5,728	24,789	1,97,495	1,25,742	1,235	3,24,673	
2,673	1,355	2,558	...	...	...	1,65,304	...	1,71,890	...	2,122	11,024	1,85,038	1,00,882	...	2,85,920	
4,239	2,610	1,781	2,590	1,543	12,801	74,610	50,475	1,50,733	16,245	5,728	24,789	1,97,495	1,25,742	1,235	3,24,673	

## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khādes, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	Highest Assessment of		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and dilution not brought to account in the sanctioned Rent Roll of last year.	Estimated Demand at the Revenue Rates of the Circle.			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Past and Present Settlement. Past in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	Assessment in Acres of		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation.	Total Malguzari land.	Total Area.
HOSHIAHPUR.	K. 168 S. 25 J. 0	191	Sirwāl I.	1,58,975	1,74,168	1,65,551	1,64,326	1,56,127	1,78,554	...	1,78,554	1,74,563 +6	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-10-4 3-0-5	2-7-4 2-9-0	1-15-1
	K. 101 S. 16 J. 1	118	Sirwāl II.	1,08,708	1,17,969	1,18,697	1,12,810	1,07,902	1,29,285	...	1,29,285	1,31,331 +8	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-5-0 2-9-2	2-2-1 2-4-10	1-12-1
	K. 267 S. 41 J. 1	306	Total Sirwāl	2,67,683	2,92,137	2,79,248	2,77,135	2,64,029	3,07,839	...	3,07,839	2,96,896 +7	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-7-11 2-18-11	2-5-5 2-6-7	1-15-4
	K. 46 S. 4 J. 1	51	Bakar I. ...	28,101	28,222	27,231	27,146	23,188	27,815	...	27,815	27,319 +1	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-15-3 2-5-0	1-13-5 1-9-4	1-1-1
	K. 93 S. 6 J. 3	101	Bakar II. ...	26,483	28,650	25,543	25,365	20,180	24,895	...	24,895	24,038 -4	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-3 1-13-9	1-5-5 1-3-8	1-0-4
	K. 139 S. 9 J. 4	152	Total Bakar	54,584	56,872	52,774	52,511	43,368	52,710	...	52,710	51,357 -2	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-12-6 2-0-6	1-10-5 1-5-10	0-1-1
	K. 41 S. 1	42	Kandi ...	19,161	18,740	17,909	17,860	17,051	18,629	...	18,629	18,426 +3	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-1-4 1-3-3	0-11-4 0-9-11	0-1-7
	K. 447 S. 6 J. 6	503	Total Hoshiarpur Tahsil	3,51,428	3,77,740	3,59,931	3,57,536	3,36,449	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678 +5	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-3-2 2-8-0	2-0-8 1-14-6	1-5-1
	C. forward			3,51,428	3,77,740	3,59,931	3,57,536	3,36,449	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...

*Garhshankar, and Dasūya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUSARI INCLUDING JAGIR, MAFI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MINHAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Kharkana.	Totally abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malgusari land.	Habited sites and un- culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.			Total.								
Chahi.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
2,071	1,355	2,557	...	...	...	1,65,301	...	1,71,860	...	2,122	11,024	1,65,030	1,00,862	...	2,85,899	
4,289	2,649	1,781	2,686	1,542	12,801	74,610	50,475	1,50,733	16,245	5,732	24,789	1,97,465	1,25,742	1,235	3,24,472	
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,291	...	3,057	3,391	17,662	...	...	17,662	
...	553	...	24	...	...	13,182	...	13,758	522	3,741	11,566	29,586	28,882	10,717	69,186	
11	7	...	...	...	68	423	...	69,596	...	3,044	7,482	80,112	...	...	80,112	
...	3,150	...	473	...	...	67,678	...	70,301	8,806	2,151	17,031	98,389	78,551	629	1,77,469	
17	...	...	...	...	...	13,464	...	13,481	...	24	2,153	15,655	51	...	15,706	
...	69	...	90	...	...	13,510	...	13,669	915	307	3,099	17,990	10,040	...	28,031	
20	...	...	...	...	...	13,618	...	13,747	...	5	2,041	15,791	...	...	15,791	
...	373	...	149	...	...	12,897	...	13,419	1,545	351	2,328	17,643	11,513	...	29,156	
27	3	...	...	...	...	16,294	...	18,467	...	4	1,191	19,652	...	...	19,652	
...	229	...	96	...	...	17,971	...	18,295	1,463	412	1,099	31,368	7,510	...	28,778	
22	9	...	...	...	...	30,427	...	30,650	...	601	1,554	32,616	344	...	32,960	
...	55	...	100	...	...	31,387	...	31,542	3,915	959	5,907	42,332	60,078	...	1,02,400	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,532	...	14,632	...	337	650	15,516	...	...	15,516	
...	...	...	45	...	...	20,274	...	20,317	40	186	2,883	23,435	23,302	...	26,737	
20	10	...	...	...	...	168,754	...	1,70,761	...	7,900	19,257	1,97,011	391	...	1,97,402	
...	3,426	...	974	...	...	1,76,899	...	1,81,301	17,314	8,106	43,912	2,50,533	2,19,876	11,346	4,81,754	
2,673	1,357	2,557	...	...	1,68	754	1,65,301	3,42,654	...	10,112	29,274	3,52,040	1,01,257	...	4,53,300	
2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,289	6,077	1,781	3,560	1,542	12,801	2,51,509	50,475	3,33,034	32,459	12,834	68,701	4,48,028	2,45,618	12,581	6,06,237	

\* Including 22 villages of Garhshankar tahsil.

## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khālas, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alienation and cultivation not brought to account in the sanctioned Rent Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE			Proposed Assessment with percentage rate of increase and decrease on column 13 as in P. 14.	Past and Present Settlement, Past in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRES OF		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation.	Total Malguzari land.	Total Area.
UNA.		508	B. forward	3,51,428	3,77,749	3,59,931	3,57,536	3,36,416	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678	Reg. Sett. Present Settlt.	...	...	...
	K. 105 S. 1 J. 9	115	Pahār ...	16,514	16,520	15,351	15,630	...	18,167	1,500	19,667	18,726 +90	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-5-8 1-5-9	0-14-11 0-10-2	0-14-11 0-4-4
	K. 180 S. 4 J. 9	163	Dān ..	1,35,725	1,33,742	1,13,721	1,15,972	...	1,31,923	...	1,31,923	1,31,068 +13	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-13-10 0-13-1	1-5-4 0-12-6	0-11-10 0-12-0
	K. 56 S. 5 J. 1	62	Changar ..	18,941	11,777	11,344	11,503	...	13,891	...	13,891	13,974 +21	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-1-3 1-1-1	0-12-4 1-1-6	0-7-11 1-1-6
	K. 37 S. 7 J. 0	34	Set II. ...	24,317	17,286	15,713	16,329	...	23,109	...	23,109	23,043 +35	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-3 1-10-3	1-4-0 1-4-0	0-12-1 0-12-1
	K. 58 S. 2 J. 2	62	Set I. ...	35,834	35,547	33,509	33,614	...	40,656	...	40,656	40,530 +21	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-3-5 1-9-9	1-14-6 1-7-10	1-4-6 1-7-7
	K. 78 S. 3 J. 6	86	Kahār ...	015,90	48,684	45,428	45,639	...	47,417	...	47,417	47,378 +4	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-8-0 1-10-3	1-1-11 1-3-7	0-7-5 1-9-7
	K. 19 S. 7 J. 5	31	Bīt ..	31,050	23,947	22,873	23,196	...	29,095	...	29,095	29,686 +24	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-6-7 1-9-11	1-3-7 1-8-3	0-9-10 1-6-5
	K. 493 S. 28 J. 32	553	Total Una Tahsil	3,03,371	2,76,403	2,87,939	2,61,273	...	3,03,268	1,500	3,04,768	3,02,394 +16	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-8 ...	1-3-3 ...	0-10-0 ...
		1056	C. forward	6,54,699	6,54,153	6,17,870	6,18,808	3,36,448	6,92,436	1,500	6,93,936	6,78,972	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...

*Garhshankar, and Dusūya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUZARI INCLUDING JAGIR, MAFI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MINI-MAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Ekharsana.	Totally abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malguzari land.	Habited sites and un-culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.											
Chahi.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.								
2,673	1,355	2,558	...	...	...	1,65,304	...	1,71,890	...	2,122	11,024	1,65,036	1,00,862	...	2,65,896	
4,269	2,649	1,781	2,588	1,542	12,801	74,610	50,476	1,50,733	16,345	5,728	24,789	1,97,465	1,25,742	1,335	3,24,473	
200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,290	...	3,957	8,384	17,662	...	...	17,662	
...	553	...	23	...	...	13,182	...	13,758	522	3,741	11,565	29,586	28,882	10,717	69,186	
11,97	...	...	...	...	65,423	...	...	69,586	...	3,046	7,482	80,112	...	...	80,112	
...	3,150	...	473	...	...	67,678	...	70,301	8,806	2,151	17,031	98,289	78,551	629	1,77,469	
17	...	...	...	...	13,463	...	...	13,481	...	24	2,153	15,659	51	...	15,704	
...	69	...	90	...	...	13,510	...	13,669	915	307	3,099	17,990	10,040	...	28,031	
12,9	...	...	...	...	13,618	...	...	13,747	...	3	2,047	15,791	...	...	15,791	
...	373	...	149	...	...	12,697	...	13,419	1,545	351	2,328	17,643	11,513	...	29,156	
17,3	...	...	...	...	16,294	...	...	18,467	...	4	1,181	19,652	...	...	19,652	
...	228	...	96	...	...	17,971	...	18,298	1,463	412	1,099	21,268	7,510	...	28,778	
22,9	...	...	...	...	30,427	...	...	30,654	...	601	1,354	32,616	344	...	32,960	
...	55	...	100	...	...	31,387	...	31,542	3,915	958	5,907	42,332	60,078	...	1,02,400	
...	...	...	...	...	14,533	...	...	14,532	...	937	650	15,516	...	...	15,516	
...	...	...	43	...	...	20,274	...	20,317	49	186	2,883	23,435	23,302	...	*46,737	
20,10	...	...	...	...	168,754	...	...	1,70,764	...	7,996	18,256	1,07,016	304	...	1,07,406	
...	3,426	...	974	...	...	1,76,899	...	1,81,301	17,314	8,106	43,912	2,50,533	2,19,876	11,346	4,81,756	
2,673	1,355	2,558	...	...	1,65,754	1,65,304	...	3,42,654	...	10,118	29,274	3,52,046	1,01,257	...	4,53,303	
2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,269	6,077	1,781	3,560	1,542	12,801	2,51,509	50,476	3,32,034	33,459	13,834	68,701	4,48,028	3,45,618	13,581	8,06,227	

\* Including 22 villages of Garhshankar tahsil.

## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khalkas, shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and diluvion not brought to account in the sanctioned Rent Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE.			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Past and Present Settlement, Past in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation.	Total Malguzari land.	Total Area.
		1531	B. forward	9,46,740	10,11,948	8,68,980	9,68,067	6,89,782	10,87,262	1,850	10,88,912	10,70,280	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	...	...	...
K. 136 S. 11 J. 2	149	Sirwāl	...	1,26,262	1,35,140	1,21,926	1,22,171	1,22,775	1,31,926	...	1,31,926	1,31,930 +3	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	2-9-10	2-7-2	2-1-3
K. 218 S. 6 J. 1	227	Maira	...	1,00,161	1,16,706	1,13,642	1,14,830	1,16,823	1,13,880 5,831	...	1,13,880 5,831	1,13,823 6,831 +4	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	1-10-3	1-9-8	1-5-7
K. 168 S. 6 J. 0	173	Bet	...	90,300	1,13,633	1,02,181	1,02,300	1,03,786	1,13,676 1,452	...	1,13,676 1,452	1,13,686 1,452 +12	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	2-1-7	1-12-4	1-5-3
	549	Total Plain villages	...	3,16,723	3,67,479	3,37,749	3,39,300	3,42,334	3,59,382 7,313	...	3,59,382 7,313	3,59,389 7,313	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	2-1-1	1-11-6	1-8-11
								Fluctuating revenue	3,66,693	...	3,66,693	3,66,701 +8		2-0-8	1-13-9	1-7-4
K. 59 S. 2 J. 1	62	Kandi	...	30,491	29,937	27,806	28,974	...	31,371	700	32,072	31,651 +9	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	1-12-6	1-10-4	1-7-5
K. 37 S. 1 J. 0	88	Rakār	...	9,384	9,113	8,920	8,979	...	9,060	1,000	10,060	9,980 +11	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	1-11-5	1-8-5	1-2-0
	100	Total Hill villages	...	39,875	39,050	36,626	37,953	...	40,432	1,700	42,132	41,631 +10	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	1-12-4	1-9-9	1-7-7
K. 618 S. 27 J. 4	649	Total Dasūya Tahsil	...	3,56,698	4,06,539	3,74,275	3,77,263	3,42,334	3,99,804 7,313	1,700	4,01,504 7,313	4,01,219 7,313	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	2-0-7	1-14-0	1-3-3
									4,07,117	1,700	4,08,817	4,08,632 +8		1-15-10	1-9-10	1-3-11
	2180	Total District.	...	13,03,338	14,18,477	13,41,355	13,45,320	10,32,116	14,87,086 7,313	8,350	14,90,416 7,313	14,71,499 7,313	Reg. Sett. Present Sett.	1-15-8	1-12-4	1-6-7
									14,94,379	8,350	14,97,729	14,78,812 +9		2-1-3	1-10-3	1-0-6

*Garhshankar, and Dasuya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUZARI, INCLUDING JAGIR, MAVI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MINNAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Kharāna.	Totally abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malguzari land.	Habited sites and un- culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.											
Chahi.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.								
10,500	1,500	2,700	78	168	767	3,29,234	...	5,14,984	86	1,722	42,440	5,89,211	1,68,508	...	7,38,060	
16,353	6,211	2,144	4,136	2,107	32,004	3,48,490	93,878	5,05,362	39,409	15,917	89,400	6,50,088	4,41,843	13,580	11,05,311	
791	18	...	20	...	...	50,906	...	51,730	2	470	2,877	55,184	9,037	...	64,218	
1,494	398	12	18	30	4,017	33,426	9,937	49,823	324	711	2,765	53,113	10,549	406	64,066	
121	2,788	...	105	...	...	68,769	...	71,773	...	195	1,437	73,404	13,590	...	87,299	
202	769	143	116	59	8,879	59,535	6,997	73,399	73	949	4,138	78,559	8,684	464	87,707	
642	5,497	...	53	...	...	47,936	...	54,126	881	1,052	8,014	64,075	21,355	...	85,430	
511	3,761	52	59	16	2,764	39,725	6,455	53,843	351	1,180	6,561	61,444	33,659	245	94,848	
1,654	8,303	...	176	...	...	1,67,601	...	1,77,637	853	1,721	12,428	1,82,668	44,240	...	2,36,918	
2,307	4,928	207	193	94	12,360	1,32,686	23,389	1,78,061	748	2,849	13,454	1,93,115	51,897	1,114	2,46,121	
303	...	...	...	163	73	...	...	16,725	...	37	1,455	18,217	2,194	...	20,410	
...	378	...	117	...	...	18,465	...	18,960	703	465	15,008	35,138	8,600	...	43,736	
...	...	...	...	53	96	...	...	6,311	...	163	505	5,974	101	...	6,083	
...	45	...	14	...	...	6,318	...	6,377	220	259	12,656	19,513	3,238	8,846	31,586	
303	...	...	...	216	78	...	...	22,030	...	200	1,960	24,196	2,297	...	26,493	
...	423	...	131	...	...	24,783	...	25,337	923	724	27,664	54,648	11,828	8,846	75,323	
102	15	...	...	159	157	...	...	1,99,672	883	1,921	14,388	2,16,861	46,577	...	2,63,441	
2,307	5,361	307	324	94	12,360	1,57,490	23,389	2,01,401	1,671	3,673	41,118	2,47,763	63,720	9,960	3,21,443	
...	...	...	625	...	...	1,93,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
243	25	...	...	6,91	333	...	...	7,14,655	949	13,643	56,825	7,56,075	2,15,435	...	10,01,510	
18,560	11,562	2,391	4,459	2,201	44,364	5,05,959	1,17,267	7,06,763	41,090	19,490	1,30,518	8,97,851	5,05,363	23,540	14,26,754	
301	22	...	9,051	...	...	6,67,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

J. MONTGOMERY,  
Settlement Officer.





---

## **APPENDIX III.**

---

**TABLE FOR CALCULATING AREAS BY THE ACRE, GHUMAO,  
AND BÍGA.**

---

## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khalsa, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and diluvion not brought to account in the sanctioned last Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE.			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Past and Present Settlement. Past in red ink and Present in black ink.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation.	Total Malguzari land.	Total Area.
HOSHIAHPUR.	K. 166 S. 25 J. 0	191	Sirwal I.	1,56,975	1,74,168	1,65,551	1,64,325	1,56,127	1,78,554	...	1,78,554	1,74,553 +5	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-10-3	2-7-9	1-14-0
	K. 101 S. 16 J. 1	118	Sirwal II.	1,08,708	1,17,969	1,13,697	1,12,510	1,07,902	1,29,285	...	1,29,285	1,23,332 +5	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-5-0	2-3-1	1-12-1
	K. 267 S. 41 J. 1	309	Total Sirwal	2,67,683	2,92,137	2,79,248	2,77,165	2,64,029	3,07,839	...	3,07,839	2,98,886 +7	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-7-11	2-5-8	1-13-0
	K. 46 S. 4 J. 1	51	Rakar I. ...	28,101	28,322	27,231	27,146	23,189	27,815	...	27,815	27,319 +1	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-15-3	1-13-8	1-1-1
	K. 93 S. 6 J. 2	101	Rakar II. ...	36,483	39,650	35,543	35,365	30,180	34,895	...	34,895	34,038 -4	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-19-0	1-8-8	1-2-1
	K. 139 S. 9 J. 4	152	Total Rakar	64,584	68,972	62,774	62,511	53,369	62,710	...	62,710	61,357 -2	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-12-4	1-10-0	0-1-1
	K. 41 S. 1 J. 1	42	Kandi ...	19,161	18,740	17,909	17,860	17,061	18,629	...	18,629	18,426 +3	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-1-4	0-11-3	0-4-7
	K. 447 S. 6 J. 6	503	Total ... Hoshiarpur Tahsil	3,51,425	3,77,749	3,59,931	3,57,636	3,36,449	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678 +5	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-3-2	2-0-8	1-3-0
			C. forward	3,51,425	3,77,749	3,59,931	3,57,636	3,36,449	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,76,678	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...

*Garhshankar, and Dasuya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUZARI, INCLUDING JAGIR, MAFI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MINHAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Kharkana.	Lately abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malguzari land.	Habited sites and un- culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.											
Chahi.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.								
1,376	302	421	...	...	...	63,911	...	65,901	...	474	3,730	70,113	20,391	...	90,507	
2,171	913	444	690	863	4,882	30,097	18,098	57,660	1,781	1,407	8,975	60,923	19,314	424	89,561	
815	321	759	...	...	...	19,139	...	51,033	...	407	2,344	53,784	12,792	...	66,576	
1,942	643	370	529	376	3,990	37,018	14,373	47,540	994	862	3,706	53,093	13,440	289	65,821	
2,18	821	1,179	...	...	...	1,12,955	...	1,16,942	...	881	6,074	1,23,897	33,166	...	1,57,083	
2,513	1,555	814	1,219	641	7,672	67,115	32,471	1,05,300	2,775	2,259	12,661	1,22,915	31,764	713	1,55,382	
240	23	34	...	...	...	13,925	...	14,137	...	130	642	15,315	9,998	...	25,203	
391	36	261	332	341	1,183	4,633	4,674	11,901	3,522	541	2,288	17,255	7,066	161	25,082	
23	40	694	...	...	...	22,030	...	23,210	...	352	1,493	25,055	12,907	...	37,962	
383	124	496	743	446	1,435	5,176	9,429	16,383	4,013	1,273	4,119	27,687	9,781	236	37,707	
487	60	1,23	...	...	...	35,801	...	37,647	...	450	2,12	40,270	22,791	...	63,065	
774	180	757	1,075	787	2,668	9,859	14,103	21,183	6,535	1,817	6,407	44,942	17,460	397	63,789	
1	660	142	...	...	...	16,486	...	17,301	...	753	2,815	20,569	44,881	...	65,750	
3	934	210	292	114	2,261	7,636	3,901	15,380	6,935	1,682	5,701	29,638	76,638	123	1,06,901	
2,672	1,355	2,558	...	...	...	1,65,304	...	1,71,890	...	2,122	11,024	1,85,038	1,00,862	...	2,85,896	
4,389	2,619	1,781	2,596	1,542	12,801	74,610	50,475	1,50,733	16,245	5,728	24,789	1,97,456	1,25,742	1,235	3,24,672	
2,673	1,351	2,558	...	...	...	1,65,304	...	1,71,890	...	2,122	11,024	1,85,038	1,00,862	...	2,85,896	
4,339	2,619	1,781	2,596	1,542	12,801	74,610	50,475	1,50,733	16,245	5,728	24,789	1,97,456	1,25,742	1,235	3,24,672	

## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khulas, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and dilution not brought to account in the sanctioned Rent Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Last and Present Settlement, Past in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRES ON		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation	Total Malgusar land.	Total Area.
UNA.		508	B. forward	3,61,428	3,77,749	3,59,931	3,67,536	3,36,416	3,89,178	...	3,89,178	3,74,678	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...
	K. 106 S. 1 J. 9	116	Pahar	16,514	16,530	15,351	15,630	...	16,167	1,500	19,667	18,726 +10	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-9-8 0-14-1	0-4-4	0-14-1
	K. 150 S. 4 J. 9	163	Dun	1,25,725	1,22,742	1,12,721	1,15,872	...	1,31,923	...	1,31,923	1,31,058 +13	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-12-3 1-5-9	1-5-4 0-11-10	1-5-6 0-12-0
	K. 56 S. 5 J. 1	62	Changar	18,841	11,777	11,344	11,602	...	13,891	...	13,891	13,874 +21	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-13-10 0-13-1	1-5-4 0-12-0	1-3-6 0-12-0
	K. 37 S. 7 J. 0	34	Bet II.	24,317	17,286	15,713	16,329	...	22,109	...	22,109	22,643 +35	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-0-8 0-12-4	1-0-8 0-12-4	1-0-8 0-12-4
	K. 68 S. 3 J. 3	62	Bet I.	35,834	35,547	33,509	33,614	...	40,656	...	40,656	40,530 +21	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-3 1-14-6	1-4-0 1-8-6	1-12-1 1-8-6
	K. 78 S. 3 J. 6	86	Kahar	016,90	48,684	45,428	45,629	...	47,617	...	47,617	47,578 +4	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-14-6 1-14-6	1-14-6 1-8-6	1-12-1 1-8-6
	K. 19 S. 7 J. 5	31	Bet	31,050	23,847	22,873	23,196	...	39,093	...	39,093	38,686 +24	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-0-8 1-7-10	1-7-10 1-7-7	1-7-7 1-7-7
	K. 403 S. 28 J. 32	563	Total Una Tahsil	3,03,271	2,76,403	2,57,939	2,61,272	...	3,03,358	1,500	3,04,758	3,02,394 +16	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-3 1-14-6	1-4-0 1-8-6	1-12-1 1-8-6
		1066	C. forward	6,54,699	6,54,152	6,17,870	6,18,808	3,36,448	6,92,438	1,500	6,93,938	6,78,972	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...

*Garhshankar, and Dasūya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUSARI INCLUDING JAGIR, NAZI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MIRKAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Kharkana.	Latey abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malgusari land.	Habited sites and un-culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.			Total.								
Chabi.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
2,673	1,353	2,553	...	...	...	1,65,304	...	1,71,890	...	2,122	11,023	1,85,036	1,00,862	...	2,85,898	
4,289	2,649	1,781	2,586	1,542	12,801	74,610	50,476	1,50,733	16,245	5,728	24,789	1,97,495	1,25,742	1,235	3,24,472	
2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,291	...	3,937	3,384	17,662	...	...	17,662	
...	553	...	23	...	...	13,182	...	13,758	523	3,741	11,565	29,586	28,882	10,717	69,185	
11,97	...	...	...	...	65,423	...	...	69,539	...	3,046	7,432	80,112	...	...	80,112	
...	3,150	...	473	...	...	67,678	...	70,301	8,806	2,151	17,031	98,289	78,551	629	1,77,469	
17	...	...	...	...	13,464	...	...	13,481	...	24	2,153	15,656	51	...	15,709	
...	60	...	90	...	...	13,510	...	13,669	915	307	3,099	17,990	10,040	...	28,031	
12,9	...	...	...	...	15,018	...	...	13,747	...	5	2,041	15,701	...	...	15,701	
...	373	...	149	...	...	12,597	...	13,419	1,545	351	2,328	17,643	11,513	...	29,156	
17,3	...	...	...	...	15,294	...	...	18,467	...	4	1,181	19,652	...	...	19,652	
...	225	...	18	...	...	17,971	...	18,295	1,463	412	1,099	21,268	7,510	...	28,778	
22,9	...	...	...	...	30,427	...	...	30,056	...	600	1,354	32,616	344	...	32,960	
...	50	...	100	...	...	31,387	...	31,542	3,915	958	5,907	43,332	60,078	...	1,02,400	
...	...	...	...	...	14,533	...	...	14,532	...	337	650	15,519	...	...	15,519	
...	...	...	43	...	...	20,274	...	20,317	40	186	2,883	23,435	23,302	...	*46,737	
20,10	...	...	...	...	168,754	...	...	1,70,764	...	7,996	18,250	1,97,010	390	...	1,97,405	
...	3,426	...	974	...	...	1,76,899	...	1,81,301	17,214	8,106	43,912	2,50,533	2,19,876	11,346	4,81,755	
2,673	1,353	2,553	...	...	1,68,754	1,65,304	...	3,42,654	...	10,118	29,274	3,52,046	1,01,257	...	4,53,303	
2,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,289	6,077	1,781	3,560	1,542	12,801	2,51,509	50,476	3,32,034	33,459	12,834	68,701	4,48,028	2,45,618	12,581	8,06,227	

\* Including 22 villages of Garhshankar tahsil.

## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khāias, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and diluvion not brought to account in the sanctioned Rent Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE.			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Past and Present Settlement in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRE ON		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation.	Total Malignant land.	Total Area.
GARHSANKAR.		1056	B. forward	6,54,699	6,54,152	6,17,870	6,18,808	3,36,448	6,92,436	1,500	6,93,936	6,78,972	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	..	...	...
	K. 169 S. 20 J. 2	190	Sirwāl	1,19,189	1,84,419	1,80,026	1,79,967	1,84,026	2,08,947	...	2,08,947	2,07,533 +16	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-7-3	2-3-11	1-14-2
	K. 126 S. 13 J. 1	140	Rakār	85,867	1,03,019	99,307	99,331	95,499	1,06,478	...	1,06,408	1,06,108 +7	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-14-10	1-13-3	1-6-3
	K. 80 S. 5 J. 1	86	Kandi	46,059	37,003	34,903	34,974	36,440	38,868	150	39,018	37,869 +2	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-3-1	1-1-6	0-7-5
	K. 56 S. 3 J. 1	59	Bot	20,927	34,326	34,874	35,057	37,367	40,603	...	40,603	39,807 +13	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-10-8	2-3-6	1-10-3
	K. 430 S. 40 J. 6	675	Total Garhsankar Tahsil	2,92,041	3,57,796	2,49,110	2,49,259	2,53,934	3,04,928	150	3,04,978	2,91,808 +12	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-1-3	1-14-7	1-8-6
		1631	C. forward	9,46,740	10,11,948	9,66,080	9,66,067	6,99,782	10,87,262	1,650	10,88,912	10,70,280	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...

C.—Table for converting Bigas into Ghumaos and Acres.

According to Bigas.	GHUMAOS.			ACRES.		
	Ghumdo.	Kanal.	Marla.	Acres.	Food.	Fole.
<b>Biswasia</b>						
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	0	2	0	0	1
6	0	0	2	0	0	2
7	0	0	2	0	0	2
8	0	0	3	0	0	2
9	0	0	3	0	0	2
10	0	0	3	0	0	3
11	0	0	4	0	0	3
12	0	0	4	0	0	3
13	0	0	4	0	0	3
14	0	0	5	0	0	4
15	0	0	5	0	0	4
16	0	0	5	0	0	4
17	0	0	6	0	0	5
18	0	0	6	0	0	5
19	0	0	6	0	0	5
<b>Biswas</b>						
1	0	0	7	0	0	5
2	0	0	13	0	0	10
3	0	0	19	0	0	15
4	0	1	6	0	0	20
5	0	1	13	0	0	25
6	0	1	19	0	0	30
7	0	2	6	0	0	35
8	0	2	13	0	1	0
9	0	2	19	0	1	5
10	0	3	6	0	1	10
11	0	3	12	0	1	15
12	0	3	19	0	1	20
13	0	4	6	0	1	25
14	0	4	13	0	1	30
15	0	4	19	0	1	35
16	0	5	6	0	2	0
17	0	5	13	0	2	5
18	0	5	19	0	2	10
19	0	6	6	0	2	15
<b>Bigas</b>						
1	0	6	12	0	2	20
2	1	5	4	1	1	0
3	2	3	15	1	3	20
4	3	2	7	2	2	0
5	4	0	19	3	0	20
<b>Bigas</b>						
6	4	7	11	3	3	0
7	5	6	2	4	1	20
8	6	4	14	5	0	0
9	7	3	5	5	2	20
10	8	1	17	6	1	0
11	9	0	9	6	3	20
12	9	7	1	7	2	0
13	10	5	13	8	0	20
14	11	4	5	8	3	0
15	12	2	16	9	1	20
16	13	1	8	10	0	0
17	13	7	19	10	2	20
18	14	6	11	11	1	0
19	15	5	3	11	3	20
20	16	3	15	12	2	0
21	17	2	7	13	0	20
22	18	0	11	13	3	0
23	18	7	10	14	1	20
24	19	6	2	15	0	0
25	20	4	14	15	2	20
26	21	3	5	16	1	0
27	22	1	17	16	3	20
28	23	0	9	17	2	0
29	23	7	11	18	0	20
30	24	5	12	18	3	0
31	25	4	4	19	1	20
32	26	2	16	20	0	0
33	27	1	7	20	2	20
34	27	7	19	21	1	0
35	28	6	11	21	3	20
36	29	5	3	22	2	0
37	30	3	15	23	0	20
38	31	2	7	23	3	0
39	32	0	19	24	1	20
40	32	7	11	25	0	0
41	33	1	2	25	2	20
42	34	4	14	26	1	0
43	35	3	6	26	3	20
44	36	1	17	27	2	0
45	37	0	9	28	0	20
46	37	7	15	28	3	0
47	38	5	12	29	1	20
48	39	4	4	30	0	0
49	40	2	16	30	2	20



## STATEMENT showing Area in Acres of Parganas Hoshiarpur, Una,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Tahsil.	Number of Khālas, Shared or Jagir Estates.	Number of Villages.	Name of Circle.	HIGHEST ASSESSMENT OF		Average demand of last five years previous to introduction of new Assessment.	Demand for year previous to introduction of new Assessment.	The same corrected for alluvion and diluvion not brought to account in the sanctioned Best Roll of last year.	ESTIMATED DEMAND AT THE REVENUE RATES OF THE CIRCLE.			Proposed Assessment with percentage of increase and decrease on column 8 shown in red ink.	Past and Present Settlement. Past in Red Ink and Present in Black Ink.	ASSESSMENT PER ACRES ON		
				Summary Settlement.	Regular Settlement.				By Revenue Rates.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.			Total land under cultivation	Total Malgusari land.	Total Area.
		1531	B. forward	9,46,740	10,11,948	9,66,960	9,68,067	6,89,782	10,87,262	1,650	10,88,912	10,70,280	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	...	...	...
K. 136 S. 11 J. 2	169	Birwal	...	1,36,262	1,35,140	1,21,926	1,22,171	1,22,775	1,31,926	...	1,31,926	1,31,980 +8	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-0-10	2-7-2	2-1-3
K. 318 S. 8 J. 1	227	Maira	...	1,00,161	1,16,706	1,13,642	1,14,830	1,16,823	1,13,880 6,531	...	1,13,880 6,531	1,13,823 6,531 +4	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-10-3	1-9-8	1-5-7
K. 168 S. 6 J. 0	173	Bet	...	90,300	1,13,633	1,02,181	1,02,302	1,02,736	1,13,676 1,452	...	1,13,676 1,452	1,13,686 1,452 +12	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-1-1	1-12-4	1-5-3
	549	Total Plain villages		3,16,723	3,67,479	3,37,749	3,39,300	3,42,334	3,59,382 7,313	...	3,59,382 7,313	3,59,388 7,313	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-1-1	1-11-8	1-8-10
								Fluctuating revenue	3,66,693	...	3,66,693	3,66,701 +8		2-0-8	1-13-9	1-7-4
K. 68 S. 2 J. 1	63	Kandi	...	30,491	29,937	27,606	28,974	...	31,372	700	32,072	31,851 +9	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-12-5	1-10-4	1-7-5
K. 37 S. 1 J. 0	38	Bakr	...	9,384	9,113	8,920	8,979	...	9,060	1,000	10,060	9,980 +11	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-11-5	1-8-5	1-5-0
	100	Total Hill villages		39,875	39,050	36,526	37,953	...	40,432	1,700	42,132	41,831 +10	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-12-4	1-9-4	1-7-7
K. 618 S. 27 J. 4	649	Total Dasūya Tahsil	...	3,56,698	4,06,629	3,74,276	3,77,263	3,42,334	3,99,804 7,313	1,700	4,01,504 7,313	4,01,219 7,313	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	2-0-7	1-14-0	1-8-3
									4,07,117	1,700	4,08,817	4,08,532 +8		1-15-10	1-9-10	1-3-11
	2180	Total District.		13,08,338	14,18,477	13,41,265	13,46,320	10,32,116	14,87,066 7,313	3,350	14,90,416 7,313	14,71,499 7,313	Reg. Settlt. Present Settlt.	1-15-9	1-12-4	1-6-7
									14,94,379	3,350	14,97,729	14,78,812 +8		2-1-3	1-10-3	1-0-6

*Garhshankar, and Dasuya, being Detailed List of Assessment by Circles.*

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
AREA IN ACRES.																
MALGUSARI, INCLUDING JAGIR, MAWI AND ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS.													MINHAL.			
CULTIVATED.									Land under Kharāna.	Land abandoned.	Culturable waste.	Total Malgusari land.	Habited sites and un- culturable waste.	Land owned by Govt.	Total Area.	REMARKS.
Irrigated.		Garden.			Unirrigated.			Total.								
Chabi.	Abi.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.									
10,600	1,500	2,759	78	168	767	3,29,284	...	5,14,983	66	1,722	42,410	5,09,211	1,68,562	...	7,33,063	
16,353	6,311	2,144	4,135	2,107	32,004	3,48,480	93,878	5,05,362	39,409	15,917	89,400	6,50,088	4,41,643	13,580	11,05,311	
781	18	...	29	...	...	50,906	...	51,735	2	470	2,877	55,184	9,031	...	61,215	
1,494	398	12	18	20	4,017	33,426	9,937	40,323	324	711	2,755	53,113	10,549	408	64,066	
121	2,788	...	105	...	...	68,759	...	71,773	...	199	1,437	73,408	13,890	...	87,298	
202	769	143	116	58	5,579	59,535	6,997	73,309	73	949	4,138	78,559	8,684	464	87,707	
642	5,497	...	63	...	...	47,930	...	54,125	881	1,052	8,014	64,075	21,355	...	85,430	
511	3,761	53	59	16	2,764	39,725	6,458	53,343	361	1,189	6,561	61,444	32,659	245	94,343	
1,554	8,303	...	178	...	...	1,67,601	...	1,77,630	883	1,721	12,428	1,92,668	44,250	...	2,30,918	
2,207	4,928	207	193	94	12,360	1,32,686	23,389	1,76,064	748	2,849	13,454	1,93,115	51,897	1,114	2,46,121	
353	...	...	163	73	...	...	...	16,725	...	37	1,455	19,217	2,193	...	20,410	
...	378	...	117	...	...	18,465	...	19,860	703	465	15,008	35,136	8,600	...	43,736	
5	...	...	53	96	...	...	...	5,311	...	163	505	5,974	101	...	6,475	
...	45	...	14	...	...	6,318	...	6,377	220	259	12,556	10,513	3,328	8,846	31,586	
368	...	...	216	78	...	...	...	22,030	...	200	1,960	24,190	2,297	...	26,483	
...	423	...	181	...	...	24,783	...	25,337	923	721	27,664	54,648	11,828	8,846	75,323	
102	15	...	189	457	...	...	...	1,09,672	883	1,921	14,388	2,18,864	46,577	...	2,63,441	
2,207	5,351	207	324	94	12,360	1,57,469	23,389	2,01,401	1,671	3,573	41,118	2,47,763	63,720	9,960	3,31,443	
...	...	...	625	...	...	1,93,216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
245	45	...	6,91	339	...	...	...	7,14,653	948	13,643	58,828	7,36,075	2,15,433	...	10,01,510	
18,560	11,562	2,391	4,459	2,201	44,364	5,05,959	1,17,267	7,06,763	41,080	19,490	1,30,518	8,97,851	5,05,363	23,540	14,26,754	
301	22	...	9,051	...	...	6,61,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

J. MONTGOMERY,  
Settlement Officer.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## PROVERBIAL SAYINGS IN THE HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT.

For this collection of proverbs I am principally indebted to Nathu Rám, Superintendent of the Dasúya *tahsíl*, who is also a resident of the district.

### Part I.—AGRICULTURE.

#### (a) *Merits of various soils—*

1. Bhon rohi  
Mahains lohi  
Talwár sarohi  
Ran Jatti  
Hor sab chatti  
Soil should be a loamy clay,  
A cow buffalo should be of a bluish black color,  
A sword should be *sarohi* (a special kind),  
A wife should be of Jat tribe,  
All else is unprofitable.
2. Chhal na lore meghla,  
Ret na jame ghás,  
Rohian lahre ládite,  
Maire di nahin ás.

*Ohhal* (good alluvial land) wants little rain,  
Sand bears not even grass,  
*Rohi* (loamy clay) has brought wealth,  
There is little hope from *maira* (sandy land.)

*N.B.*—Some very good sandy loams are also called *maira* in the district.

3. Kalar khet na lage rukh,  
Kheti lag lag jándi sukh,  
Bháwen kitni kahian put,  
Uthe múl na lahndi bhukh.  
Trees will not grow in a field impregnated with saltpetre  
And crops dry up as they appear in it,  
However much you dig in it with the spade,  
Hunger will not by any means be appeased there.
4. Rohi vich kamád,  
Dhania chhal dá,  
Kalar áp nakára,  
Kuch nahin jhalda.  
In *rohi* (loamy clay) grow sugarcane,  
In *chhal* (good alluvial land) coriander seed,  
Land impregnated with saltpetre is naturally useless,  
And bears nothing.

5. Chhal zamín,  
Kí kare Amin.  
If your land is good alluvial land,  
What (harm) can the Surveyor do ?
6. Dhan gáin  
Raiat Raien  
Hákim karra kí kare  
Je bhon howe niáin.  
There is wealth in cows,  
The Raien is the (best) tenant (or subject),  
What can a hard-hearted ruler do,  
If your land is *niáin* (well manured land near the village) ?
7. Kalar kheti, shahr thikána,  
Kithon áya, kithon jána.  
A saltpetre field, a residence in a town,  
(What matters) whence you come, or where you go ?  
(i.e., both are profitless.)
8. Gili goha,  
Suki loha.  
When moist like dung,  
When dry like iron.

(Applied to special soils which are not easily worked when either wet or dry.)

(b) *Rain*—

9. Barde mihin kál nahin,  
Barian baithian bigár nahin.  
Continuous rain, no famine ;  
Old people in a house, no (fear of) misconduct.
10. Bahú putin bahú mahne,  
Bahú mihin rai ghat.  
Many sons, many complaints  
Much rain, small outturn.

*N.B.*—This applies to heavy and continuous rain. No. 9 to constant but seasonable rain.

11. Je sir bhiye karkata,  
Singhe bhiye pith,  
Kahe Dak, sun Bhadli,  
Sama howe surbhikh.  
If it rains in beginning of Sáwan,  
And also in beginning of Bhádon,  
Dak says, Hear O Bhadli,  
This year there will be a bumper crop.

The reverse of this is as follows :—

12. Na sir bhiye karkata,  
Singh thiáya já,  
Kahe Dak, sun Bhadli,  
Serín an biká.

If it rains not in beginning of Sáwan,  
And Bhádon passes rainless,  
Dak says, Hear O Bhadli,  
Food will sell by the *ser* (instead of by the maund.)

13. Sáwan bage pure di wá,  
Dhage bech dāne ghar pá.  
When the south wind blows in Sáwan,  
Sell your cattle, and lay up store of grain in your house.  
(*i.e.* there may be famine.)

14. Dakhan uthe badli,  
Pachhon jae chhá,  
Kahe Dak, sun Bhadli,  
Barse bájh na já.  
When clouds arise from the south-west,  
And cover (the heavens) to the north-west,  
Dak says, Hear O Bhadli  
They will not go rainless.

15. Sáwan Bhádon na barhe,  
Ta Katak kinian,  
Khanni roti  
Do do janian.

If it rains not in Sáwan and Bhádon,  
And only a few drops in Katak,  
A half loaf (will have to suffice)  
For every two persons.

16. Charda badal lehnda jáwe,  
Ek pakaundi chár pakáwe,  
Lehnda badal charde jáwe,  
Do pakaundi ek pakáwe.  
If clouds rising in the east go to the west,  
For every one loaf now being cooked there will be four  
(*i.e.* plenty)  
If clouds rising in the west go to the east,  
For every two loaves now being cooked there will be  
only one, (*i.e.* scarcity).

17. Pachhon chamke badali,  
Pure lage banh,  
Kahe Dak, sun Bhadli  
Bachha andar banh.

If clouds came up from the north-west,  
And the south wind begins to stop then,  
Dak says, Hear O Bhadli,  
Bring the cattle home (*i.e.* there will be rain).

18. Charde hulia lehnde ráin,  
Ture bechke, bauld láin.  
Rainbow in the east, long rays of setting sun in the  
west,  
Sell your horses and buy cattle (*i.e.* agriculture will  
be profitable.)

19. Titar phangi pai,  
Pádha puchhan kyun gai.  
(If the sky is) like a partridge's wing,  
Why go to consult the *Padha* (or fortune-teller), (*i. e.*  
favorable sign for rain).
20. Pura bage ja jeth vich,  
Sáwan birtha ja,  
Tá bhi Sáwan ghat barhe,  
Je barse mirgsana.  
If the south wind blows in Jeth,  
Sáwan goes rainless (*lit.* empty).  
It also rains little in Sáwan  
If it rains in the "mirgsana" (or the last week of Jeth  
and first week of Hár.)
21. Minh pia Diwali  
Jiha phúsi jiha háli,  
Par howegi siáránwali.  
If rain falls at the Diwali,  
The indolent and industrious farmer are equal,  
But even so the land with most furrows will be best  
off.
22. Katak dhúnde meghla,  
Bhuli phire gawár  
Katak te Sáwan kare,  
Je bháwe Kartár.  
The scatter brain villager,  
Seeks for rain in Katak,  
If God so wills  
He makes Katak like Sáwan.
23. Barse Chet na khal na khet,  
Barse Phagan dún chuagan.  
Rain in Chet, neither threshing nor harvest,  
Rain in Phagan, (outturn) double and quadruple.
24. Katak kania  
Sau din ginia.  
A few drops (of rain) in Katak  
Count a hundred days (before more rain).
25. Dakhan ghat na ugame  
Je ugame ta bare ;  
Munhan mard na bhásre  
Je bhásre ta kare.  
(It is better that) clouds should not come from south-  
east,  
If they come let it rain ;  
Let not a man speak (much) with his mouth,  
If he speaks let him also act.
26. Sáwan aya, Ri sakhi,  
Bolan laga Pi,

Us ghar Sáwan kya kare,  
Jis ghar bail na bi.

Sáwan (i.e. the rainy season) has come, O friend,  
The "Papila" began to say,  
What good can Sáwan do,  
Where there are neither bullock nor seed.

*N.B.*—The "papila" is a bird which sings especially in the rainy season and is said to have a hole in its throat.

27. Atham da chilkoria  
Anhonda badal ghoria.

If the sun shines out from the clouds at sunset,  
Clouds will collect even where there were none before.

28. Sikhar súrāj parwária,  
Ja ta barhe mih,  
Nahin ta rája mária.

If there is a halo round the sun at midday,  
It will either rain,  
Or a king will die.

29. Dine pawe kirkí,  
Ráti bage wao,  
Kahe Dak, sun Bhadli,  
Nahin baran da chao.

If in the day there is a small rainbow,  
And wind blows at night,  
Dak says, Hear O Bhadli,  
There is no hope of rain.

30. Titar phangi badli,  
Ran milai kha,  
O barse o udale,  
Birtha kade na já.

If the clouds look like a partridge's wing,  
And a woman becomes lascivious,  
The one brings rain, the other elopes with some one,  
These results will surely follow.

(c) *Ploughing*—

31. Batin bhonin na bahian,  
Usher na chhandrian,  
Báli budh na sikhian.  
Tinen khulgaian.

Not to plough when the land is "bat" (a term used  
when there is sufficient moisture in the soil for  
ploughing.)

Not to take cattle out to graze early in the morning,  
Not to teach children when young,  
All three are so much loss.

32. Je hal di wáhi áwe rás  
Cháre bed karakan pás.

If you only know how to plough properly,  
You have obtained all four "beds."



33. Hár sona, Sáwan rúpa,  
Bhádón kiyun bagucha.  
(To plough) in Hár is gold, in Sáwan silver,  
Why trouble yourself in Bhádón (*i.e.* it will not be  
much use then.)
34. Siál sona, Hár rúpa,  
Sáwan sáwen,  
Bhádón bahgae natháwen.  
(To plough) in winter is gold, in Hár silver,  
In Sáwan neither profit nor loss (*lit.* equal),  
In Bhádón only those who are ruined attempt to  
plough (*lit.* apply cord to nose of oxen.)
35. Sathin síwen gájan,  
Sau síwen kamád  
Bára síwen paeke,  
Dekh kanak da jhar,  
Jyun jyun váhiye kanak nú,  
Tyun tyun dewe sawád.  
Sixty ploughings for carrots,  
A hundred ploughings for sugarcane,  
Plough twelve times for wheat,  
And then see the outturn,  
The more you plough for wheat  
The greater will be the profit.
36. Poh di kheti chitran da kál,  
Budhe da put lokon da gawál  
Sowing in Poh is (useless) trouble to the thighs,  
An old man's son becomes the herdboyc of others.
37. Jat je Sáwan hal chhade,  
O apna ap goaún nú,  
Budha hoke biah karáwe,  
Dárho phul puáon nú.  
If a Jat (*i.e.* a farmer) ceases ploughing in Sáwan,  
He ruins himself.  
If a man marries when old,  
He puts his beard in the fire.

(d) *Cattle*—

38. Saude sár na jáne,  
Donde khíre biháj.  
If you do not understand about buying bullocks,  
Buy only those of two teeth or one tooth.
39. Khund banti mahains sohe,  
Kán banti ghoría,  
Múchh bánka gabhru sohe,  
Nár sohe goría.  
Bent horns become a buffalo,  
Good ears the mare,  
A fine moustache becomes a young man,  
A fine complexion a woman.

Another version of this is,—

Dudh banti mahains sohe,  
Chál banti ghoría,  
Anakhwála gabhru sohe,  
Láj banti goría.

The buffalo is best that is giving milk,  
And the mare that steps well ;  
The young man is best who is true to his word,  
And the woman who is modest.

40. Hal bauld jhote da,  
Kam chhote mote da,  
Kheti Jat di,  
Bázi Nat di.

(Yoke) a bullock and a buffalo in a plough,  
Work (in the fields) can be done by young and old,  
Agriculture is (the special province) of the Jat,  
Acrobatic feats of the Nat.

41. Khunda ákhe mengra,  
Chal mata mataíye,  
Phular ákhe sing bhorá,  
Chal khasaman kháíye.

The bullock with crooked horns says to him with a ring on  
his tail,

Come, let us hatch a plot.

The bullock with a spotted skin says to him with rotten  
horns,

Come, let us eat our masters.

*N.B.*—All these kinds of bullocks are considered bad.

42. Jhunga howe pár.  
Sauda kariye urár.

If a bullock with horns bent forward is across (the river).  
Arrange to buy him from this side (*i.e.* without delay).

43. Kále kaile hath na páin  
Bhawen das koh age jáin.

Have nothing to do with a black or dark-colored bullock,  
Even if you have to go 10 "kos" further (for another).

44. Mainhan katta  
Bauld dhatta.

A young buffalo }  
A full-grown bullock } are best for the plough.

45. Gai choi kujare  
Na base na ujare.

A cow that gives (only) a *kujara* (small vessel) full of  
milk

Neither establishes nor ruins (*i.e.* is not very profitable.)

46. Mahains pánje,  
Ghar ánje,  
Gán tíje,  
Dúmán díje.

Bring home (*i.e.* procure)  
 The buffalo with her fifth (calf),  
 Give to the *mirasis* (*i.e.* get rid of)  
 The cow with her third (calf).

(e) *Relating to special crops—*

47. Sathi pake sathin dini,  
 Je páni mile athin dini,  
 China pake dini panjáhn,  
 Par je páni barse ráhn.  
*Sathi* (a kind of coarse rice) ripens in 60 days  
 If it gets water once a week ;  
 China ripens in 50 days,  
 If rain falls seasonably.
48. Mandal rája,  
 Jad seke tad tája.  
 Mandal is the king (of grains)  
 When warmed up (bread made from) it is (as good as)  
 fresh.
49. Kunj kamádi menhán,  
 Je rehan Baisákh.  
 Coolans and sugarcane complain,  
 If till Baisakh they remain (*i.e.* it is very late in the year  
 for both.)
50. Kanak de badh kamádi kítí,  
 Kíta jí da khau,  
 Báriwála báhr kharota,  
 Andar bar na so.  
 He who sows sugarcane immediately after wheat  
 Brings on himself trouble (*i.e.* loss of life),  
 His partners stand outside,  
 And allow him no sleep.
51. Channa Chet ghana,  
 Kanak ghani Baisákh  
 Istri ghani tad jánie,  
 Jan munda howe dhák.  
 Gram is best if good in Chet,  
 Wheat is best if good in Baisákh,  
 Consider that woman the best  
 Who has a son on her hip, (referring to the ordinary way  
 of carrying children).
52. Máh kí jánan ghá  
 Chhole kí jánan báh,  
 Jat kí jáne ráh.  
 What cares *másh* for grass (and weeds) ?  
 What cares gram for much ploughing ?  
 What cares the Jat about (keeping to) the road.
53. Jau masar chana,  
 Chet honda ghana.

Barley, *masar* and gram  
Are best if good in Chet.

54. Báli tál kangni,  
Do patri kapáh,  
Je rin dena báp da  
China til rahá.

Weed *kangni* when young,  
And cotton when it has only two leaves,  
If you wish to pay your father's debts  
Sow *til* and *china* together.

55. Kanak da bijári,  
Machhi da shikári,  
Goere da gháhi.

(These three are sure of some profit)  
A sower of wheat,  
A fisherman,  
A man who goes for grass to the land near a village.

56. Jowár dhahe  
Ta has has bahe,  
Kanak dhahe,  
Ta ro ro pae.

If maize is laid  
(The farmer) begins to laugh (i.e. it is pretty sure to rise  
again after next rain).  
If wheat is laid  
He begins to lament.

57. Dhán dhahin.  
Ta base ghar,  
Kamád dhahe  
Ta mauáma da dar.

If rice is laid  
The house will be well supplied.  
If sugarcane is laid  
There will be difficulty in paying the revenue.

58. Kamád chalhe  
Kapáh malha.

Sugarcane (likes) low ground  
Cotton a place where *malá* (a kind of "ber") grows (i.e.  
high ground).

59. Kanak kamádi sangni,  
Did tapúsi kangni,  
Dang o dág kapáh  
Lef di bakal márke,  
Chhalian vichi já.

(Sow) wheat and sugarcane close,  
*Kangni* at (the distance of) a frog's leap.  
Cotton at (the distance of) a long stick,  
Wrap yourself in a sheet,  
And walk through a field of maize.

(i.e. there should be room for a man to walk between the rows of the maize plants).

60. Kanak birli til sangne,  
Manji jae kat,  
Núhán janian jaian,  
Ta jhunga chaur chupat.  
When wheat is thin, and *til* grows close together,  
When a buffalo gives male calves.  
And a daughter-in-law brings forth daughters,  
Then the house is ruined.
61. Dhaularie Parmeshrie.  
Dhau li jhand khadé,  
Hála malba lahke.  
Mainu has ghará.  
O ! White goddess (addressed by women to cotton)  
Spread out your white locks.  
Pay the revenue and the *malba* (public village expenses)  
And (also) make me a necklace.

(f) *Agriculture generally—Miscellaneous—*

62. Hari kheti dekhke,  
Mat garbbe karsán,  
Jhola jhakhar bahot hai,  
Ghar áwe ta ján.  
Let not a farmer boast himself,  
When he sees his green field,  
Storms and winds are plentiful,  
Let him wait till the harvest is gathered in.
63. Kheti, páti, bandagi,  
Ate ghore da tang  
Kar chára hathin apni.  
Bhawan lakhán howen sang.  
Field work, letter writing, the worship of God,  
And tightening the girths of your horse.  
Do these four things with your own hands.  
Even if a hundred thousand people are with you.
64. Bhed bhúri, mahains dabi,  
Dárhí wáli ran,  
Tine chiján chhadke,  
Sauda karín nishang.  
A white sheep, a piebald buffalo,  
A woman with a beard,  
Let alone these three,  
And engage in business without fear.

N.B.—They say, a man who marries a woman with hairs on her chin dies soon.

65. Tine gal na jáno,  
Chaudri raha kachehri jáno,  
Nuh barje sás nú kháno,  
Bhona rahe baton bahno.

Consider these three things as impossible,  
That a Chaudri has stopped going to the ruler's Court,  
That a daughter-in-law has stopped her mother-in-law's  
food,  
That land is fit for ploughing and has not been ploughed.

66. Parhati banj,  
Sunehin kheti,  
Kadhi na hon  
Bati de teti.

To trade through strangers,  
To ask others to cultivate your fields,  
By this means never  
Will 32 become 33, (i.e., there will be no profit.)

67. Bandranwáli zamin na báhie,  
Bháwen bagta howe páni,  
Us gáon de had na basie,  
Jithe aurat howe mukadamáni.

Do not cultivate land where monkeys abound,  
Even though you can irrigate with water.  
Do not reside in a village  
Where a woman is the *Lambardar*.

68. Age sona, pichhe pital.  
Gold before, brass behind,  
(Said of the effect of *chokes*.)

69. Poh sathri, Mággh bharí,  
Phagan mahíne chari na chari,  
A handful in Poh and a sheaf in Magh,  
In Phagan to graze or not is the same.  
(Said of the use of green corn for cattle. The later it is  
cut the less good it does as fodder.)

70. Hal dharakni ran karakni,  
Dhaga jae ikbásá,  
Us háli de jiuni da,  
Haiga ki bharwása.  
When the plough jerks and the wife is a shrew,  
When the bullock bores in one direction,  
What hope is there then  
Of a ploughman's life.

71. Hal halikar, gandal dáti,  
Ghar áwan ta ran laráki,  
Rabá hun marán,  
Ki pichhli ráti.  
A plough that shakes, a sickle with knots in the handle,  
A quarrelsome wife when you come home,  
Oh God let me die now,  
Or later in the night.

72. Budha hoyá dhoria,  
Tainu thungan káon,

Galon panjāli lāh lei,  
Je koi na lenda nāon.

The plough bullock has become old,  
Crows come and peek at you,  
The yoke is taken from your neck,  
And no one thinks any more of you.

73. Dand hile, sing ugale,  
Dhoria male kanh,  
Khol khasama talari,  
Hori de gal banh.

When the teeth are shaky and the horns loose,  
And the neck of the old bullock has been rubbed.  
The master takes off the little bell (which is put on favourite  
cattle,)  
And ties it on the neck of another.

74. Awal mäh Riarki,  
Kanak Siprian ghar,  
Chāwal Jhiring Mūnaka,  
Awal Naraingarh.  
Mitha ilaka Hoshiarpur,  
Bhadar kālī, Garh.

The best *māsh* is from Riarki (Gurdaspur district),  
Siprian (Dasūya *tahsil*) is the place of wheat,  
The best rice is from Naraingarh,  
The next best from Jhiring and Mūnak (all three places in  
Dasūya *tahsil*).  
The tracts for sugar are Hoshiarpur,  
Bhadar kālī (Una *tahsil*) and Garhdiwāla (Hoshiarpur  
*tahsil*.)

75. Karam hīn paili kare,  
Dhaga mare, ya tota pare.

When the luckless man engages in agriculture,  
His cattle die, or he (somehow) suffers loss.

76. Halan tin suhāge chār,  
Chhole bije derh kanāl,  
So bhi badh le sarkār,  
Sānū ki māmla nāl,

With three ploughs and four clod crushers,  
Only one and a half *kanāl* of land sown with gram,  
That is taken by Government,  
What remains to me then after the revenue.  
(i.e. any one who is so well supplied with agricultural im-  
plements and sows so little, is a fool for his pains.)

77. Rah rahn  
Ta gah gahn.

When it is too hot for travelling on a road,  
Is the time to tread out the corn.

78. Zorāwar di bhiālī,  
O mange hissa,  
Ta o khadhi gālī.

When a bully (or tyrant) is a partner,  
The one asks for his share,  
The other gives abuse.

79. Kheti khasaman seti,  
Jis kheti vich khasam na jáwe,  
O kheti khasam nu kháwe.

A field and its master should be one.  
When the master neglects his field,  
That field ruins its master.

80. Hal na phál,  
Mera Budho bhiál.

My partner Budho  
Has neither plough nor ploughshare.  
(i.e. is a useless partner.)

81. Kahi, khúári, tangli,  
Sambal ata gun,  
Pahle bhánde pake,  
Pichhon thán nú chung.

For the spade, the axe, the four-pronged fork,  
And the kneading of flour, care is necessary,  
First milk into the vessel.  
Then suck the udder.

*N.B.*—It is a common practice when milking sometimes to milk straight into the mouth.

82. Barse to sher,  
Nahin to dher.  
If it rains, like a lion,  
If not, like dung.  
(Applied to land.)

## Part II.—SAYINGS ABOUT VARIOUS TRIBES.

83. Tar tarkári na matha pakwán  
Bhábra zát na Hindu na Musalman.  
A cucumber is not a vegetable,  
Nor is *matha* (food given at weddings) cooked food.  
A Bhábra is neither Hindu nor Musalman.

84. Rajia Jat utháwe kal,  
Rajia mainhan na bagda hal.  
Rajia Khatri jáwe tal,  
Rajia Bahman painda gal.  
When a Jat is well off, he makes a noise,  
When a buffalo is gorged he refuses to plough,  
When a Khatri is well off he (still) cringes,  
When a Brahman is well off, he begins to quarrel.

85. Kaon, Kamboh, Kalál kabíla pálda,  
Jat, mainhan, sansár kabíla gálda.  
The crow, Kamboh and Kalal nourish their families,  
The Jat, buffalo and crocodile destroy their families.



86. Jat nacháwe tura, wuh bhi bura,  
Bahman rakhe chhura, wuh bhi bura,  
Gadi lakar dhura, wuh bhi bura,  
Sáwan lage pura, wuh bhi bura.  
When a Jat prances on horseback,  
When a Brahman goes about armed,  
When the axle of a cart is of wood,  
When a south wind blows in Sáwan,  
These are calamities.
87. Jat muhásil, Bahman sháh,  
Bania hákim, kahr Khuda.  
When a Jat is tax collector and a Brahman a money-lender,  
When a Bania is a ruler, (these are signs of) God's  
wrath.
88. Jatón ráj nahin,  
Mothon káj nahin.  
A Jat does not make a good ruler,  
Nor can much be made from moth.
89. Kothe charhke hoka dendi  
Koi mera háli lage,  
Dhi meri bhata dhowe,  
Put balede age,  
Ja paian chauran  
Mile suháge  
Jati khari dáda hage.  
(A woman) gets on a house and shouts,  
Will any one plough my land,  
My daughter will take his food out to the fields,  
And my son will go with the cattle.  
When, however, the four ploughings are over,  
And the clod crusher has been used,  
The Jatni will then begin to abuse.
90. Jan Jat di pai biái,  
Kisi nú phuphi, kisi nú tái,  
Jan Jat de pake site,  
Saki bahin nú denda dhake.  
When it is sowing time with a Jat (i.e., when help is  
required)  
So and so is his father's sister, so and so his sister-in-law.  
When the Jat's crop is ripe,  
Even his own sister is denied.
91. Raíen te chandúr, mariye zarúr,  
O kare chughli, o pate angúr.  
Take care to kill the Raíen and the chandúr (a bird).  
The one slanders, the other destroys the young grapes.
92. Je-tu bandá Sain da,  
Basáh na kháin Raíen da.  
If you are a worshipper of God,  
Put no trust in a Raíen.

93. Je khakha sir kheh páwe,  
Ta bhi khakha khat láwe.  
If a Khatri puts ashes on his head,  
Even then the Khatri will make some profit.
94. Put janan Khatránián.  
Vich vich Bahmanian.  
The Khatri woman brings forth (wise) sons,  
The Brahmin woman only sometimes,  
(To show the superiority of Khatri women.)
95. Zamín ba yak sál banjar shawad,  
Gujar ba yak nukta kanjar shawad.  
Land in one year becomes waste :  
By adding one dot the word Gujar becomes Kanjar  
(the prostitute class.)
96. Gujar mit na, saha gharlá,  
Jan dào páwe tan chhal khela.  
A Gujar cannot be a friend, nor a hare be tamed,  
When an opportunity arises he practises deceit.
97. Gujaron ujar bhali,  
Ujaron bhali ujar,  
Jithe Gujar dekhiye,  
Uthe deiye már.  
A ruined house is better than the residence of Gujar.  
Waste land is better than tumble-down habitations (of Gujar).  
Wherever you see a Gujar,  
Take care to kill him.
98. Banj nu nahin phal,  
Khatri nu nahin hal.  
A bamboo does not fruit,  
A Khatri cannot plough,  
(i.e. when the bamboo fruits it dies, so when a Khatri takes to the plough he is a ruined man.)
99. Chár chor, te chára thag,  
Chàr suniár, te chára thathiár,  
Chár chauke sola,  
Sola dúne batrih,  
Ek màra jia Khatri.  
Four thieves and four "thags,"  
Four goldsmiths and four brass workers,  
Four times four is sixteen,  
Twice sixteen is thirty-two.  
One poor creature of a Khatri (is equal to them all in deception).
100. Sau suniár ek thag,  
Sau thag thathera ek,  
Je sau thathera máriye,  
Ta khakha upje ek.

A hundred goldsmiths make one "*thag*,"  
 A hundred *thags* make one brass-maker.  
 If you kill a hundred brass workers.  
 Then one Khatri is born.

(i.e. he is as good as a hundred brass workers).

101. Dasi sut Bahman bura,  
 Na ji bura kamín,  
 Musalmán sabho bura,  
 Khatri bura sarín.

A Brahmin born of a concubine is bad,  
 And a servant who says "No."  
 The worst of all is a Musalmán,  
 Also a Khatri of the Sarin clan.

102. Kaon Kalal kutte da,  
 Basá na khaíye sute da,  
 A crow, a kalal and a dog ;  
 Do not trust them even when asleep.

103. Kaon, kabútar, kanjar,  
 Kutta te kamboh,  
 Sabhe chijan bhanke,  
 Bania kánúngo.

A crow, a pigeon, a prostitute,  
 A dog and a kamboh,  
 After breaking up (and joining) all these  
 Is made one Kanungo.

104. Khuh vich kachhú,  
 Pind vich Súd.

A tortoise in a well,  
 A Súd in a village,  
 (are both bad and cause ruin.)

105. Súd howe pár,  
 Gathri sámbo urár.

If there is a Súd on the other side (of the river)  
 Look out for your bundle on this side.

106. Banne Jat na chheriye,  
 Hatti vich Karár,  
 Patan Meo na chheriye,  
 Bhansite buthár.

Do not molest a Jat on the border of his field,  
 Or a Karar in his shop,  
 Or a Meo (boatman) at the ferry,  
 They will strike you on the face.

107. Tar tarkári náhin,  
 King sáz nahin,  
 Labána Hindu nahin.  
 Meo mit nahin.

A cucumber is not a vegetable,  
 A "king" (guitar with one string) is not a musical  
 instrument.

- A Labána is not a Hindu,  
A Meo (boatman) cannot be a friend.
108. Kasai bacha.  
Kadhi na sacha ;  
Jo sacha so kacha.  
A butcher's son (i. e. the butcher class)  
Is never truthful ;  
If truthful he is not a proper butcher.
109. Kárigaran, kumaggarán,  
Aur bazázi hat,  
Je main kite na labán,  
Tán dúmán de albat.  
(Lies will be heard)  
Among artisans and bowmakers,  
And in the shops of cloth merchants,  
If I do not find them there,  
I certainly shall among *Mirásis*.
110. Bhand, bhandári, bhútna,  
Rangar, rand, shaitán,  
Záhira karde dosti,  
Dagha den maidán.  
The *Mirási*, trustee of goods, demon,  
The Rajput, widow, and devil,  
Outwardly show friendship,  
But in time of need practise deceit.
111. Bhandar nál ral kheti kiti,  
Gán bájá apne karlíti.  
When the *Mirási* is a partner in agriculture,  
He increases his profits by singing.
112. Tel tamá ján ko mile,  
Turt narm hoját,  
Tinon narm na hot hain,  
Kupa, Turk, Kalál.  
By applying oil or a bribe (most things) are immediately  
softened ;  
But these three do not soften,  
A "kup" (leather receptacle for *ghí*, &c.)  
A Musalmán and a Kalál.
113. Je Gázi thíwen Rab thín,  
Tan hath pakar talwár,  
Pahla Rangar márke,  
Pichon Káfar már.  
If you wish to be considered a Ghazi by God,  
Then take a sword in your hand,  
First kill a Rangar (Rajpút),  
After that an infidel.
114. Raje nú na chherie,  
Bhúkha nahin mán ;  
Ján te Rangar ghar bhals,  
Nahin te kabaristán.

Do not molest him when sated,  
He is even proud when hungry,  
A Rangar is only bearable in his own house,  
Or else in his grave.

115. Rangar bhala Karár de,  
Ya bandi khána,  
Ya sárh te hathi lakri,  
Ya dunge dáne.

A Rangar is pretty well before a Karár, his money-lender,  
Or in a jail,  
Or (with his feet) in a piece of wood three and a half hands  
long (*i.e.* the stocks),  
Or in a deep hole (*i.e.* the grave).

116. Rájput de put da banj khota,  
Ya dam dúne, nahin mól dhokha.

Dealings with a Rájput's son are uncertain,  
Either twice the principal is received or nothing at all.

117. Pahle barase aur saur,  
Phir mukbil záde,  
Hak hamsáye margaye,  
Phir Syad záde.

The first year something else,  
Then descendants of saints,  
When all near relations are dead,  
Then a Syad.

*N.B.*—This is evidently a Panjabi version of the following Persian saying regarding the pretensions of men of low origin who claim to be of good birth.

Sál awal Shekh búdam,  
Sál doyam shud kuresh,  
Ghala chun arzán shawad,  
Imzá Syad meshawam.

118. Sukh Sultán di,  
Lena Pathán da.

To promise votive offerings to Sultán Sarwar,  
And to borrow from a Pathan (are equally useless).

### Part III.—MISCELLANEOUS SAYINGS.

119. Suthre, jam te buri janet,  
Bhukhe marna,  
Bhonne sona,  
Ud ud painde ret.

O Suthra, death is better than going with a marriage  
procession,  
You die of hunger,  
You sleep on the ground,  
And you are covered with sand.

120. Budha banj karindia,  
Ghar dub tera.

If you engage in trade when old,  
You are a ruined man.

121. Ujar kára dand kára,  
Bájh dama bebák Gára.

Being in a desert, and tasting the stick,  
Without receiving money Gára has given an acquittance.

*N.B.*—Gara was a money-lender who was enticed out into the fields with his account books, and then made to give an acquittance in full after having received nothing but blows.

122. Bágh badiái amb hai,  
Khet badiái ikh,  
Khánci jed na banj hai,  
Karke dekh parít.

The greatness of a garden is from the mango tree,  
And of a field from sugarcane,  
There is no trade like the sugar trade,  
Try it with perseverance and see.

123. An ghatendia, gur ghate,  
Mande gheo kapáh.

When grain is dear, "gur" is also dear,  
And *gái* and cotton are cheap.

That is, when the necessities of life are dear, there is no sale for the luxuries.

124. Hath de bih,  
Wa tih udháre.  
Twenty in the hand  
Is worth thirty promised.  
(*cf.* A bird in the hand, &c.)

125. Mára Shah,  
Mandian khepan.  
With a useless trader  
Goods are only talked of (*lit.* are in the mind.)

126. Shah bina pat nahin,  
Guru bina gat nahin.  
There is no respectability to a man who has not a banker.  
Nor heaven for one who has not a *guru* (or priest).

127. Dam dúde.  
Jins dúne,  
Cash half as much again,  
Grain twice as much,

*N.B.*—This was the limit to interest in old times.

128. Yári, chori, chákri,  
Báj wasíla na.  
Friendship, theft and service  
Are not obtainable without a helper.

129. Gadi báhan, bhains dhan,  
Ghar kalwanti nár,  
Chautha pith turang di,  
Bihisht nisháni chár.  
A ride in a cart, a cow buffalo among the cattle,  
A wife of good family at home,  
Fourthly a ride on horseback,  
These four are signs of heaven.
130. Kalar khet, kupat ghar,  
Ghar kalahni nár,  
Turian age daurna,  
Nark nisháni chár.  
A *kalar* field, a bad son,  
A quarrelsome wife at home,  
Having to run before horses,  
Are all four signs of hell.
131. Suka huka, andhota munh,  
Chandra put, kaputi núh,  
Inhán chauhán da phitte munh.  
A *huka* without water, an unwashed face,  
A bad son, a shameless daughter-in-law,  
These four mark the face (*i.e.*, cause shame.)
132. Ghora chalák bhalá,  
Put hushnák bhalá,  
Lekha bebák bhala.  
A swift horse is good,  
So is a smart son,  
And an account which has been settled.
133. Sáwan Bhádon sárre,  
Adha assu da pakh,  
Naran, turangan, nárián,  
Dhai mahíne rakh.  
During all Sáwan and Bhádon,  
And half of Assu,  
Let men, horses, and women  
Be kept quiet for (these) two and half months.
134. Kághaz, ghore, bakre,  
Sáwan milan udhár.  
Paper, horses, and goats  
Are (easily) obtainable in Sáwan on credit.
135. Sáwan manda chaugharan,  
Kághaz-kután, dabgarán,  
Kohlú, Kumharán.  
Sáwan (*i.e.*, the rainy season) is bad for four classes—  
Paper makers, leather *kup* makers,  
Oilmen (*i.e.* oil-mill), and potters, ("kup," see No. 118).
136. Jad Sáwan tad gháh,  
Jad jawáni tad cháh  
Jidhar shahr udhar ráh.

In Sáwan there is grass,  
In youth there is longing,  
Where a town is, thither the road goes.

187. Jad mih tad ghah,  
Jad dhan tad chah,  
Jidhar man udhar ráh.  
Where there is rain there is grass,  
With riches comes a longing (to spend them),  
Where the heart is, thither the road goes.

188. Mainhen nú gah,  
Ran nú ráh,  
Mard nú chaki,  
Asmánon bij karaki.  
Treading out corn to the buffalo,  
Travelling on foot to the woman,  
The hand mill to a man,  
(Are like) lightning falling from  
Heaven, (i.e., are terrible).

189. Ghar jánde jamian dhian,  
Ghar jánde kanak de bián,  
Ghar jánde bahotin sajanin,  
Ghar jánde bahotin gajanin,  
Ankúne, ankatane,  
Ghar jánde, dithe dhádú de patane.  
They are ruined who have only daughters born,  
They are ruined who have no wheat seed,  
They are ruined who have many guests,  
They are ruined who make much display,  
Those who do not follow advice and those who do not spin,  
Those are ruined, they were seen going towards the gorge  
in the hills.

140. At na bahota bolna,  
At na bahota chup,  
At na bahota meghla,  
At na bahota dhup.  
(It is not good)  
To speak too much,  
To be too silent,  
To be too cloudy,  
To be too sunny.

141. Máli bhala meghla,  
Dhobi bhali dhup,  
Bédi bhala bolna,  
Choran bhali chup.  
A gardener prefers clouds,  
A washerman prefers sun,  
A slanderer prefers talking,  
A thief prefers silence.



142. Chet Bisákh bhawen,  
 Jeth Hár sawen,  
 Sáwan Bhádon naháwe,  
 Assu Katak thora kháwe,  
 Magar Poh jape,  
 Mágh Phagan tape.  
 In the months of Chet Bisákh move about,  
 In Jeth Hár sleep,  
 In Sáwan Bhádon bathe,  
 In Assu Katak eat little,  
 In Magar Poh take your fill,  
 In Mágh Phagan, warm yourself.
143. Sau men phuli, hazár men kána,  
 Sab te khota ainchotána,  
 Ainchotáne kari pukár.  
 Main bili te máni hár.  
 One with a cast in his eye is equal (in deceit) to 100 others,  
 a one-eyed man to 1000.  
 The worst of all is the squinter,  
 But if you call out the squinter,  
 He acknowledges defeat from him with a cat's eyes.
144. Raje kam na sonde,  
 Nai, kutte, báj,  
 Bhukhe kam na sonde.  
 Bail, mahájan, raj.  
 A barber, a dog and a hawk  
 Are useless when sated,  
 A bullock, a trader and a king  
 Are useless when empty.
145. Tine kam kuballe,  
 Bin hathiáron karda halle,  
 Nange pairin painda challe,  
 Ran matiár nú peoke ghale.  
 These three things are unadvisable,—  
 To attack without arms,  
 To go a journey with naked feet,  
 To send a young wife to her parents.
146. Amb phale pat rakhke,  
 Mohú phale pat kho,  
 Jo nar unko chákh de,  
 Un ki pat kya ho.  
 A mango fruits and keeps its leaves,  
 A mowha fruits and sheds its leaves,  
 Whoever tastes it (i.e. spirit distilled from mowha)  
 What respect remains with him ?
147. Mund mundri tin gún,  
 Ghar di fikr na hoe,  
 Begári pakre nahin,  
 Bába kahe sab koe.

There are three benefits from shaving the head (*i.e.* becoming a fakir)—

No anxiety about home,  
No seizure for forced labour,  
Every one calls you "Bába."

148. Unt, jawáhan, bakri,  
Chautha gadiwán,  
Cháre mih na mangde,  
Bháwen parlo jae jahán  
The camel, camelthorn and goat,  
Fourthly the carter,  
These four want no rain,  
Even if the world come to an end.
149. Sáwan ban harianwále,  
Suke jawáha,  
Sab na man sarassa hai,  
Rowe juláha.  
In Sáwan the forest is green,  
The camelthorn dries up,  
Every one's heart is glad,  
Only the weaver laments.
150. Mágh mahela, Chet ghi,  
Sáwan tel chará,  
Assu khír khuláke,  
Jeh bháwe teh ja.  
In Mágh (give your horse) a ball of *másh* and *gur*, in  
Chet *ghi*,  
In Sáwan give oil,  
In Assu give rice and milk,  
Then go wherever you wish.
151. Hár ghi, te Sáwan jháns,  
Poh Mágh jau chár,  
Tinne galan na karan,  
Tán tura na banni bár.  
(Give your horse) *ghi* in Hár, and barley fried in *ghi* in  
Sáwan,  
In Poh and Mágh give green barley,  
If you cannot do these three things,  
Then don't keep (*lit* tie) a horse in your yard.
152. Chár chaure chár saure,  
Do chhote, do mote,  
Gol dumbi pith chauri,  
O leáwin kaunta ghorí.  
Four broad (feet), four short (fetlocks),  
Two small (ears), two large (eyes),  
A round tail, and broad back,  
Oh husband, bring such a mare, (*i.e.* bring me with all these  
good points).

153. Mandrian, chadrian, chawrian,  
Mathe jinhán de wat,  
Turian eh badiárian,  
Nárin chaur chupat.  
Of middle height, broad,  
With wrinkles on the forehead,  
These are signs of good blood in a horse,  
And are bad signs in women.
154. Mithi, nithi, patri,  
Kamchari, kamros,  
Nárin eh badiárian,  
Turian eho dosh.  
To be a slow goer, one that looks down, and is thin,  
One that eats little and is seldom angry,  
These are signs of good breeding in women,  
And are bad signs in horses.

**Incantation to the Beyn stream near Garhshankar.**

155. Kya tu gaje, kya tu garhke,  
Kya tu karde ákar,  
Loháran di ghar janam jo tera,  
Mund tera Garhsháankar,  
Túhi Ganga, túhi Jamna,  
Túhi Satlaj Ráni,  
Dum tera duban laga,  
Rakhlein maháráni.  
Why art thou roaring, why rushing ?  
What art thou doing ?  
Thy birth is at the Lohár's house,  
Thy origin at Garhshankar,  
Thou art Ganges, thou art Jumna,  
Thou art queen Sutlej,  
Thy *Mirasi* is drowning,  
Preserve him, O great queen.

J. MONTGOMÉRY,  
*Settlement Officer.*





